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"Nat'l Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders"

November 10, 1967

Mr. Melvin L. Bergheim
Director, Office of Research
The National Advisory Commission on
Civil Disorders
1016 - 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mel:

It's very good to hear from you again. Enclosed is a copy of Ken Clark's speech. There may be some minor revisions before it is printed, but this is what he delivered to our Annual Meeting. Needless to say, it is a very controversial speech, but I think a courageous one.

Recently, Harvey Friedman came by the office with a member of the Commission. We had arranged for him to speak with several of our staff people. However, it turned into something of a staff meeting and a group therapy session. Please express my regrets to Harvey.

Needless to say, we will be happy to assist you in any way we can in your new job.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CIVIL DISORDERS
1016 16TH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

November 7, 1967

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I have just taken leave of absence from Governmental Affairs Institute to head up the Office of Research for the Kerner Commission.

In general, I will be very glad to receive from you any things that you are grinding out that you think are pertinent to our studies.

In particular, I wonder if you have a copy of Kenneth Clark's speech at your annual dinner. I think he said some things that are extremely important.

You may want to have my phone number at hand: 382-8574. Many, many thanks, Paul, and warmest wishes.

Cordially,

Mel

Melvin L. Bergheim
Director, Office of Research

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REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CIVIL DISORDERS

Summary of Report

INTRODUCTION

The summer of 1967 again brought racial disorders to American cities, and with them shock, fear and bewilderment to the nation.

The worst came during a two-week period in July, first in Newark and then in Detroit. Each set off a chain reaction in neighboring communities.

On July 28, 1967, the President of the United States established this Commission and directed us to answer three basic questions:

What happened?

Why did it happen?

What can be done to prevent it from happening again?

To respond to these questions, we have undertaken a broad range of studies and investigations. We have visited the riot cities; we have heard many witnesses; we have sought the counsel of experts across the country.

This is our basic conclusion: Our nation is moving toward two societies, one black, one white—separate and unequal.

Reaction to last summer's disorders has quickened the movement and deepened the division. Discrimination and segregation have long permeated much of American life; they now threaten the future of every American.

This deepening racial division is not inevitable. The movement apart can be reversed. Choice is still possible. Our principal task is to define that choice and to press for a national resolution.

To pursue our present course will involve the continuing polarization of the American community and, ultimately, the destruction of basic democratic values.

The alternative is not blind repression or capitulation to lawlessness. It is the realization of common opportunities for all within a single society.

This alternative will require a commitment to national

action—compassionate, massive and sustained, backed by the resources of the most powerful and the richest nation on this earth. From every American it will require new attitudes, new understanding, and, above all, new will.

The vital needs of the nation must be met; hard choices must be made, and, if necessary, new taxes enacted.

Violence cannot build a better society. Disruption and disorder nourish repression, not justice. They strike at the freedom of every citizen. The community cannot—it will not—tolerate coercion and mob rule.

Violence and destruction must be ended—in the streets of the ghetto and in the lives of people.

Segregation and poverty have created in the racial ghetto a destructive environment totally unknown to most white Americans.

What white Americans have never fully understood—but what the Negro can never forget—is that white society is deeply implicated in the ghetto. White institutions created it, white institutions maintain it, and white society condones it.

It is time now to turn with all the purpose at our command to the major unfinished business of this nation. It is time to adopt strategies for action that will produce quick and visible progress. It is time to make good the promises of American democracy to all citizens—urban and rural, white and black, Spanish-surname, American Indian, and every minority group.

Our recommendations embrace three basic principles:

- To mount programs on a scale equal to the dimension of the problems:
- To aim these programs for high impact in the immediate future in order to close the gap between promise and performance;
- To undertake new initiatives and experiments that can change the system of failure and frustration that now dominates the ghetto and weakens our society.

These programs will require unprecedented levels of funding and performance, but they neither probe deeper nor demand more than the problems which called them forth. There can be no higher priority for national action and no higher claim on the nation's conscience.

We issue this Report now, four months before the date called for by the President. Much remains that can be learned. Continued study is essential.

As Commissioners we have worked together with a sense of the greatest urgency and have sought to compose whatever differences exist among us. Some differences remain. But the gravity of the problem and the pressing need for action are too clear to allow further delay in the issuance of this Report.

PART I—WHAT HAPPENED?

Chapter 1—Profiles of Disorder

The report contains profiles of a selection of the disorders that took place during the summer of 1967. These profiles are designed to indicate how the disorders happened, who participated in them, and how local officials, police forces, and the National Guard responded. Illustrative excerpts follow:

NEWARK

. . . It was decided to attempt to channel the energies of the people into a nonviolent protest. While Lofton promised the crowd that a full investigation would be made of the Smith incident, the other Negro leaders began urging those on the scene to form a line of march toward the city hall.

Some persons joined the line of march. Others milled about in the narrow street. From the dark grounds of the housing project came a barrage of rocks. Some of them fell among the crowd. Others hit persons in the line of march. Many smashed the windows of the police station. The rock throwing, it was believed, was the work of youngsters; approximately 2,500 children lived in the housing project.

Almost at the same time, an old car was set afire in a parking lot. The line of march began to disintegrate. The police, their heads protected by World War I-type helmets, sallied forth to disperse the crowd. A fire engine, arriving on the scene, was pelted with rocks. As police drove people away from the station, they scattered in all directions.

A few minutes later a nearby liquor store was broken into. Some persons, seeing a caravan of cabs appear at city hall to protest Smith's arrest, interpreted this as evidence that the disturbance had been organized, and generated rumors to that effect.

However, only a few stores were looted. Within a short period of time, the disorder appeared to have run its course.

* * *

. . . On Saturday, July 15, [Director of Police Dominick] Spina received a report of snipers in a housing project. When he arrived he saw approximately 100 National Guardsmen and police officers crouching behind vehicles, hiding in corners and lying on the ground around the edge of the courtyard.

Since everything appeared quiet and it was broad daylight, Spina walked directly down the middle of the street. Nothing happened. As he came to the last building of the complex, he heard a shot. All around him the troopers jumped, believing themselves to be under sniper fire. A moment later a young Guardsman ran from behind a building.

The Director of Police went over and asked him if he had fired the shot. The soldier said yes, he had fired to scare a man away from a window; that his orders were to keep everyone away from windows.

Spina said he told the soldier: "Do you know what you just did? You have now created a state of hysteria. Every Guardsman up and down this street and every state policeman and every city policeman that is present thinks that somebody just fired a shot and that it is probably a sniper."

A short time later more "gunshots" were heard. Investigating, Spina came upon a Puerto Rican sitting on a wall. In reply to a question as to whether he knew "where the firing is coming from?" the man said:

"That's no firing. That's fireworks. If you look up to the fourth floor, you will see the people who are throwing down these cherry bombs."

By this time four truckloads of National Guardsmen had arrived and troopers and policemen were again crouched everywhere looking for a sniper. The Director of Police remained at the scene for three hours, and the only shot fired was the one by the Guardsman.

Nevertheless, at six o'clock that evening two columns of National Guardsmen and state troopers were directing mass fire at the Hayes Housing Project in response to what they believed were snipers. . . .

DETROIT

. . . A spirit of carefree nihilism was taking hold. To riot and destroy appeared more and more to become ends in themselves. Late Sunday afternoon it appeared to one observer that the young people were "dancing amidst the flames."

A Negro plainclothes officer was standing at an intersection when a man threw a Molotov cocktail into a business establishment at the corner. In the heat of the afternoon, fanned by the 20 to 25 m.p.h. winds of both Sunday and Monday, the fire reached the home next door within minutes. As residents uselessly sprayed the flames with garden hoses, the fire jumped from roof to roof of adjacent two- and three-story buildings. Within the hour the entire block was in flames. The ninth house in the burning row belonged to the arsonist who had thrown the Molotov cocktail. . . .

* * *

. . . Employed as a private guard, 55-year-old Julius L. Dorsey, a Negro, was standing in front of a market when accosted by two Negro men and a woman. They demanded he permit them to loot the market. He ignored their demands. They began to berate him. He asked a neighbor to call the police. As the argument grew more heated, Dorsey fired three shots from his pistol into the air.

The police radio reported: "Looters, they have rifles." A patrol car driven by a police officer and carrying three National Guardsmen arrived. As the looters fled, the law enforcement personnel opened fire. When the firing ceased, one person lay dead.

He was Julius L. Dorsey . . .

* * *

. . . As the riot alternately waxed and waned, one area of the ghetto remained insulated. On the northeast side the residents of some 150 square blocks inhabited by 21,000 persons had, in 1966, banded together in the Positive Neighborhood Action Com-

mittee (PNAC). With professional help from the Institute of Urban Dynamics, they had organized block clubs and made plans for the improvement of the neighborhood. . . .

When the riot broke out, the residents, through the block clubs, were able to organize quickly. Youngsters, agreeing to stay in the neighborhood, participated in detouring traffic. While many persons reportedly sympathized with the idea of a rebellion against the "system," only two small fires were set—one in an empty building.

* * *

. . . According to Lt. Gen. Throckmorton and Col. Bolling, the city, at this time, was saturated with fear. The National Guardsmen were afraid, the residents were afraid, and the police were afraid. Numerous persons, the majority of them Negroes, were being injured by gunshots of undetermined origin. The general and his staff felt that the major task of the troops was to reduce the fear and restore an air of normalcy.

In order to accomplish this, every effort was made to establish contact and rapport between the troops and the residents. The soldiers—20 percent of whom were Negro—began helping to clean up the streets, collect garbage, and trace persons who had disappeared in the confusion. Residents in the neighborhoods responded with soup and sandwiches for the troops. In areas where the National Guard tried to establish rapport with the citizens, there was a smaller response.

NEW BRUNSWICK

. . . A short time later, elements of the crowd—an older and rougher one than the night before—appeared in front of the police station. The participants wanted to see the mayor.

Mayor [Patricia] Sheehan went out onto the steps of the station. Using a bullhorn, she talked to the people and asked that she be given an opportunity to correct conditions. The crowd was boisterous. Some persons challenged the mayor. But, finally, the opinion, "She's new! Give her a chance!" prevailed.

A demand was issued by people in the crowd that all persons arrested the previous night be released. Told that this already had been done, the people were suspicious. They asked to be allowed to inspect the jail cells.

It was agreed to permit representatives of the people to look in the cells to satisfy themselves that everyone had been released.

The crowd dispersed. The New Brunswick riot had failed to materialize.

Chapter 2—Patterns of Disorder

The "typical" riot did not take place. The disorders of 1967 were unusual, irregular, complex and unpredictable social processes. Like most human events, they did not unfold in an orderly sequence. However, an analysis of our survey information leads to some conclusions about the riot process.

In general:

- The civil disorders of 1967 involved Negroes acting against local symbols of white American society, authority and property in Negro neighborhoods—rather than against white persons.
- Of 164 disorders reported during the first nine months of 1967, eight (5 percent) were major in terms of violence and damage; 33 (20 percent) were serious but not major; 123 (75 percent) were minor and undoubtedly would not have received national attention as "riots" had the nation not been sensitized by the more serious outbreaks.
- In the 75 disorders studied by a Senate subcommittee, 83 deaths were reported. Eighty-two percent of the deaths and more than half the injuries occurred in Newark and Detroit. About 10 percent of the dead and 38 percent of the injured were public employees, primarily law officers and firemen. The overwhelming majority of the persons killed or injured in all the disorders were Negro civilians.
- Initial damage estimates were greatly exaggerated. In Detroit, newspaper damage estimates at first ranged from $200 million to $500 million; the highest recent estimate is $45 million. In Newark, early estimates ranged from $15 to $25 million. A month later damage was estimated at $10.2 million, over 80 percent in inventory losses.

In the 24 disorders in 23 cities which we surveyed:

- The final incident before the outbreak of disorder, and the initial violence itself, generally took place in the evening or at night at a place in which it was normal for many people to be on the streets.
- Violence usually occurred almost immediately following the occurrence of the final precipitating incident, and then escalated rapidly. With but few exceptions, violence subsided during the day, and flared rapidly again at night. The night-day cycles continued through the early period of the major disorders.
- Disorder generally began with rock and bottle throwing and window breaking. Once store windows were broken, looting usually followed.
- Disorder did not erupt as a result of a single "triggering" or "precipitating" incident. Instead, it was generated out of an increasingly disturbed social atmosphere, in which typically a series of tension-heightening incidents over a period of weeks or months became linked in the minds of many in the Negro community with a reservoir of underlying grievances. At some point in the mounting tension, a further incident—in itself often routine or trivial—became the breaking point and the tension spilled over into violence.
- "Prior" incidents, which increased tensions and ultimately led to violence, were police actions in almost half the cases; police actions were "final" incidents before the outbreak of violence in 12 of the 24 surveyed disorders.
- No particular control tactic was successful in every situation. The varied effectiveness of control techniques emphasizes the need for advance training, planning, adequate intelligence systems, and knowledge of the ghetto community.

- Negotiations between Negroes—including your militants as well as older Negro leaders—and white officials concerning "terms of peace" occurred during virtually all the disorders surveyed. In many cases, these negotiations involved discussion of underlying grievances as well as the handling of the disorder by control authorities.
- The typical rioter was a teenager or young adult, a lifelong resident of the city in which he rioted, a high school dropout; he was, nevertheless, somewhat better educated than his nonrioting Negro neighbor, and was usually underemployed or employed in a menial job. He was proud of his race, extremely hostile to both whites and middle-class Negroes and, although informed about politics, highly distrustful of the political system.
- A Detroit survey revealed that approximately 11 percent of the total residents of two riot areas admitted participation in the rioting, 20 to 25 percent identified themselves as "bystanders," over 16 percent identified themselves as "counter-rioters" who urged rioters to "cool it," and the remaining 48 to 53 percent said they were at home or elsewhere and did not participate. In a survey of Negro males between the ages of 15 and 35 residing in the disturbance area in Newark, about 45 percent identified themselves as rioters, and about 55 percent as "noninvolved."
- Most rioters were young Negro males. Nearly 53 percent of arrestees were between 15 and 24 years of age; nearly 81 percent between 15 and 35.
- In Detroit and Newark about 74 percent of the rioters were brought up in the North. In contrast, of the noninvolved, 36 percent in Detroit and 52 percent in Newark were brought up in the North.
- What the rioters appeared to be seeking was fuller participation in the social order and the material benefits enjoyed by the majority of American citizens. Rather than rejecting the American system, they were anxious to obtain a place for themselves in it.
- Numerous Negro counter-rioters walked the streets urging rioters to "cool it." The typical counter-rioter was better educated and had higher income than either the rioter or the noninvolved.
- The proportion of Negroes in local government was substantially smaller than the Negro proportion of population. Only three of the 20 cities studied had more than one Negro legislator; none had ever had a Negro mayor or city manager. In only four cities did Negroes hold other important policy-making positions or serve as heads of municipal departments.
- Although almost all cities had some sort of formal grievance mechanism for handling citizen complaints, this typically was regarded by Negroes as ineffective and was generally ignored.
- Although specific grievances varied from city to city, at least 12 deeply held grievances can be identified and ranked into three levels of relative intensity:

First Level of Intensity

1. Police practices
2. Unemployment and underemployment
3. Inadequate housing

Second Level of Intensity

4. Inadequate education
5. Poor recreation facilities and programs
6. Ineffectiveness of the political structure and grievance mechanisms

Third Level of Intensity

7. Disrespectful white attitudes
8. Discriminatory administration of justice
9. Inadequacy of federal programs
10. Inadequacy of municipal services
11. Discriminatory consumer and credit practices
12. Inadequate welfare programs

- The results of a three-city survey of various federal programs—manpower, education, housing, welfare and community action—indicate that, despite substantial expenditures, the number of persons assisted constituted only a fraction of those in need.

The background of disorder is often as complex and difficult to analyze as the disorder itself. But we find that certain general conclusions can be drawn:

- Social and economic conditions in the riot cities constituted a clear pattern of severe disadvantage for Negroes compared with whites, whether the Negroes lived in the area where the riot took place or outside it. Negroes had completed fewer years of education and fewer had attended high school. Negroes were twice as likely to be unemployed and three times as likely to be in unskilled and service jobs. Negroes averaged 70 percent of the income earned by whites and were more than twice as likely to be living in poverty. Although housing cost Negroes relatively more, they had worse housing—three times as likely to be overcrowded and substandard. When compared to white suburbs, the relative disadvantage is even more pronounced.

A study of the aftermath of disorder leads to disturbing conclusions. We find that, despite the institution of some post-riot programs:

- Little basic change in the conditions underlying the outbreak of disorder has taken place. Actions to ameliorate Negro grievances have been limited and sporadic; with but few exceptions, they have not significantly reduced tensions.
- In several cities, the principal official response has been to train and equip the police with more sophisticated weapons.
- In several cities, increasing polarization is evident, with continuing breakdown of inter-racial communication, and growth of white segregationist or black separatist groups.

Chapter 3—Organized Activity

The President directed the Commission to investigate "to what extent, if any, there has been planning or organization in any of the riots."

To carry out this part of the President's charge, the Commission established a special investigative staff supplementing the field teams that made the general examination of the riots in 23 cities. The unit examined data collected by federal agencies and congressional committees, including thousands of documents supplied by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, gathered and evaluated information from local and state law enforcement agencies and officials, and conducted its own field investigation in selected cities.

On the basis of all the information collected, the Commission concludes that:

> The urban disorders of the summer of 1967 were not caused by, nor were they the consequence of, any organized plan or "conspiracy."

Specifically, the Commission has found no evidence that all or any of the disorders or the incidents that led to them were planned or directed by any organization or group, international, national or local.

Militant organizations, local and national, and individual agitators, who repeatedly forecast and called for violence, were active in the spring and summer of 1967. We believe that they sought to encourage violence, and that they helped to create an atmosphere that contributed to the outbreak of disorder.

We recognize that the continuation of disorders and the polarization of the races would provide fertile ground for organized exploitation in the future.

Investigations of organized activity are continuing at all levels of government, including committees of Congress. These investigations relate not only to the disorders of 1967 but also to the actions of groups and individuals, particularly in schools and colleges, during this last fall and winter. The Commission has cooperated in these investigations. They should continue.

Part II—Why Did It Happen?

Chapter 4—The Basic Causes

In addressing the question "Why did it happen?" we shift our focus from the local to the national scene, from the par-

ticular events of the summer of 1967 to the factors within the society at large that created a mood of violence among many urban Negroes.

These factors are complex and interacting; they vary significantly in their effect from city to city and from year to year; and the consequences of one disorder, generating new grievances and new demands, become the causes of the next. Thus was created the "thicket of tension, conflicting evidence and extreme opinions" cited by the President.

Despite these complexities, certain fundamental matters are clear. Of these, the most fundamental is the racial attitude and behavior of white Americans toward black Americans.

Race prejudice has shaped our history decisively; it now threatens to affect our future.

White racism is essentially responsible for the explosive mixture which has been accumulating in our cities since the end of World War II. Among the ingredients of this mixture are:

- *Pervasive discrimination and segregation* in employment, education and housing, which have resulted in the continuing exclusion of great numbers of Negroes from the benefits of economic progress.
- *Black in-migration and white exodus,* which have produced the massive and growing concentrations of impoverished Negroes in our major cities, creating a growing crisis of deteriorating facilities and services and unmet human needs.
- *The black ghettos* where segregation and poverty converge on the young to destroy opportunity and enforce failure. Crime, drug addiction, dependency on welfare, and bitterness and resentment against society in general and white society in particular are the result.

At the same time, most whites and some Negroes outside the ghetto have prospered to a degree unparalleled in the history of civilization. Through television and other media, this affluence has been flaunted before the eyes of the Negro poor and the jobless ghetto youth.

Yet these facts alone cannot be said to have caused the disorders. Recently, other powerful ingredients have begun to catalyze the mixture:

- *Frustrated hopes* are the residue of the unfulfilled expectations aroused by the great judicial and legislative victories of the Civil Rights Movement and the dramatic struggle for equal rights in the South.
- *A climate that tends toward approval and encouragement of violence* as a form of protest has been created by white terrorism directed against nonviolent protest; by the open defiance of law and federal authority by state and local officials resisting desegre-

gation; and by some protest groups engaging in civil disobedience who turn their backs on nonviolence, go beyond the constitutionally protected rights of petition and free assembly, and resort to violence to attempt to compel alteration of laws and policies with which they disagree.

- *The frustrations of powerlessness* have led some Negroes to the conviction that there is no effective alternative to violence as a means of achieving redress of grievances, and of "moving the system." These frustrations are reflected in alienation and hostility toward the institutions of law and government and the white society which controls them, and in the reach toward racial consciousness and solidarity reflected in the slogan "Black Power."
- *A new mood* has sprung up among Negroes, particularly among the young, in which self-esteem and enhanced racial pride are replacing apathy and submission to "the system."
- *The police are not merely a "spark" factor.* To some Negroes police have come to symbolize white power, white racism and white repression. And the fact is that many police do reflect and express these white attitudes. The atmosphere of hostility and cynicism is reinforced by a widespread belief among Negroes in the existence of police brutality and in a "double standard" of justice and protection—one for Negroes and one for whites.

* * *

To this point, we have attempted to identify the prime components of the "explosive mixture." In the chapters that follow we seek to analyze them in the perspective of history. Their meaning, however, is clear:

In the summer of 1967, we have seen in our cities a chain reaction of racial violence. If we are heedless, none of us shall escape the consequences.

Chapter 5—Rejection and Protest: An Historical Sketch

The causes of recent racial disorders are embedded in a tangle of issues and circumstances—social, economic, political and psychological—which arise out of the historic pattern of Negro-white relations in America.

In this chapter we trace the pattern, identify the recurrent themes of Negro protest and, most importantly, provide a perspective on the protest activities of the present era.

We describe the Negro's experience in America and the development of slavery as an institution. We show his persistent striving for equality in the face of rigidly maintained social, economic and educational barriers, and repeated mob violence. We portray the ebb and flow of the doctrinal tides—accommodation, separatism, and self-help—and their relationship to the current theme of Black Power. We conclude:

The Black Power advocates of today consciously feel that they are the most militant group in the Negro protest movement. Yet

they have retreated from a direct confrontation with American society on the issue of integration and, by preaching separatism, unconsciously function as an accommodation to white racism. Much of their economic program, as well as their interest in Negro history, self-help, racial solidarity and separation, is reminiscent of Booker T. Washington. The rhetoric is different, but the ideas are remarkably similar.

Chapter 6—The Formation Of the Racial Ghettos[1]

Throughout the 20th century the Negro population of the United States has been moving steadily from rural areas to urban and from South to North and West. In 1910, 91 percent of the nation's 9.8 million Negroes lived in the South and only 27 percent of American Negroes lived in cities of 2.500 persons or more. Between 1910 and 1966 the total Negro population more than doubled, reaching 21.5 million, and the number living in metropolitan areas rose more than five-fold (from 2.6 million to 14.8 million). The number outside the South rose eleven-fold (from 880,000 to 9.7 million).

Negro migration from the South has resulted from the expectation of thousands of new and highly paid jobs for unskilled workers in the North and the shift to mechanized farming in the South. However, the Negro migration is small when compared to earlier waves of European immigrants. Even between 1960 and 1966, there were 1.8 million immigrants from abroad compared to the 613,000 Negroes who arrived in the North and West from the South.

As a result of the growing number of Negroes in urban areas, natural increase has replaced migration as the primary source of Negro population increase in the cities. Nevertheless, Negro migration from the South will continue unless economic conditions there change dramatically.

Basic data concerning Negro urbanization trends indicate that:

- Almost all Negro population growth (98 percent from 1950 to 1966) is occurring within metropolitan areas, primarily within central cities.[2]
- The vast majority of white population growth (78 percent from 1960 to 1966) is occurring in suburban portions of metropolitan areas. Since 1960, white central-city population has declined by 1.3 million.

[1] The term "ghetto" as used in this report refers to an area within a city characterized by poverty and acute social disorganization, and inhabited by members of a racial or ethnic group under conditions of involuntary segregation.

[2] A "central city" is the largest city of a standard metropolitan statistical area, that is, a metropolitan area containing at least one city of 50,000 or more inhabitants.

- As a result, central cities are becoming more heavily Negro while the suburban fringes around them remain almost entirely white.
- The twelve largest central cities now contain over two-thirds of the Negro population outside the South, and one-third of the Negro total in the United States.

Within the cities, Negroes have been excluded from white residential areas through discriminatory practices. Just as significant is the withdrawal of white families from, or their refusal to enter, neighborhoods where Negroes are moving or already residing. About 20 percent of the urban population of the United States changes residence every year. The refusal of whites to move into "changing" areas when vacancies occur means that most vacancies eventually are occupied by Negroes.

The result, according to a recent study, is that in 1960 the average segregation index for 207 of the largest United States cities was 86.2. In other words, to create an unsegregated population distribution, an average of over 86 percent of all Negroes would have to change their place of residence within the city.

Chapter 7—Unemployment, Family Structure, and Social Disorganization

Although there have been gains in Negro income nationally, and a decline in the number of Negroes below the "poverty level," the condition of Negroes in the central city remains in a state of crisis. Between 2 and 2.5 million Negroes—16 to 20 percent of the total Negro population of all central cities—live in squalor and deprivation in ghetto neighborhoods.

Employment is a key problem. It not only controls the present for the Negro American but, in a most profound way, it is creating the future as well. Yet, despite continuing economic growth and declining national unemployment rates, the unemployment rate for Negroes in 1967 was more than double that for whites.

Equally important is the undesirable nature of many jobs open to Negroes and other minorities. Negro men are more than three times as likely as white men to be in low-paying, unskilled or service jobs. This concentration of male Negro employment at the lowest end of the occupational scale is the single most important cause of poverty among Negroes.

In one study of low-income neighborhoods, the "subemployment rate," including both unemployment and underemployment, was about 33 percent, or 8.8 times greater than the overall unemployment rate for all United States workers.

Employment problems, aggravated by the constant arrival of new unemployed migrants, many of them from depressed

rural areas, create persistent poverty in the ghetto. In 1966, about 11.9 percent of the nation's whites and 40.6 percent of its nonwhites were below the "poverty level" defined by the Social Security Administration (currently $3,335 per year for an urban family of four). Over 40 percent of the nonwhites below the poverty level live in the central cities.

Employment problems have drastic social impact in the ghetto. Men who are chronically unemployed or employed in the lowest status jobs are often unable or unwilling to remain with their families. The handicap imposed on children growing up without fathers in an atmosphere of poverty and deprivation is increased as mothers are forced to work to provide support.

The culture of poverty that results from unemployment and family breakup generates a system of ruthless, exploitative relationships within the ghetto. Prostitution, dope addiction, and crime create an environmental "jungle" characterized by personal insecurity and tension. Children growing up under such conditions are likely participants in civil disorder.

Chapter 8—Conditions of Life In the Racial Ghetto

A striking difference in environment from that of white, middle-class Americans profoundly influences the lives of residents of the ghetto.

Crime rates, consistently higher than in other areas, create a pronounced sense of insecurity. For example, in one city one low-income Negro district had 35 times as many serious crimes against persons as a high-income white district. Unless drastic steps are taken, the crime problems in poverty areas are likely to continue to multiply as the growing youth and rapid urbanization of the population outstrip police resources.

Poor health and sanitation conditions in the ghetto result in higher mortality rates, a higher incidence of major diseases, and lower availability and utilization of medical services. The infant mortality rate for nonwhite babies under the age of one month is 58 percent higher than for whites; for one to 12 months it is almost three times as high. The level of sanitation in the ghetto is far below that in high income areas. Garbage collection is often inadequate. Of an estimated 14,000 cases of rat bite in the United States in 1965, most were in ghetto neighborhoods.

Ghetto residents believe they are "exploited" by local merchants; and evidence substantiates some of these beliefs. A study conducted in one city by the Federal Trade Commission showed that distinctly higher prices were charged for goods sold in ghetto stores than in other areas.

Lack of knowledge regarding credit purchasing creates special pitfalls for the disadvantaged. In many states garnishment practices compound these difficulties by allowing creditors to deprive individuals of their wages without hearing or trial.

Chapter 9—Comparing the Immigrant and Negro Experience

In this chapter, we address ourselves to a fundamental question that many white Americans are asking: why have so many Negroes, unlike the European immigrants, been unable to escape from the ghetto and from poverty. We believe the following factors play a part:

- *The Maturing Economy:* When the European immigrants arrived, they gained an economic foothold by providing the unskilled labor needed by industry. Unlike the immigrant, the Negro migrant found little opportunity in the city. The economy, by then matured, had little use for the unskilled labor he had to offer.
- *The Disability of Race:* The structure of discrimination has stringently narrowed opportunities for the Negro and restricted his prospects. European immigrants suffered from discrimination, but never so pervasively.
- *Entry into the Political System:* The immigrants usually settled in rapidly growing cities with powerful and expanding political machines, which traded economic advantages for political support. Ward-level grievance machinery, as well as personal representation, enabled the immigrant to make his voice heard and his power felt.

  By the time the Negro arrived, these political machines were no longer so powerful or so well equipped to provide jobs or other favors, and in many cases were unwilling to share their influence with Negroes.
- *Cultural Factors:* Coming from societies with a low standard of living and at a time when job aspirations were low, the immigrants sensed little deprivation in being forced to take the less desirable and poorer-paying jobs. Their large and cohesive families contributed to total income. Their vision of the future—one that led to a life outside of the ghetto—provided the incentive necessary to endure the present.

  Although Negro men worked as hard as the immigrants, they were unable to support their families. The entrepreneurial opportunities had vanished. As a result of slavery and long periods of unemployment, the Negro family structure had become matriarchal; the males played a secondary and marginal family role—one which offered little compensation for their hard and unrewarding labor. Above all, segregation denied Negroes access to good jobs and the opportunity to leave the ghetto. For them, the future seemed to lead only to a dead end.

Today, whites tend to exaggerate how well and quickly they escaped from poverty. The fact is that immigrants who came from rural backgrounds, as many Negroes do, are only now,

after three generations, finally beginning to move into the middle class.

By contrast, Negroes began concentrating in the city less than two generations ago, and under much less favorable conditions. Although some Negroes have escaped poverty, few have been able to escape the urban ghetto.

PART III—WHAT CAN BE DONE?

Chapter 10—The Community Response

Our investigation of the 1967 riot cities establishes that virtually every major episode of violence was foreshadowed by an accumulation of unresolved grievances and by widespread dissatisfaction among Negroes with the unwillingness or inability of local government to respond.

Overcoming these conditions is essential for community support of law enforcement and civil order. City governments need new and more vital channels of communication to the residents of the ghetto; they need to improve their capacity to respond effectively to community needs before they become community grievances; and they need to provide opportunity for meaningful involvement of ghetto residents in shaping policies and programs which affect the community.

The Commission recommends that local governments:

- Develop Neighborhood Action Task Forces as joint community-government efforts through which more effective communication can be achieved, and the delivery of city services to ghetto residents improved.
- Establish comprehensive grievance-response mechanisms in order to bring all public agencies under public scrutiny.
- Bring the institutions of local government closer to the people they serve by establishing neighborhood outlets for local, state and federal administrative and public service agencies.
- Expand opportunities for ghetto residents to participate in the formulation of public policy and the implementation of programs affecting them through improved political representation, creation of institutional channels for community action, expansion of legal services, and legislative hearings on ghetto problems.

In this effort, city governments will require state and federal support.

The Commission recommends:

- State and federal financial assistance for mayors and city councils to support the research, consultants, staff and other resources needed to respond effectively to federal program initiatives.

- State cooperation in providing municipalities with the jurisdictional tools needed to deal with their problems; a fuller measure of financial aid to urban areas; and the focusing of the interests of suburban communities on the physical, social and cultural environment of the central city.

Chapter 11—Police and the Community

The abrasive relationship between the police and the minority communities has been a major—and explosive—source of grievance, tension and disorder. The blame must be shared by the total society.

The police are faced with demands for increased protection and service in the ghetto. Yet the aggressive patrol practices thought necessary to meet these demands themselves create tension and hostility. The resulting grievances have been further aggravated by the lack of effective mechanisms for handling complaints against the police. Special programs for bettering police-community relations have been instituted, but these alone are not enough. Police administrators, with the guidance of public officials, and the support of the entire community, must take vigorous action to improve law enforcement and to decrease the potential for disorder.

The Commission recommends that city government and police authorities:

- Review police operations in the ghetto to ensure proper conduct by police officers, and eliminate abrasive practices.
- Provide more adequate police protection to ghetto residents to eliminate their high sense of insecurity, and the belief of many Negro citizens in the existence of a dual standard of law enforcement.
- Establish fair and effective mechanisms for the redress of grievances against the police, and other municipal employees.
- Develop and adopt policy guidelines to assist officers in making critical decisions in areas where police conduct can create tension.
- Develop and use innovative programs to ensure widespread community support for law enforcement.
- Recruit more Negroes into the regular police force, and review promotion policies to ensure fair promotion for Negro officers.
- Establish a "Community Service Officer" program to attract ghetto youths between the ages of 17 and 21 to police work. These junior officers would perform duties in ghetto neighborhoods, but would not have full police authority. The federal government should provide support equal to 90 percent of the costs of employing CSOs on the basis of one for every ten regular officers.

Chapter 12—Control of Disorder

Preserving civil peace is the first responsibility of government. Unless the rule of law prevails, our society will lack

not only order but also the environment essential to social and economic progress.

The maintenance of civil order cannot be left to the police alone. The police need guidance, as well as support, from mayors and other public officials. It is the responsibility of public officials to determine proper police policies, support adequate police standards for personnel and performance, and participate in planning for the control of disorders.

To maintain control of incidents which could lead to disorders, the Commission recommends that local officials:

- Assign seasoned, well-trained policemen and supervisory officers to patrol ghetto areas, and to respond to disturbances.
- Develop plans which will quickly muster maximum police manpower and highly qualified senior commanders at the outbreak of disorders.
- Provide special training in the prevention of disorders, and prepare police for riot control and for operation in units, with adequate command and control and field communication for proper discipline and effectiveness.
- Develop guidelines governing the use of control equipment and provide alternatives to the use of lethal weapons. Federal support for research in this area is needed.
- Establish an intelligence system to provide police and other public officials with reliable information that may help to prevent the outbreak of a disorder and to institute effective control measures in the event a riot erupts.
- Develop continuing contacts with ghetto residents to make use of the forces for order which exist within the community.
- Establish machinery for neutralizing rumors, and enabling Negro leaders and residents to obtain the facts. Create special rumor details to collect, evaluate, and dispel rumors that may lead to a civil disorder.

The Commission believes there is a grave danger that some communities may resort to the indiscriminate and excessive use of force. The harmful effects of overreaction are incalculable. The Commission condemns moves to equip police departments with mass destruction weapons, such as automatic rifles, machine guns and tanks. Weapons which are designed to destroy, not to control, have no place in densely populated urban communities.

The Commission recognizes the sound principle of local authority and responsibility in law enforcement, but recommends that the federal government share in the financing of programs for improvement of police forces, both in their normal law enforcement activities as well as in their response to civil disorders.

To assist government authorities in planning their response to civil disorder, this report contains a Supplement on Control

of Disorder. It deals with specific problems encountered during riot-control operations, and includes:

- Assessment of the present capabilities of police, National Guard and Army forces to control major riots, and recommendations for improvement;
- Recommended means by which the control operations of those forces may be coordinated with the response of other agencies, such as fire departments, and with the community at large;
- Recommendations for review and revision of federal, state and local laws needed to provide the framework for control efforts and for the call-up and interrelated action of public safety forces.

Chapter 13—The Administration of Justice Under Emergency Conditions

In many of the cities which experienced disorders last summer, there were recurring breakdowns in the mechanisms for processing, prosecuting and protecting arrested persons. These resulted mainly from long-standing structural deficiencies in criminal court systems, and from the failure of communities to anticipate and plan for the emergency demands of civil disorders.

In part, because of this, there were few successful prosecutions for serious crimes committed during the riots. In those cities where mass arrests occurred many arrestees were deprived of basic legal rights.

The Commission recommends that the cities and states:

- Undertake reform of the lower courts so as to improve the quality of justice rendered under normal conditions.
- Plan comprehensive measures by which the criminal justice system may be supplemented during civil disorders so that its deliberative functions are protected, and the quality of justice is maintained.

Such emergency plans require broad community participation and dedicated leadership by the bench and bar. They should include:

- Laws sufficient to deter and punish riot conduct.
- Additional judges, bail and probation officers, and clerical staff.
- Arrangements for volunteer lawyers to help prosecutors and to represent riot defendants at every stage of proceedings.
- Policies to ensure proper and individual bail, arraignment, pretrial, trial and sentencing proceedings.
- Procedures for processing arrested persons, such as summons and release, and release on personal recognizance, which permit separation of minor offenders from those dangerous to the community, in order that serious offenders may be detained and prosecuted effectively.
- Adequate emergency processing and detention facilities.

Chapter 14—Damages: Repair and Compensation

The Commission recommends that the federal government:

- Amend the Federal Disaster Act—which now applies only to natural disasters—to permit federal emergency food and medical assistance to cities during major civil disorders, and provide long-term economic assistance afterwards.
- With the cooperation of the states, create incentives for the private insurance industry to provide more adequate property-insurance coverage in inner-city areas.

The Commission endorses the report of the National Advisory Panel on Insurance in Riot-Affected Areas: "Meeting the Insurance Crisis of our Cities."

Chapter 15—The News Media and the Riots

In his charge to the Commission, the President asked: "What effect do the mass media have on the riots?"

The Commission determined that the answer to the President's question did not lie solely in the performance of the press and broadcasters in reporting the riots. Our analysis had to consider also the overall treatment by the media of the Negro ghettos, community relations, racial attitudes, and poverty—day by day and month by month, year in and year out.

A wide range of interviews with government officials, law enforcement authorities, media personnel and other citizens, including ghetto residents, as well as a quantitative analysis of riot coverage and a special conference with industry representatives, leads us to conclude that:

- Despite instances of sensationalism, inaccuracy and distortion, newspapers, radio and television tried on the whole to give a balanced, factual account of the 1967 disorders.
- Elements of the news media failed to portray accurately the scale and character of the violence that occurred last summer. The overall effect was, we believe, an exaggeration of both mood and event.
- Important segments of the media failed to report adequately on the causes and consequences of civil disorders and on the underlying problems of race relations. They have not communicated to the majority of their audience—which is white—a sense of the degradation, misery and hopelessness of life in the ghetto.

These failings must be corrected, and the improvement must come from within the industry. Freedom of the press is not the issue. Any effort to impose governmental restrictions would be inconsistent with fundamental constitutional precepts.

We have seen evidence that the news media are becoming aware of and concerned about their performance in this field. As that concern grows, coverage will improve. But much more must be done, and it must be done soon.

The Commission recommends that the media:

- Expand coverage of the Negro community and of race problems through permanent assignment of reporters familiar with urban and racial affairs, and through establishment of more and better links with the Negro community.
- Integrate Negroes and Negro activities into all aspects of coverage and content, including newspaper articles and television programming. The news media must publish newspapers and produce programs that recognize the existence and activities of Negroes as a group within the community and as a part of the larger community.
- Recruit more Negroes into journalism and broadcasting and promote those who are qualified to positions of significant responsibility. Recruitment should begin in high schools and continue through college; where necessary, aid for training should be provided.
- Improve coordination with police in reporting riot news through advance planning, and cooperate with the police in the designation of police information officers, establishment of information centers, and development of mutually acceptable guidelines for riot reporting and the conduct of media personnel.
- Accelerate efforts to ensure accurate and responsible reporting of riot and racial news, through adoption by all news gathering organizations of stringent internal staff guidelines.
- Cooperate in the establishment of a privately organized and funded Institute of Urban Communications to train and educate journalists in urban affairs, recruit and train more Negro journalists, develop methods for improving police-press relations, review coverage of riots and racial issues, and support continuing research in the urban field.

Chapter 16—The Future of the Cities

By 1985, the Negro population in central cities is expected to increase by 72 percent to approximately 20.8 million. Coupled with the continued exodus of white families to the suburbs, this growth will produce majority Negro populations in many of the nation's largest cities.

The future of these cities, and of their burgeoning Negro populations, is grim. Most new employment opportunities are being created in suburbs and outlying areas. This trend will continue unless important changes in public policy are made.

In prospect, therefore, is further deterioration of already inadequate municipal tax bases in the face of increasing demands for public services, and continuing unemployment and poverty among the urban Negro population:

Three choices are open to the nation:

- We can maintain present policies, continuing both the proportion of the nation's resources now allocated to programs for the unemployed and the disadvantaged, and the inadequate and failing effort to achieve an integrated society.
- We can adopt a policy of "enrichment" aimed at improving dramatically the quality of ghetto life while abandoning integration as a goal.
- We can pursue integration by combining ghetto "enrichment" with policies which will encourage Negro movement out of central city areas.

The first choice, continuance of present policies, has ominous consequences for our society. The share of the nation's resources now allocated to programs for the disadvantaged is insufficient to arrest the deterioration of life in central city ghettos. Under such conditions, a rising proportion of Negroes may come to see in the deprivation and segregation they experience, a justification for violent protest, or for extending support to now isolated extremists who advocate civil disruption. Large-scale and continuing violence could result, followed by white retaliation, and, ultimately, the separation of the two communities in a garrison state.

Even if violence does not occur, the consequences are unacceptable. Development of a racially integrated society, extraordinarily difficult today, will be virtually impossible when the present black ghetto population of 12.5 million has grown to almost 21 million.

To continue present policies is to make permanent the division of our country into two societies; one, largely Negro and poor, located in the central cities; the other, predominantly white and affluent, located in the suburbs and in outlying areas.

The second choice, ghetto enrichment coupled with abandonment of integration, is also unacceptable. It is another way of choosing a permanently divided country. Moreover, equality cannot be achieved under conditions of nearly complete separation. In a country where the economy, and particularly the resources of employment, are predominantly white, a policy of separation can only relegate Negroes to a permanently inferior economic status.

We believe that the only possible choice for America is the third—a policy which combines ghetto enrichment with programs designed to encourage integration of substantial numbers of Negroes into the society outside the ghetto.

Enrichment must be an important adjunct to integration, for no matter how ambitious or energetic the program, few Negroes now living in central cities can be quickly integrated.

In the meantime, large-scale improvement in the quality of ghetto life is essential.

But this can be no more than an interim strategy. Programs must be developed which will permit substantial Negro movement out of the ghettos. The primary goal must be a single society, in which every citizen will be free to live and work according to his capabilities and desires, not his color.

Chapter 17—Recommendations For National Action

INTRODUCTION

No American—white or black—can escape the consequences of the continuing social and economic decay of our major cities.

Only a commitment to national action on an unprecedented scale can shape a future compatible with the historic ideals of American society.

The great productivity of our economy, and a federal revenue system which is highly responsive to economic growth, can provide the resources.

The major need is to generate new will—the will to tax ourselves to the extent necessary to meet the vital needs of the nation.

We have set forth goals and proposed strategies to reach those goals. We discuss and recommend programs not to commit each of us to specific parts of such programs but to illustrate the type and dimension of action needed.

The major goal is the creation of a true union—a single society and a single American identity. Toward that goal, we propose the following objectives for national action:

- Opening up opportunities to those who are restricted by racial segregation and discrimination, and eliminating all barriers to their choice of jobs, education and housing.
- Removing the frustration of powerlessness among the disadvantaged by providing the means for them to deal with the problems that affect their own lives and by increasing the capacity of our public and private institutions to respond to these problems.
- Increasing communication across racial lines to destroy stereotypes, to halt polarization, end distrust and hostility, and create common ground for efforts toward public order and social justice.

We propose these aims to fulfill our pledge of equality and to meet the fundamental needs of a democratic and civilized society—domestic peace and social justice.

EMPLOYMENT

Pervasive unemployment and underemployment are the most persistent and serious grievances in minority areas. They are inextricably linked to the problem of civil disorder.

Despite growing federal expenditures for manpower development and training programs, and sustained general economic prosperity and increasing demands for skilled workers, about two million—white and nonwhite—are permanently unemployed. About ten million are underemployed, of whom 6.5 million work full time for wages below the poverty line.

The 500,000 "hard-core" unemployed in the central cities who lack a basic education and are unable to hold a steady job are made up in large part of Negro males between the ages of 18 and 25. In the riot cities which we surveyed, Negroes were three times as likely as whites to hold unskilled jobs, which are often part time, seasonal, low-paying and "dead end."

Negro males between the ages of 15 and 25 predominated among the rioters. More than 20 percent of the rioters were unemployed, and many who were employed held intermittent, low status, unskilled jobs which they regarded as below their education and ability.

The Commission recommends that the federal government:

- Undertake joint efforts with cities and states to consolidate existing manpower programs to avoid fragmentation and duplication.
- Take immediate action to create 2,000,000 new jobs over the next three years—one million in the public sector and one million in the private sector—to absorb the hard-core unemployed and materially reduce the level of underemployment for all workers, black and white. We propose 250,000 public sector and 300,000 private sector jobs in the first year.
- Provide on-the-job training by both public and private employers with reimbursement to private employers for the extra costs of training the hard-core unemployed, by contract or by tax credits.
- Provide tax and other incentives to investment in rural as well as urban poverty areas in order to offer to the rural poor an alternative to migration to urban centers.
- Take new and vigorous action to remove artificial barriers to employment and promotion, including not only racial discrimination but, in certain cases, arrest records or lack of a high school diploma. Strengthen those agencies such as the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, charged with eliminating discriminatory practices, and provide full support for Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act allowing federal grant-in-aid funds to be withheld from activities which discriminate on grounds of color or race.

The Commission commends the recent public commitment of the National Council of the Building and Construction Trades Unions, AFL-CIO, to encourage and recruit Negro membership in apprenticeship programs. This commitment should be intensified and implemented.

EDUCATION

Education in a democratic society must equip children to develop their potential and to participate fully in American life. For the community at large, the schools have discharged this responsibility well. But for many minorities, and particularly for the children of the ghetto, the schools have failed to provide the educational experience which could overcome the effects of discrimination and deprivation.

This failure is one of the persistent sources of grievance and resentment within the Negro community. The hostility of Negro parents and students toward the school system is generating increasing conflict and causing disruption within many city school districts. But the most dramatic evidence of the relationship between educational practices and civil disorders lies in the high incidence of riot participation by ghetto youth who have not completed high school.

The bleak record of public education for ghetto children is growing worse. In the critical skills—verbal and reading ability—Negro students are falling further behind whites with each year of school completed. The high unemployment and underemployment rate for Negro youth is evidence, in part, of the growing educational crisis.

We support integration as the priority education strategy; it is essential to the future of American society. In this last summer's disorders we have seen the consequences of racial isolation at all levels, and of attitudes toward race, on both sides, produced by three centuries of myth, ignorance and bias. It is indispensable that opportunities for interaction between the races be expanded.

We recognize that the growing dominance of pupils from disadvantaged minorities in city school populations will not soon be reversed. No matter how great the effort toward desegregation, many children of the ghetto will not, within their school careers, attend integrated schools.

If existing disadvantages are not to be perpetuated, we must drastically improve the quality of ghetto education. Equality of results with all-white schools must be the goal.

To implement these strategies, the Commission recommends:

- Sharply increased efforts to eliminate de facto segregation in our

schools through substantial federal aid to school systems seeking to desegregate either within the system or in cooperation with neighboring school systems.

- Elimination of racial discrimination in Northern as well as Southern schools by vigorous application of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
- Extension of quality early childhood education to every disadvantaged child in the country.
- Efforts to improve dramatically schools serving disadvantaged children through substantial federal funding of year-round compensatory education programs, improved teaching, and expanded experimentation and research.
- Elimination of illiteracy through greater federal support for adult basic education.
- Enlarged opportunities for parent and community participation in the public schools.
- Reoriented vocational education emphasizing work-experience training and the involvement of business and industry.
- Expanded opportunities for higher education through increased federal assistance to disadvantaged students.
- Revision of state aid formulas to assure more per student aid to districts having a high proportion of disadvantaged school-age children.

THE WELFARE SYSTEM

Our present system of public welfare is designed to save money instead of people, and tragically ends up doing neither. This system has two critical deficiencies:

First, it excludes large numbers of persons who are in great need, and who, if provided a decent level of support, might be able to become more productive and self-sufficient. No federal funds are available for millions of men and women who are needy but neither aged, handicapped nor the parents of minor children.

Second, for those included, the system provides assistance well below the minimum necessary for a decent level of existence, and imposes restrictions that encourage continued dependency on welfare and undermine self-respect.

A welter of statutory requirements and administrative practices and regulations operate to remind recipients that they are considered untrustworthy, promiscuous and lazy. Residence requirements prevent assistance to people in need who are newly arrived in the state. Regular searches of recipients' homes violate privacy. Inadequate social services compound the problems.

The Commission recommends that the federal government, acting with state and local governments where necessary, reform the existing welfare system to:

- Establish uniform national standards of assistance at least as

high as the annual "poverty level" of income, now set by the Social Security Administration at $3,335 per year for an urban family of four.

- Require that all states receiving federal welfare contributions participate in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children—Unemployed Parents program (AFDC-UP) that permits assistance to families with both father and mother in the home, thus aiding the family while it is still intact.
- Bear a substantially greater portion of all welfare costs—at least 90 percent of total payments.
- Increase incentives for seeking employment and job training, but remove restrictions recently enacted by the Congress that would compel mothers of young children to work.
- Provide more adequate social services through neighborhood centers and family-planning programs.
- Remove the freeze placed by the 1967 welfare amendments on the percentage of children in a state that can be covered by federal assistance.
- Eliminate residence requirements.

As a long-range goal, the Commission recommends that the federal government seek to develop a national system of income supplementation based strictly on need with two broad and basic purposes:

- To provide, for those who can work or who do work, any necessary supplements in such a way as to develop incentives for fuller employment;
- To provide, for those who cannot work and for mothers who decide to remain with their children, a minimum standard of decent living, and to aid in the saving of children from the prison of poverty that has held their parents.

A broad system of supplementation would involve substantially greater federal expenditures than anything now contemplated. The cost will range widely depending on the standard of need accepted as the "basic allowance" to individuals and families, and on the rate at which additional income above this level is taxed. Yet if the deepening cycle of poverty and dependence on welfare can be broken, if the children of the poor can be given the opportunity to scale the wall that now separates them from the rest of society, the return on this investment will be great indeed.

HOUSING

After more than three decades of fragmented and grossly underfunded federal housing programs, nearly six million substandard housing units remain occupied in the United States.

The housing problem is particularly acute in the minority ghettos. Nearly two-thirds of all non-white families living in the central cities today live in neighborhoods marked with substandard housing and general urban blight. Two major factors are responsible.

First: Many ghetto residents simply cannot pay the rent necessary to support decent housing. In Detroit, for example, over 40 percent of the non-white occupied units in 1960 required rent of over 35 percent of the tenants' income.

Second: Discrimination prevents access to many non-slum areas, particularly the suburbs, where good housing exists. In addition, by creating a "back pressure" in the racial ghettos, it makes it possible for landlords to break up apartments for denser occupancy, and keeps prices and rents of deteriorated ghetto housing higher than they would be in a truly free market.

To date, federal programs have been able to do comparatively little to provide housing for the disadvantaged. In the 31-year history of subsidized federal housing, only about 800,000 units have been constructed, with recent production averaging about 50,000 units a year. By comparison, over a period only three years longer, FHA insurance guarantees have made possible the construction of over ten million middle and upper-income units.

Two points are fundamental to the Commission's recommendations:

First: Federal housing programs must be given a new thrust aimed at overcoming the prevailing patterns of racial segregation. If this is not done, those programs will continue to concentrate the most impoverished and dependent segments of the population into the central-city ghettos where there is already a critical gap between the needs of the population and the public resources to deal with them.

Second: The private sector must be brought into the production and financing of low and moderate rental housing to supply the capabilities and capital necessary to meet the housing needs of the nation.

The Commission recommends that the federal government:

- Enact a comprehensive and enforceable federal open housing law to cover the sale or rental of all housing, including single family homes.
- Reorient federal housing programs to place more low and moderate income housing outside of ghetto areas.
- Bring within the reach of low and moderate income families within the next five years six million new and existing units of decent housing, beginning with 600,000 units in the next year.

To reach this goal we recommend:

- Expansion and modification of the rent supplement program to permit use of supplements for existing housing, thus greatly increasing the reach of the program.
- Expansion and modification of the below-market interest rate program to enlarge the interest subsidy to all sponsors and provide interest-free loans to nonprofit sponsors to cover pre-construction costs, and permit sale of projects to nonprofit corporations, cooperatives, or condominiums.
- Creation of an ownership supplement program similar to present rent supplements, to make home ownership possible for low-income families.
- Federal writedown of interest rates on loans to private builders constructing moderate-rent housing.
- Expansion of the public housing program, with emphasis on small units on scattered sites, and leasing and "turnkey" programs.
- Expansion of the Model Cities program.
- Expansion and reorientation of the urban renewal program to give priority to projects directly assisting low-income households to obtain adequate housing.

CONCLUSION

One of the first witnesses to be invited to appear before this Commission was Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, a distinguished and perceptive scholar. Referring to the reports of earlier riot commissions, he said:

> I read that report . . . of the 1919 riot in Chicago, and it is as if I were reading the report of the investigating committee on the Harlem riot of '35, the report of the investigating committee on the Harlem riot of '43, the report of the McCone Commission on the Watts riot.
>
> I must again in candor say to you members of this Commission —it is a kind of Alice in Wonderland—with the same moving picture re-shown over and over again, the same analysis, the same recommendations, and the same inaction.

These words come to our minds as we conclude this report. We have provided an honest beginning. We have learned much. But we have uncovered no startling truths, no unique insights, no simple solutions. The destruction and the bitterness of racial disorder, the harsh polemics of black revolt and white repression have been seen and heard before in this country.

It is time now to end the destruction and the violence, not only in the streets of the ghetto but in the lives of people.

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Lewis S. Gannett, John Hammond, Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, Dr. O. Clay Maxwell, Mary White Ovington, Hon. Charles Poletti, A. Philip Randolph, Rev. James H. Robinson, Amy E. Spingarn, Arthur B. Spingarn

Northampton, Mass., Oklahoma City, Philadelphia, Richmond, Va., St. Louis, Topeka, Kans., Washington
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357

May 18, 1944

14 POINTS ON NEGRO TROOPS ABROAD GIVEN WAR DEPT. BY WHITE

Report to Washington Lists Recommendations as Result of Fifteen Weeks Observation Overseas

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Washington--Fourteen recommendations, ranging from lectures to American white soldiers to a special Board of Review for courts-martial cases, were made by Walter White in a report to the War department, it was revealed here last week.

The report was based upon White's 15-week, 20,000-mile tour of military installations in the European Theatre of Operations, in North Africa, Italy and the Middle East as an accredited foreign correspondent for the New York Post newspaper. The fourteen points included:

OFF LIMITS--That General Eisenhower's directive to abolish "off limits" of towns and pubs (taverns) be enforced in all areas. Negro soldiers were found to resent bitterly the off limits orders, or orders setting "odd" and "even" nights for white and colored troops to visit towns and places of amusement. White observed that some commanding officers who took a positive stand for fairness had very little trouble in their localities.

COURTS MARTIAL-- A special board of review of courts-martial cases was recommended by White who said "great unhappiness" has resulted among Negro soldiers "because of their belief that they are punished more quickly and more severely than white soldiers." After citing a number of cases detailed to him by Negro prisoners with whom he was permitted to talk freely, White urged that the special board of review include an eminent Negro lawyer, who would be brought in to serve with appropriate rank.

COMBAT TROOPS--The department is urged to send Negro combat troops to England. White said stories were being circulated that there are no Negro combat troops in England because "Negroes are afraid to fight." White termed as "unfortunate" the fact that, with the exception of some anti-aircraft units, only Negro service troops had been sent to the European theatre. "The Negro troops in the ETO," said his report, "have little or none of the excitement of war necessary to raise the spirits and to give a sense of participation to men engaged in waging war."

Also recommended was that Negro medium bomber crews be sent to England "to fly in non-segregated units," and that Negro service troops now stationed there be given refresher courses in the use of combat weapons, as "many of these troops will closely follow the assault waves of invasion, will be under fire, and need to be made competent in the use of weapons."

Supporting his recommendation for more combat troops, White

cited the improved atmosphere in the Mediterranean as a result of the exploits of the 99th Pursuit Squadron. He recommended that Negro and white fighter squadrons function in the same group; and he also urged reconsideration of the conversion of the 2nd Calvary division into service troops.

In connection with the moral value of the presence of Negro combat troops, White also urged that more Negro officers above the rank of captain be sent to England.

ANTI-NEGRO RUMORS--Some Negro soldiers abroad have taken the spreading of vicious and fantastic rumors about Negroes as a joke, but some have resented these stories deeply, said White, in recommending that G-2 (Army Intelligence) try to track down and scotch morale-sapping stories.

White reported less anti-Negro propaganda in the Mediterranean than in England, but suggested that Army Intelligence run down the people who were issuing leaflets, placards and other material seeking to poison Italians against Negroes. Upon inquiry one such placard was found to have been issued by a non-existent organization and signed by a fictitious person.

MILITARY POLICE--White found the same complaint abroad on Military Police that has been made in some parts of America, namely that white MPs are armed, but Negro MPs are not. He recommended that no MPs be armed except when guarding payrolls.

PATERNALISM--Paternalistic attitudes on the part of white officers is resented, White reported, saying that both well-educated and less-educated Negroes resent being treated as "boys." Abandonment of the idea that southern white officers are best for Negro troops because they "understand" Negroes was urged by White, who, however, said many white officers from the South are fair and decent in their treatment of Negroes, while there is no guarantee that a man will be free from prejudice just because he happens to be from the North.

LECTURES--Lectures to American white troops aboard ships as they near England on the difference between the British and American attitudes toward color, together with lectures to British troops by competent Americans on America and the true place of the Negro as a citizen of his country would be helpful, White declared.

A connection between the venereal disease rate among colored troops and the attitude which has barred them from normal association with respectable families was seen by White, who quoted a soldier as saying they were more and more restricted to women picked up in pubs. White suggested that a Negro physician be attached to the office of the Chief Surgeon.

More Negro actors and singers were recommended for the entertainment of both white and Negro troops.

RED CROSS--After praising the American Red Cross for doing "in many respects a superlative job," White deplored the "white" and "Negro" Red Cross clubs located in many areas as not only introducing segregation to the British, but denying white and Negro American soldiers the opportunity to know each other better. He cited the non-segregated pattern of one club as a model for the Red Cross everywhere.

CENSORSHIP--More news and more sympathetic handling of news dealing with Negro troops by the censors would be very helpful, said White, as it would give Negro civilians a better picture of the contribution of their men to the war.

LAGGING BEHIND--White's concluding recommendation was a suggestion that the War department policy on race "lags behind that of much of the personnel of the Army." He said an advanced position would meet opposition, but would be approved by "a much larger percentage....than the War department appears to believe possible."

"The time and field are ripe for progress. Continuance of segregation and discrimination is in part responsible for a less determined spirit in the Army than is necessary to meet the very crucial days which lie ahead before this war is won. Vision to see the situation as it is and courage to surmount difficulties and opposition in the implementation of that vision are greatly to be urged upon the War and Navy departments, and upon all others charged with the prosecution of the war."

DR. EARNEST HOOTON WILL
PRESENT SPINGARN MEDAL

New York--Dr. Earnest Albert Hooton, eminent anthropologist of Harvard university, will present the 29th Spingarn Medal to Dr. Charles R. Drew at the NAACP annual conference in Chicago, July 16.

Dr. Drew was awarded the medal, given annually for distinguished achievement by an American Negro, for his research in blood plasma. Dr. Hooton is nationally known for his writings in anthropology and especially for his book "Crime and the Man," which debunks many of the popular theory of Negro criminality.

JIM CROW BOILERMAKER
UNION UNDER FIRE IN
RHODE ISLAND TRIAL 5/18/44

Providence, R.I.--A person of any race can join the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, except American Negroes, it was testified here May 17 in Superior court by William J. Buckley, international representative of the Boilermakers union.

Buckley made the statement during his examination by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, in the case of George Hill vs. the Boilermakers union in which Hill is seeking a permanent injunction to prevent the Boilermakers from setting up or maintaining a jim crow auxiliary for Negro workers.

Last January 13 Judge Alexander Churchill in the Superior court here granted a temporary injunction, holding in his opinion that the jim crow auxiliary into which Negroes were segregated was illegal.

The Negro workers, who are employed in the Walsh-Kaiser shipyards here, contend that they should be members of Local 308 and should not be jim crowed.

Testimony by George R. Schmoke, one of the complaining witnesses, that he had joined Local 308 in 1942 by filling out a white application blank instead of the pink blank required for auxiliary members was given on direct examination. Schmoke further testified that he was received in all the meetings of Local 308, voted and took part in same until the December, 1943, meeting for election of officers when the ballots of Negro members were improperly marked with the letter "C" to distinguish them from the white voters. Other witnesses testified that even though their dues were paid up and they had previously taken part in all the meetings of Local 308, in the December meeting all Negro voters were instructed to place their ballots in an envelope marked "Protested" and that the letter "C" appeared upon the left hand corner of the ballot.

In addition to stating that all races except the Negro could belong to the Boilermakers, Buckley asserted that no Negro could vote in Local 308 but that a charter would have to be secured for a Negro auxiliary unit from the international headquarters in Kansas City, Kansas. He stated, "If the Negroes obtained a charter setting up an auxiliary it would be supervised by Local 308 (white) which would be the mother lodge for the auxiliary and would have the privilege of placing one member on the grievance committee of 5 to represent the workers in any dispute that might arise."

Hill and the Negro workers are being represented by Thurgood Marshall and Edward R. Dudley, of the NAACP legal staff, associated with Joseph LeCount, an attorney of this city. The case is being heard on the merits before Judge Patrick P. Curran. The case was adjourned May 17 until ten o'clock Monday, May 22.

COLLECTS DAMAGES FOR
JIM CROW MISTREATMENT 5/18/44

Portland, Ore.--Attorneys for the NAACP have reported that Samuel G. Whitney of Portland, Oregon has been paid $250. by the Missouri Pacific Lines for mistreatment of his wife in connection with a journey that she took from McGee, Arkansas to St. Louis, Mo., and from St. Louis to Portland.

The Missouri Pacific Lines stated that the incident is very

much regretted by the officials of the company and that the company has taken steps to educate their employees in an effort to see that no similar incident occurs in the future. They state that there was no intentional discrimination and that the situation was poorly handled by the employees of the company.

The NAACP filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and as a result of this action the above settlement was effected.

MACARTHUR GETS APPEAL
FROM NAACP ON DEATH
SENTENCES FOR FIVE

5/18/44

New York--A stay of execution in the death sentences of four American Negro soldiers and one American Negro merchant seaman convicted in Australia on a charge of rape has been requested of General Douglas MacArthur by the NAACP.

The cablegram, signed by Walter White, NAACP secretary, states:

"National Association for Advancement Colored People has been requested by O'Sullivan and Ruddy, solicitors, Brisbane and Townsville to intervene with President in case of five men, Hazzard, Johnson, Seymour, Nelson and Davis, convicted rape sentenced death. JAG Washington advises you have full jurisdiction. We ask stay execution pending opportunity inspect record now en route and file appeal brief."

"Walter White"

The five men were convicted and sentenced to be hanged by general court-martial March 16-19, in Townsville, Australia. They were charged with raping a white American Red Cross worker on the night of January 10, 1944.

M. L. Williams of the firm of O'Sullivan and Ruddy, Solicitors, was appointed civilian counsel for the man and on April 1 cabled the NAACP, asking it to intervene with President Roosevelt to secure a stay of the death sentence until an air mail letter explaining the case could arrive in America. The letter, mailed March 30, was received by the NAACP May 18.

The record of the trial, according to the summary contained in the letter, shows that at about 11:30 p.m., January 10, the Red Cross worker, who had been to a party and admitted she was feeling "pretty good," became angry with her party and started out to hitch hike home. The five colored men testified she waved down their truck and they took her in. She says she stopped when she saw the truck had Negro soldiers in it, and started to return in the direction from which she had come, but that one of the men jumped from the truck, grabbed her and threatened to kill her if she did not come quietly with them.

Defense counsel pointed out that the corner where she got into the truck was a prominent one, with considerable traffic and many residents nearby, and that if she had screamed she would have attracted instant attention and aid. She did not scream, according to her own testimonay. She says she was "afraid".

The soldiers admitted having had relations with her, but testified she was willing and cooperative. She claims she was dragged from the truck, thrown to the ground and raped.

Weakest point for the defendants, according to the letter, was the conflict between statements they signed and gave to Army officers, and their testimony later on the witness stand.

The full names of the prisoners are George Hazzard, Charles E. Johnson, Jr., George Seymour, Robert J. Nelson, and Wesley E. Davis.

The Australian law firm is sending a copy of the complete record to the NAACP whose legal staff will study it and draw up an appeal brief which will be presented either to General MacArthur's headquarters, or to President Roosevelt in the final review.

NAACP CABLES SYMPATHY
TO MADAME FELIX EBOUE

5/18/44

New York--A cablegram expressing sympathy in the death of Governor General Felix Eboue of French Equatorial Africa and asserting "the world owes him a debt of gratitude for his decisive role in turning the tide of the war," has been sent by Walter White, NAACP secretary, to Madame Eboue in Cairo. Mr. White met Governor Eboue in Cairo early in April during his trip to the North African theatre of the war.

C O P Y

June 22, 1944

The State Democratic Executive Committee
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Because the Negroes of Georgia are not only concerned with the full possession of their constitutionally guaranteed rights as citizens of this free Republic, but also because they are zealous of the highest welfare and good name of their state, they, through this committee, urgently request your body to reconsider the recent decision of your sub-committee that, wholly on the basis of race, Negroes will not be permitted to vote in Georgia primaries. We do not need to remind you that this attitude is in direct conflict with the principles upon which our beloved country was founded, contrary to the spirit and teachings of Thomas Jefferson, the greatest democrat of all time; and last, but by no means least, a defiance of the Supreme Court of the United States, the last outpost of our cherished liberties.

We remind you of what every true American knows, that no free country, or part of it can long exist half free and half slave. It is difficult for us to believe that the dominant political party in the sovereign state of Georgia will insist upon continuing a policy which will virtually reduce to political serfdom almost a third of its population. A segment of the population, moreover, that for over a century has given lavishly of blood, sweat and tears, for its prosperity and its good name. The argument that the admission of Negroes to the unrestricted use of the ballot, would be a threat to the orderly administration of Government in the state of Georgia is fallacious--a product of prejudice and unfounded fear. America joins hands with liberty-loving men the world around, in a global struggle to free men everywhere from tyranny and oppression. Can it consistently spend, without stint, both gold and human lives in extending the boon of freedom to other peoples, while it denies it to her own citizens? If it is safety for our cherished institutions which has been the motivating force in your action, may we remind you that it is far safer in a democracy for the humblest man to have a ballot in his hand than a wrong in his heart. We would save the state of Georgia, your home and ours, from the stigma of making democracy a by-word and a mockery in the sight of the world, and of setting at naught a decision handed down by the highest court in the land.

We hope that you will see fit generously to grant the opportunity to participate in the process of government of our state to those qualified Negro citizens whose choice is the Democratic party. We respectfully urge you, therefore, in regular session assembled to reconsider the decision of your sub-committee with the hope that barriers set up against Negroes, wholly on the basis of race, in the Democratic Primaries will be discontinued. We do this in the interest of interracial good will, the highest Americanism, and the welfare of our great state.

Very truly yours,

C. L. Harper, Chairman
Negro Citizens Committee
250 Auburn Avenue, N. E.

COPY

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357

August 3, 1944

NAACP BOARD AFFIRMS RIGHT TO CHALLENGE PARTIES

New York--At a special meeting on Monday, July 31st, the National Board of Directors of the N.A.A.C.P. reaffirmed the continued non-partisan political position of the Association as restated by the annual conference of the Association in Chicago, Illinois, two weeks ago. The Board approved and endorsed the critical comment of its Secretary, Walter White, upon both the Republican and Democratic national platforms, and expressed the intention of the Association to continue to challenge both parties on the issues of major concern to the Negro and to the common man generally.

The Board further expressed the intention of the Association to call upon both parties and their national leadership in a demand for action in Congress between now and the November elections upon those domestic issues vitally affecting the interests of common people.

N.A.A.C.P. ASKS F.B.I. ACTION IN PTC STRIKE

8/3/44

New York--After a two-day personal investigation of Transportation strike hostilities in Philadelphia, Assistant NAACP secretary, Roy Wilkins, wired Attorney General Francis Biddle: "I wish to urge strongly that the Department of Justice through the Federal Bureau of Investigation make a special examination into the activities of James McMenamin, Don Lasher and Frank P. Carney, who are leaders of the so-called committee representing the strikers. Statements attributed to Carney by Philadelphia papers of August 1 and 2 seem to be clearly incitement to riot. Rumor has it that Carney and Lasher were either given or took much time off from work during past three weeks devoting their efforts to fomenting racial hatred and stirring up employees to paralyze Philadelphia with the surprise stoppage. Statements attributed to McMenamin in the New York Herald Tribune of August 3 come within the category of incitement to riot. Carney and McMenamin have preached open defiance of federal government as well as vilest and lowest forms of racial hatred. My personal observation among Negro population of Philadelphia for 36 hours informs me that the statements of these strike leaders have done more to embitter Negro population and lay basis for serious clashes than any other aspect of tie-up. Prompt and effective action by FBI is urged."

8/3/44

N.A.A.C.P. BRANCH OFFICER ACTS IN P.T.C. STRIKE

Philadelphia - At a meeting yesterday in the office of Dr. A. A. Mitten, director, industrial relations, PTC, Theodore Spaulding, president, the local branch NAACP, said of the strike situation, "The question here is one of democracy which in my opinion means much more than the money involved." Later, Mr. Spaulding along with Mayor Bernard Samuel, Joseph Sharfsin, FEPC; James McNamee, WMC; and Reverend Thomas Palmquist appealed to strikers to return to work over radio station WCAU. A hundred thousand leaflets urging citizens to remain cool in waiting for the defeat of undemocratic action against the upgrading of Negroes were circularized by the Philadelphia branch NAACP.

P.T.C. STRIKERS' TALK "INCITES RIOT" - NAACP

8/3/44

New York--Statements attributed to James McMenamin and Frank P. Carney, strike leaders in the Philadelphia Transportation tie-up, were cited yesterday as fomenting race hatred and incitement-to-riot, in a wire to the Department of Justice by Roy Wilkins, Assistant Secretary, NAACP.

McMenamin, chairman of the strikers' general committee, declared "the issue to be strictly black and white." In explaining resentment to Negroes he said: "Due to low health conditions, their inferior education and their general economic condition, their standard of living is very far below the standard of operators. We have a condition here where every man swinging between runs gets a rest on a bench in the depot. This would require a colored man to lie beside a white man, or a white man to lie where a colored man had been. The colored people have bedbugs. These benches are wood, and wood breeds bedbugs, and I don't want any bedbugs."

Frank Carney, former president of the old PRT employees Union, told listeners point blank: "We won't go back to work until they take the Negroes off." On the other hand a supplementary statement by operators pointed out that: "Under the upgrading privileges now in effect, Negroes employed in other departments have priority over all new applicants.

"This means that when a Negro is upgraded his place in his former department is filled with a new Negro applicant, which effectively excludes white men and women from employment.

"We sincerely regret the inconvenience caused the public but believe that the public will sympathize and understand when they learn we are trying to keep the public transportation system from being under the domination of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

NAACP IN THICK OF PTC STRIKE IN PHILADELPHIA

8/3/44

Philadelphia,Pa.--During the strike of the Philadelphia Transportation Company employees, begun here August 1, the NAACP was in the thick of the dispute which revolved around the employment of Negroes as motormen and conductors.

The Philadelphia branch, with Theodore Spaulding, president, and Mrs. Carolyn D. Moore, executive secretary, was on the job. Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary from the national office in New York, came to Philadelphia a few hours after the strike started and remained until the Federal government took over. From its Washington Bureau, Walter White and Leslie Perry kept up contact with Federal government officials. The NAACP thus brought to bear its entire resources in the emergency.

The original complaint on the discrimination in PTC was brought by the Philadelphia branch of the NAACP, and the group has been in continuous contact with developments. Tuesday night, August 1, President Spaulding and Mr. Wilkins toured north, south and West Philadelphia areas, making a personal investigation of sporadic outbreaks and clashes, including the looting of some few stores.Hundreds

of telephone calls and telegrams were handled through the branch which acted as the coordinating agency of all groups interested in the problem. More than 100,000 leaflets were distributed by the NAACP Wednesday night, August 2. President Spaulding participated in a half-hour radio program over station WCAU along with Mayor Bernard Samuel, representatives of WMC, FEPC and others.

PHILLY REFUSES PERMIT
FOR SOUND TRUCK TO NAACP 8/3/44

Philadelphia, Pa.--On the second day of the transportation strike here, the NAACP applied for permission to send out two sound trucks to broadcast information on developments and to urge persons to refrain from violence, but city officials refused to grant permits for the trucks to operate.

"The NAACP merely wished to show that it wanted to cooperate at its own expense in keeping law and order," said Theodore Spaulding, branch president, "but the city denied us the opportunity."

NEWARK TEL & RADIO
STOPS TIMERS POLICY 8/3/44

New York--Adjustment and elimination of discriminatory practices in the hiring of Negroes in a division of the Federal Telephone and Radio Corp.(Local #477, UERMA-CIO), Newark, N.J., was reported to the NAACP today by the Regional Office, FEPC, Philadelphia. Investigation followed protest by the NAACP Secretary, last Dec. 7 on receipt of a copy of a letter purportedly written by a factory manager to the Personnel Director stating: "We do not wish your subordinates to hire N---- for work in this plant as long as I have any say in the matter. So far we have been fortunate in not being forced to accept them through the USES agency on the War Labor Board. While we admit someone must help them why not let the government do it?"

Recent reports show not only confirmation of a non-discriminatory employment policy, the deletion of all references to race or color, but Negroes being hired now up to 25% of the total employment.

NAACP ASKS OPA
HOLD RENT CEILING 8/3/44

New York--A statement sponsored by the NAACP in support of a brief by the New York chapter of the National Lawyers Guild to sustain the rent ceiling for housing in the New York City Defense area, was filed Wednesday by Walter White in the OPA office, Washington,D.C. Disclaiming any necessity for a general 10% increase in maximum rentals, the Association requested the OPA Administrator to deny the request by the Joint Protest of the 315 W. 97th Street Realty Co. Inc., for such regulation. Along with many others, more than 5,000 NAACP members residing in the section would be actively affected.

NAACP PROTESTS STATES'
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION 8/3/44

Washington,D.C.--A letter protesting "states' rights" control of the unemployment compensation program for the duration of industrial mobilization, on the basis that the plain people, especially Negroes would be the inevitable sufferers, was sent today by Walter White, secretary NAACP to Senator Alben Barkley, Democratic Majority Leader; Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., Minority Leader; and other prominent members of the Finance Committee, Military Affairs Committee, and the Senate generally.

Recommending instead adoption of the Kilgore Bill, Mr. White said: "We as a nation found it necessary during time of war to mobilize our resources on a national instead of on a state-by-state basis. We found this brought maximum efficiency. How much more necessary will it be for us to follow the same procedure during the trying days of peace when there will be greater competition for jobs and greater tensions?

"It is our conviction and contention that there will be

racial and other clashes if this important matter of peacetime adjustment is left to the several states. We ask, therefore, that you give most serious consideration to this matter and that you do all you can to secure the adoption of the principle embodied in the Kilgore Bill."

All persons are urged to write their Senators in this important issue.

PACIFIC SOLDIERS FORWARD
$1,895.59 FOR NAACP WORK 8/3/44

Pittsburgh--Contributions amounting to $1,895.59 which were sent from soldiers and officers in the Pacific were forwarded to the national office from Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, Field Secretary, NAACP. The donation in appreciation of Association's work, came from the Regimental Chaplain, Andrew L. Johnson and members of the 25th Infantry Regiment. Billy Rowe, Pittsburgh Courier war correspondent in that sector is credited with initiating the move made by the soldiers.

"24-HOUR" GUARD FOR
CAMP FORREST WACS

Washington--Response to the NAACP request made July 1 for immediate investigation by the War Department of the threatened rape and invasion by white paratroopers of quarters occupied by Negro Wacs at Camp Forrest, Tenn., was received today.

A twenty-four hour a day guard has been posted around the WAC camp and the area declared "off limits" for all white soldiers. The order was issued from the Inspector General's office following thorough investigation.

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357

August 10, 1944

N.A.A.C.P. CITES SERVICE OF PHILLY PRESS STORIES

New York-- "Philadelphia press editorials unanimous in their denunciation of un-American attitudes on the part of PTC strikers, are as much responsible for the successful handling of a nasty situation and the curtailment of violence, as any other measureable factor," declared Walter White, Executive Secretary, NAACP today in reviewing the aid of various agencies during the recent conflict. "Significant is the lesson to be learned concerning the power of coordinated effort on the part of all 'persuasion media', united in their protests against the racial subterfuge used by strikers. And in this instance not enough praise can be given the press for the meritorious public service performed toward averting a major national catastrophe." Listed particularly by Mr. White, were the Record, Inquirer and Bulletin.

Adamant in its stand to break the back of the stubborn tie-up in its earliest stage, the Philadelphia Record was first to allocate front-page, headline position to an open letter characterizing as "Disgraceful" the despicable issues being named by strike leaders to thwart FEPC directives and hinder war production. It is also notable that concerted effort was made in all editorials to point out the paradoxical reasoning of strike leaders in their claim of intellectual unfitness of the eight Negroes upgraded, as well as in the faked arguments attacking the validity of seniority rights, and the retention of jobs for the employees in the armed forces.

At all times vehement in its demands that the Government step in to uncover the selfish interests motivating the dastardly conduct of McMenamin, Dixey, Thompson, and the repudiated company union head, Carney, the Philadelphia Record spared no space hammering at the fact that "The strike was inspired by the underground, under cover activity of individuals who day by day poured race hatred into their ears. These men artfully aroused their emotions, lied to them about the seniority clause in their contract, misrepresented the Government agencies which were striving to overcome the manpower shortage by upgrading Negro employees."

Warning that the situation was a lesson in tolerance and common sense, the editorial further stated,"Right in these attacks and vandalism we get an example of the way hate feeds on hate, how prejudice disrupts and destroys. It is such hatreds and mob spirit which have consumed Europe. Our job is to fight them here as our soldiers fight them there."

Similarly the Philadelphia Inquirer in two editorials, Un-American and Intolerable and End This Outrageous Strike! denounced and shamed strikers for the ignorance to which they fell pray. In the latter instance attention was drawn to the fact that "In walking out because a few Negroes were upgraded by the PTC, the operators disavowed the cause of freedom for which their country, even their own sons are fighting. If they were attempting to gain rescinding by PTC of its agreement, eliminating the color line, the strikers were in effect attempting to put themselves above the Government of the United States.

(MORE)

And whatever their opinion they had no justification for their shockingly un-American, undemocratic reprisal."

The Evening Bulletin declared the strike an outrage in flagrant disregard for all-out support of the fighting men at the front in order that PTC operatives might register their objections to preparations of the Company to employ Negroes in compliance with rulings and procedure of the WMC. It described the outlaw strike, "an affront to millions, a slap in the face to decent employer-employee relations. It was a grave mistake for the men who wielded this bludgeon to imagine that they are bigger than their country. Their leaders are doing them a serious injury. Common sense dictates the wise policy of ignoring these leaders and immediately going back to work."

However the sustaining note, in acceptance of the challenge for some profound effort toward the solution of a problem of great magnitude, is sounded in the August 8 editorial of the Record. How America Can Defeat Racial Intolerance, finds preliminary development in a five-point program delineating spheres of tension, warranting immediate attention from both national and local authorities. Mentioned are Housing, Delinquency, Education, Religion, Agitation.

"It is noteworthy," said Mr. White, "that in no instance was there evident at any time any division in editorial thought as to the extreme necessity for 1) immediate Government intervention; 2) severity of punishment of strike leaders instigating subversive propaganda; 3) necessity for the establishment now of the FEPC as a precedent for the elimination of Jim Crow in the upgrading of Negro workers. 4)and in constant reminding of the fact that the upgrading of Negroes has been proven successful in all communities where FEPC directives have been carried out. Whatever can be said of the significance of the symbol of the City of Brotherhly Love, it remains intact. from the standpoint of its press in public service performance."

CRISIS MAGAZINE SURVEY
SHOWS 4,059 GRADUATES 8/10/44
FROM COLLEGES LAST YEAR

New York--A total of 4,059 graduates from colleges and universities during the school year 1943-44 was revealed in the survey of The Crisis Magazine in its 33rd annual education number for August. The figure contrasts with 3,756 graduates reported for June, 1943.

Those who received the bachelor degree, either in arts or science, number 3,595. Of these, 3,510 finished Negro institutions and 85 were graduated from mixed schools. The latter figure is not complete, the magazine declares, because many mixed colleges do not keep a racial record of students, including Columbia university, University of Minnesota, University of California, Hunter college, College of the City of New York, Cornell, University of Michigan, and others.

A total of 143 master's degrees was awarded; 126 received professional degrees from Howard university and 89 from Meharry Medical college; 33 honorary degrees were conferred by various institutions; 9 students, including two women, received the degree of doctor of philosophy.

Howard university continues to have the largest enrollment, 2,355. Prairie View is second with 1,353, and Tennessee State third with 1,256. Western Reserve reported 172 Negro students enrolled, the largest of any mixed school answering the survey questionnaire, and Ohio State had the largest number of Negro graduates from mixed schools, 33.

RED CROSS HEAD WILL
CONTINUE JIMCROW POLICY 8/10/44

New York--In response to a letter from Basil O'Connor announcing continuation of the blood plasma segregation policy, Walter White expressed sharp disappointment about the attitude of the newly appointed Red Cross head. In a communication to the latter, Mr. White said: "I had honestly hoped that you would show more courage and forthrightness in your approach to what is one of the most shameful episodes and practices in this war for human liberation."

Referring to the southern origin of the United States

Surgeon General responsible as a single individual for the establishment of the unscientific policy now being protested on all sides, Mr. White pointed out "It had been our hope that the American Red Cross would have the moral courage to admit that it had made a mistake and that it would have initiative enough to say frankly to the Honorary president of the American Red Cross, the President of the United States, and to the Army and Navy that it could not be a party to a practice and doctrine which savors more of Hitler's theory of a "master race" than of a democracy."

Denouncing the excuse made by Basil O'Connor that "From the point of view of all the people of the United States, the present arrangement is the best possible in all of the circumstances," Mr. White declared in closing, "It is this same lack of moral courage which is responsible, from my personal observations in four war theatres of operations, for the surrender to and the spreading by the Red Cross of patterns of segregation and discrimination which hold it not only up to question of its bona fides, but America as well."

NAACP ENDORSES PROVISIONS
IN MURRAY-KILGORE BILL 8/10/44

Washington--The Republican and Democratic conventions held in Chicago this summer have not changed in any wise the solidarity existing between the Southern Democrats and the Republicans in the Senate. The same old reactionary coalition is supporting the watered-down ineffectual war mobilization and reconversion bill introduced by Senator Walter F. George of Georgia and is opposing the Kilgore post-war adjustment bill, urged by Senator Wagner on the basis of its liberal federal standards of unemployment pay and its provisions for other phases of reconversion.

NAACP

The Washington Bureau/in urging the Senators to vote for the Kilgore bill against the ineffectual George bill, which bows to states' rights, pointed out that in the post war period the Federal government must be prepared to give guidance and material assistance if 20,000,000 war workers and 10,000,000 returning veterans are to be employed. Declaring that "conditions will be chaotic and terrifying" for Negro and white workmen, the NAACP endorsed the following provisions in the Kilgore Bill:

(1) Federal unemployment compensation up to $25 per week for the two-and-a-half million government workers who will lose their jobs.

(2) Re-training for discharged war workers who might acquire new trades and skills for peacetime industries.

(3) Free transportation for working men and veterans who might be shifted from one section of the country to another where employment may be had.

Calling for the defeat of the George bill, which is favored by the conservatives, the NAACP stated that by making federal and other employees subject to the unemployment compensation laws of the various states, it is manifest that this provision is designed solely to keep Negro and white unemployed workers, especially in the South, at marginal subsistence thereby maintaining the characteristic cheap labor market.

The contrast in the two bills, said the NAACP, is graphically shown by the difference in which human rights and decent standards of living are treated. The George bill would merely pay the transportation of unemployed workers so that they may return to their homes if they were stranded, whereas the Kilgore bill would pay their transportation to such places where the unemployed could secure work.

Senator Wagner, of Anti-Lynching Bill fame is again the champion in this instance. In urging the vote of Colleagues for the bill, he furnished a detailed analysis of the inability of the state systems to meet reconversions adequately. Letters to the NAACP from Senators Capper and Downey indicate support of the Kilgore measure.

8/10/44

NAACP WIRES FDR, DEWEY ON
COALITION AGAINST KILGORE BILL

New York--Wires to President Roosevelt and Gocernor Dewey requesting comment on the coalition of southern Democratic and Republican Senate leaders opposing the Murray-Kilgore Reconversion and Unemployment Compensation Bill, were sent today by Walter White, Secretary, NAACP. "We ask particularly your opinion on proposal to invest all power to determine unemployment compensation rates in the States although part of funds for such compensation supplied from Federal Treasury", the wire read. It asked also, "Do you favor such State control? Negro Americans are particularly concerned with this because approximately eight-million of thirteen-million American Negro citizens reside in South where inequity of distribution of public funds has worked notorious hardship upon Negroes."

GOVT., N.A.A.C.P.,PRESS
THWART PTC RACE ISSUE 8/10/44

New York--The firm stand taken by FEPC, WMC, the Department of Justice, and such other federal authorities as were necessary to bring to an end the intolerable and un-American tie-up of transit operations in Philadelphia was praised today by the NAACP whose vigorous fight for the upgrading of Negroes was finally realized in the City of Brotherly Love.

It was obvious all during the period of strike hostilities that certain conservative business and political interests made no attempt on their own at any time to end the conflict nurtured and motivated by strike leaders in their attempts to cover the real issues of thwarted personal ambitions. It was hoped that the failure of the Government to take an unequivocal stand, would result in alienation of the Negro vote, and that just the opposite would occur in the instance of white voters.

Ironically, the conflict ended with all voters on board standing pat on the merits of the justice of Government intervention. Overwhelming approval was evinced by the majority of white citizens witnessing for the first time the test of democratic upgrading for the deserving minority among their population.

On the other hand, that the racial issue was only a superficial pretense, to cover the project of selfish, sinister, political and economic interests, is well established now.

As Victor Riesel pointed out in the New York Post, August 8,- "McMenamin, Carney and Dixon were former members at good salaries of the Company Union; that when the TWU won the election they lost their soft berths and high salaries and, presumably, went back to the much lower salaries of motorman, or whatever else they did; but that obviously with the tacit approval, to put it as mildly as possible, of the PTC they were permitted to organize on company time and property the strike and the campaign of race hatred."

Along with the NAACP which was first recommended the Army be moved into Philadelphia, the FBI ordered to investigate, and that a special Federal Grand Jury be ordered by the Attorney General, the Philadelphia press stands foremost among media, keeping constant vigil on the torch of democratic action. Always unanimous in their stand against the cowardly tactics of those who sought to inflame racials hatreds,--editorials, features and news stories all contributed support necessary to the success of such agencies as the NAACP, fighting the vigorous battle against Jimcrow in all divisions of labor and industry.

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The "Committee of 100"

Dedicated to the Creation of an America of Justice and Equality for Our Negro Fellow Citizens

69 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

WILLIAM ALLAN NEILSON
Chairman

August 18, 1944

Dear Friend:

Every intelligent observer of the Philadelphia crisis agrees that race hatred was the issue. As stated in the most direct terms by the effective head of the transportation tieup, it was "...white against black. The colored people have bedbugs and I don't want any bedbugs." The second war production center of the nation was half paralyzed, and at least 500,000 man-hours of production lost, in a disgraceful effort to frustrate the upgrading of eight Negro street-car employees.

The lesson of Philadelphia is that race hatred, naked and unashamed, can seize hold of the third city of the nation and effectively paralyze its production for war. The tragedy is that deep-rooted racial animosities can be fanned into flame by suspect interests, while our sons fight on foreign soil to destroy a tyranny built on a pseudo-racial exclusiveness. The frightening thing is that this could happen - and did - in the very cradle of American liberty. We know now that no city in this nation is immune to racial strife and bloodshed in these days of crisis. We can no longer cherish the illusion that a solution of the Negro problem may safely be postponed until the postwar period. This war could very well be lost if the Philadelphia story were to be repeated and intensified in the larger industrial centers of the nation. Certainly the peace will be lost if we celebrate our victory by imitating the vanquished.

It is an ironical commentary that General Eisenhower, by chance during the height of the crisis, lauded the Negro troops of his command for their valorous performance in the Army of Liberation. Our Negro soldiers are helping to win with their sacrifices in blood the liberation of peoples now under the Nazi heel. Must they return to a homeland where they and their families are humiliated, discriminated against, and consigned to second-class citizenship status? THE NEW YORK TIMES epitomizes the attitude of the misled Philadelphia traction employees as "...colored soldiers may be good enough to risk their lives for their country. They are not good enough to operate a Philadelphia street car."

Let us not mistakenly assume that we have won a victory in this ordeal. Indeed, we have suffered a most humiliating defeat. Hitler himself, in the midst of his darkest days, cannot but gloat that his racial doctrine has found strong support in the second war-

W. A. Neilson/mm

The "Committee of 100" sponsors the 1944 Appeal for $100,000 of the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. All contributions are deductible for U. S. Income Tax purposes.

production center of the United States. The threat of the Nazi underground in Germany after Hitler's destruction is trifling in comparison with that of the openly operating "race haters" and "white supremacy mobsters" in our own country.

In this crisis we who really believe in the brotherhood of man must act with all our strength to reassure our lonely and embittered fellow men of color that we mean not to abandon them. There is a deep-rooted feeling of disillusionment and despair among masses of Negroes, which finds its outlet in blind hatred of the white man, the exploiter and the enemy. Let us not by our silence and inaction be responsible for this final outrage, to allow the Negro masses to descend to the moral level of the "lily white race hater."

We can act effectively and at once in support of the work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the most hopeful movement in this age-old struggle for justice. The "Committee of 100" represents a constituency of millions of Americans dedicated to the achievement of equal justice under law, and equality of political, economic, and educational opportunity for our fellow men of color. Since our first appeal on behalf of the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., the affiliate providing legal protection and civic leadership to the American Negro community, 6,500 Americans of every race and creed have contributed more than $75,000 to underwrite this work for 1944. We need $25,000 additional to fulfill our pledged obligation during this crisis year, and it is in this way that you can help most effectively now.

Every gift to this fund is tax exempt. Whether your gift be of $1 or $1,000, it will constitute a link in that great chain of fellowship we are forging. It will assure our fellow men of color that, despite Detroit and Philadelphia, there are millions of decent Americans who work in the great tradition of American democracy to heal the injured and to deliver the oppressed. It is the least that we can do. More than 13,000,000 American Negroes, nearly a million in our armed forces, face their day of trial. It is also our day of test. I count on your generous response.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Neilson

William Allan Neilson

WAN/mm

The "Committee of 100" invites every American to join in the following affirmation. In this crucial year it is not enough merely to BELIEVE in these ideals. So we ask you to join in the DOING without which the BELIEVING fails. . .

THE BELIEVING ★ I believe in the brotherhood of man. I believe in the essential right of my Negro fellow man to equal justice under the law; to the same political, economic and educational opportunities as any other American. I believe in the immediate right of the young man of color to serve his country under its flag without suffering the stigma of segregation.

THE DOING ★ I will make plain, by personal example on every occasion, that I am on the side of those who suffer from unfair discrimination. I will help with my counsel, with my work, and with my material resources when my contribution can be useful in making these beliefs effective. In 1944 I will assist, by every means within my power, this effort to make an America of justice and equality for our Negro fellow citizens.

DR. WILLIAM A. NEILSON, *Chairman*
The "Committee of 100"
69 Fifth Avenue, New York 3, N. Y.

Please record my name as among the signers of the above affirmation.

I also want to do my share in support of the work of the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., and enclose $..... as my contribution toward their $100,000 Appeal for 1944, sponsored by the "Committee of 100."

Name .....

Address .....

Please make checks payable to Mary White Ovington, Treasurer.
Contributions are deductible for U. S. Income Tax purposes.

"Colored Soldiers may be Good Enough to Risk Their Lives in Battle for Their Country. They Are Not Good Enough To Operate A Philadelphia Street Car."

The New York Times

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1944

BEHIND PHILADELPHIA'S CRISIS

The Philadelphia rapid-transit strike continues in defiance of the United States Army. The ugly situation revealed by the strike remains. In the background there may have been an inter-union struggle, with James McMenamin's "general emergency committee" trying to undermine the Transport Workers Union. But Mr. McMenamin resorted to a weapon which the TWU and the parent CIO have specifically abjured. He called in race prejudice. He and his followers are willing to paralyze a city of two million people, to cut war production, to impede war shipments—and for what purpose? Not for more pay. Not for better working conditions. No, in his own words, to "get a written guarantee that there will be no further hiring of colored operators and no further instruction of the colored operators now in training." In Mr. McMenamin's opinion colored soldiers may be good enough to risk their lives in battle for their country. They are not good enough to operate a Philadelphia street car.

Mr. McMenamin and his followers have refused to call off their strike after the Federal Government has taken over and after the Army has announced that it will operate the Philadelphia rapid-transit system with or without their aid. They are now under threat of legal penalties. The suspicion has been voiced that persons hostile to the war purposes of the United States had something to do with stirring up this trouble. But why should this sinister achievement have been possible? One can't believe that six thousand rapid-transit workers deliberately set out to make a mockery of collective bargaining, to stir up racial conflict, to weaken the fighting fronts, prolong the war and lengthen the American casualty lists.

They cannot have had these things in mind. Let us say that some, perhaps a good many, went out because they were afraid not to—afraid of violence, afraid of being abused, afraid of being considered disloyal to their fellows. There must remain a good many others, the dominant element, who struck because their minds were distorted by a mean and ignorant prejudice. We all know that there are organized groups in this country whose leaders fatten on such prejudice. They are trying to destroy American democracy from within just as earnestly as the Nazis and Japanese are trying to destroy it from without. Their poor dupes in Philadelphia seem to have learned little during the past four days. Nevertheless one must hope and believe, also, that there will be no weakening on the basic issue of equal opportunity in employment, without regard to race or creed. This is a case where compromise would be indecent.

PRESS SERVICE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, 3, N. Y.

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357

August 31, 1944

NAACP WARNS AGAINST FURTHER FEPC DELAY

New York---Unless both Senate and House committees act to speed passage of bills to create a permanent FEPC, Negro Americans will regard the delay "as bad faith on the part of the Democratic party," the NAACP told Senate and House committee chairmen August 31.

Urging Congresswoman Mary T. Norton (D., N.J.) chairman of the House Labor committee and Senator Dennis Chavez, chairman of the Senate committee on Education and Labor, to bring the bill out of committee and up for favorable action on the floor, Walter White, NAACP secretary said to Mrs. Norton:

"National Association for Advancement of Colored People has read your statement that action on bill for permanent FEPC has been delayed by your committee because of number of witnesses wanting to be heard. We submit facts of racial discrimination in employment are well known. Because end of war in Europe is now in sight and because estimated 50% reduction in war production will present a crisis in employment we urge you telegraph witnesses who wish to testify and have not been heard to send statements to your committee and on basis of testimony already taken report the bill to the house and urge passage now. Similar action is being urged upon Senate committee. We believe majority of Negro Americans while recognizing sponsorship your party has given to FEPC will regard any delay as bad faith on part of party."

8/31/44

THREE G.I. UNITS SEND NAACP $581

New York---Checks amounting to $581 were received by the NAACP this week from one Negro unit in the Pacific and two from the European Theatre of War. The largest amount, $320, was forwarded by Staff Sergeant Charles Buckley from GI's and officers in the 3445th QM, Trk. Co., "somewhere in the Pacific." Checks for $181 and $80 respectively were received from 1st. Lt. Edward Peeks for men belonging to the 366th Inf. and from 1st. Sgt. Rufus Bertrand for the 3486th QM. Trk. Co.

NAACP PROTESTS JIMCROW HOLC PRACTICES

8/31/44

New York---A letter was sent by the NAACP legal department protesting the discriminatory practices of the HOLC in the case of Miss Daphne Herbert who submitted forms, and fulfilled specified requirements for a loan on the purchase of a home in Corona, L. I.

When the request was first denied by the government agency, it was found the application had been marked "colored prospect." Reconsideration was based on both the raising of the original price of the home and the down payment.

The NAACP pointed out "This property was to be bought for $6,500, $800 down, and $59.60 per month thereafter." Response from Mr. John W. Palmer, of the HOLC stated "Because of the type of property involved, it will be necessary for Miss Herbert to make terms and conditions which we have previously outlined to our local representative inhis negotiations with her as a prospective purchaser a price of $7000 and a down payment of $2000."

The property referred to is located 3316 97th St. Corona, L. I. in a mixed community with many Negroes living one half block away from the address listed.

NAACP TO AID PROSECUTION AGAINST G. I. SLAYER 8/31/44

New York---Edward R. Dudley of the NAACP Legal Staff is being sent to confer with relatives and attorneys representing the family of Pvt. Booker T. Spicely, who was killed by a white bus driver, July 8 in Durham, N. C. during an incident involving the State jimcrow bus law.

The prosecution against Herman Lee Council, white, who shot Spicely, will be heard during the second week in September.

NAACP ATTORNEY TO REPRESENT PLAINTIFFS IN ICC CASE 8/31/44

Washington, D. C.---Attorney Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham, Ala., a member of the NAACP legal committee, has been granted permission to appear before the ICC Examiner, Sept. 11, in Mobile, Ala., to represent plaintiffs in the case of Le Flore and Crishon in their suit for $2500 each against the Gulfport, Mobile and Ohio railroad.

The complaint alleges that because of the race and color of the plaintiffs they were denied Pullman car reservations on June 27, 1943 from Meridian, Miss., to Mobile, Ala., despite the fact travelling space was available. It alleged further that dining car service was denied them for the same reason.

NO WAVES FOR STATIONS HOUSING NEGRO SAILORS 8/31/44

New York---No WAVES will be assigned to Naval Stations housing large numbers of Negro sailors, according to a directive just uncovered by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The directive in the form of a memorandum under date of March 6, 1944 and signed by Lt. W. M. Wilson, U. S. Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Washington reads as follows:

"SUBJ: Correspondence involving WAVES-official paragraph to be used.

"1. Following is a sample paragraph to be used in official station correspondence whenever it is necessary to discuss the possibility of bringing WAVE personnel aboard.

"However, it is not now considered practicable to assign WAVES to this isolated station, for the following reasons: (1) There are approximately four hundred (400) general service and rated Negro personnel aboard the station, and the nearest Negro community is ninety (90) miles distant; (2) There are no living quarters available for WAVES; (3) There are no recreational facilities suitable for WAVES."

"2. This memorandum is to be kept in your files. It is not to be bulletined or even left lying around."

In a letter to James V. Forrestall, Secretary of the Navy, Walter White, NAACP secretary said, "This Association wishes to inquire whether the above memorandum was based upon the individual judgement of Lt. Wilson or whether it represents the policy of the Navy."

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357

September 7, 1944

NAACP SENDS SUPPLEMENTS TO FEPC TESTIMONY

New York--A supplement to testimony to be placed before the House Committee for the creation of a permanent FEPC was sent by NAACP Secretary, Walter White, when an invitation to appear personally before the House Sub-Committee arrived too late.

Referring to the recent statement by the WPB indicating drastic cutbacks imminent in defense industries, on the day Germany surrenders, Mr. White said, "It is urgent that your Committee report immediately and favorably S2048 and press for immediate Senate action. Postponement of action through adjournment of Congress until November would, in our measured opinion, be a catastrophe. Experiences of the Fair Employment Practice Committee during past three years give ample proof that minority group workers must have protection of Federal Legislation if they are to secure equal employment opportunities in post war period. Vociferous objections of some members of Congress to 'Government by executive order' in this difficult field would come with better grace if Congress would deal with the problem effectively and expeditiously by enacting appropriate Legislation. We submit it is imperative that Congressional committees having before them such critical Legislation as S.2048 give evidence to American people of their good faith and thereby convince a large and ever-growing segment of the American people that something more than political shadowboxing is taking place. We, therefore, urge your committee to expedite passage of this vital and necessary Legislation."

NAACP ENDORSES AMENDED WAR SURPLUS BILL, HR.5125

9/ 7/44

Washington,D.C.---The NAACP sent wires to Congressmen John J. Cochran (D. St. Louis), Charles L. Gifford (R. Mass.), and George N. Bender (R. Ohio), endorsing adoption of the War Surplus Property Bill, HR.5125, as amended by the Senate August 25.

The bill in its present form includes an amendment by Senator Wagner prohibiting discrimination in the disposal of surplus war property. It requires the head of the Surplus Property Administration to "devise ways and means and prescribe appropriate regulations and directives to prevent any discrimination against persons (institutions and corporations) in the disposal, distribution and use of any government property covered by this Act on account of race, creed or color."

Other groups who have joined with the NAACP in endorsing the bill include: R. B. Atwood, secretary, Association of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges; William M. Rich, president, National Conference of Hospital Administrators; and Walter Ridley, president of American Teachers Association.

9/7/44

NAACP URGES APPOINTMENT OF NEGRO TO VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Washington, D.C.--The appointment of a qualified Negro as an Assistant Administrator of Veterans Affairs to protect the rights of Negro veterans and to provide essential on-the-spot advice for the solution of prevailing problems was urged by the NAACP in a letter to Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines.

"This suggestion," advised Mr. White, "does not contemplate the appointment of an 'Advisor on Negro Affairs.' We are convinced that the best interests of the returning veterans, as well as the nation-at-large, will be served if the duties of the appointee be unhampered by race. Such an appointee should, in our opinion, be party to the origin, development and propagation of all veterans administration policy with respect to demobilization and placement of service personnel." Appointment of those qualified in administration and executive capacities to all branches of the Veterans Administration was also suggested.

NAACP DISAGREES WITH DECISION TO POSTPONE FEPC HEARINGS

9/7/44

New York--The NAACP took issue sharply with Congresswoman Mary T. Norton for the decision of the House Labor Committee, of which she is chairman, to postpone hearings on the creation of a permanent FEPC until after the Election.

Anticipation of a recess, and the great number of problems confronting all members of Congress were listed among reasons given for the committee's decision. "The Committee realized that it would be impossible to have a bill considered by the Labor Committee and reported to the House before Election," wrote Mrs. Norton. "It is our intention to continue hearings when Congress reassembles after the election, report a bill and to do everything possible to have it enacted before the expiration of the 78th Congress," she said.

In his reply, NAACP secretary, Walter White called attention to the present plight of the Negro and Mrs. Norton's responsibility for chairmanship of the important House Labor Committee sponsoring this protective legislation. "Members of your party and of the opposition could certainly win far greater support by staying on the job in Washington to enact legislation of this character than by taking a recess to go home to make speeches," wrote Mr. White. "Campaign oratory will have less than no effect upon men and women whose stomachs are empty or who are forced to face the stark reality of unemployment. The responsibility to make concrete now and not at some future date the aims for which we say we fight in this war rests upon your party and upon the Republican party, which pledged in its platform legislative support of a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee.

"We have no other alternative than to insist upon both parties that the Congress remain in session and enact this vital legislation."

JIMCRO POLICIES AIMED AT IN ACTION AGAINST BOILERMAKERS

9/7/44

San Francisco, Calif.--Attorneys for Joseph James and other Negro workers in the Marinship Corporation filed a supplemental brief this week in the Supreme Court of the State of California where the case is now pending.

Joseph Jones, president of the San Francisco Branch of the NAACP on his own behalf and on behalf of 1,000 other Negro workers of the Marinship Corporation in San Francisco filed in the early part of this year an action against the Boilermakers Union seeking to enjoin the union from discriminating against its Negro members. The pleadings in the case pointed out that the Boilermakers union held a closed shop agreement with the Marinship Corporation whereby all employees were required to be members of the Boilermakers union. It is also alleged that Negroes were relegated to the status of auxiliary members and were denied the right to become full members of the union. Many types of discrimination under this set-up were pointed out including the fact that the auxiliary members had no vote and no control over the affairs of the union; were denied equal insurance

benefits and other benefits usually incidental to union membership.

The case was filed on January 13 and a temporary restraining order issued. On February 18 a preliminary injunction was issued against the Boilermakers Union and the Union immediately filed an appeal to the Supreme Court of California.

A brief was filed by attorneys for the Negro workers and the supplemental brief was filed last week. In the supplemental brief filed by attorneys George R. Andersen and Herbert Resner as attorneys for the Negro workers and Thurgood Marshall, as of Counsel, representing the NAACP, the brief points out that: "The Negro workers ask for equal union membership in order to protect the closed shop, and they offer willingly, to pay dues and to support the union, but with membership on terms and conditions equal with white members.

This case along with similar cases in California and the pending case against the Boilermakers Union in Providence, Rhode Island, are all aimed at breaking down the discriminatory policies existing in some labor unions. Unless Negroes are given full status, they will be released before full members, in the reconversion period.

NEWSREELS OF NEGRO UNITS
IN INVASION, AVAILABLE 9/7/44

New York--Assistant Secretary of War, John J. McCloy, announced that the War Department is taking newsreel footage of the accomplishments of Negro soldiers in France and other parts of the European theatre of operations, which will be available to all newsreel companies.

In a letter to Walter White, Mr. McCloy stated, "Carlton Moss who played the leading role in The Negro Soldier" has been sent to the European Theatre of Operations by the War Department. "Mr. Moss has been working with Signal Corps directors and cameramen filming a comprehensive record of the work of Negro soldiers both in combat and in the vital job of speeding supplies to the front."

The information came in response to the NAACP's letter of August 24 to Secretary of War Stimson asking that the War Department do more to assure broad film coverage of the activities of Negro troops. Newsreel companies have been advised and urged to make available this material. "It is our hope," said Mr. White, "that you will utilize this material as far as possible for distribution to white as well as Negro theatres."

WHITE GI WRITES N.A.A.C.P.
FOR ADVICE TO AID NEGRO 9/7/44

New York--Heartening evidence of an enlightened point of view on the race problem on the part of southern white Army men, was revealed in a letter to Walter White in which advice on the proper procedure to take to help Negroes in their fight for equality, was asked.

Writing from the South Pacific, after a successful defeat of the enemy in the Marianas, the Staff Sgt. (a former radio announcer in a Southern city), declared "We have another enemy. It is the attempt to 'hold back' the colored people of the United States. When I return to North Carolina after the war I am going to fight for the betterment of those colored folks. I am a white fellow, but I am a Christian who deeply feels the colored folks as a whole, if educated can gain their rightful equal rights."

In commenting the NAACP said, "It is our contention that recognition and encouragement of considerable enlightened opinion of this kind by the United States government would do a great deal toward prevention of the kind of post-war racial tragedies which followed World War I."

NAACP YOUTH COOPERATE
IN "BACK TO SCHOOL" DRIVE 9/7/44

New York--NAACP Youth Councils and College Chapters began their fall program in cooperation with other agencies in the current "Back to School" drive. Using the slogans" Do You Want to be a Kite in a Four-Engine World" and "Will it Look Big Five Years From Now" the progressive need for high school and college-education is being emphasized. Jobs after the war will require specialized and technical training. Negro Youth particularly must be prepared.

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387

November 9, 1944

NAACP SENDS FDR CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE

New York--In a congratulatory message to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, NAACP's secretary, Walter White said:

"I SEND YOU ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE AND PERSONALLY OUR WARM CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR RE-ELECTION AND THE UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY IT GIVES YOU FOR UNEQUIVOCAL ATTACK UPON DOMESTIC AND WORLD PROBLEMS DURING THE NEXT FOUR EVENTFUL YEARS."

BUY NAACP NEGRO SOLDIER XMAS SEALS
Books of 100--$1.00
NAACP, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York 3, N.Y.

NAACP URGES IMMEDIATE VOTE ON PERMANENT FEPC

11/9/44

New York--Following the announcement that hearings on FEPC are to be resumed November 16, the NAACP has taken the position that facts on discrimination in war industries and government are so well established, further discussion of the Bill for a permanent FEPC, are unnecessary.

The Association has urged therefore that the Bill be brought out of the Committee and voted upon without further discussion. Similarly, every individual is urged to wire his Congressman urging support of such action.

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YOUTH CONFERENCE, NOVEMBER 17 - 19 TO STRESS POST-WAR THEMES

11/9/44

New York--

Recognizing the all important part that youth will play in the post-war world, delegates to the 6th Annual NAACP Youth Conference at Virginia-Union University, November 17-19 will consider the theme "Building for Total Democracy".

Ruby Hurley, Youth Secretary announced this week that delegates have registered from seventeen states scattered over the country.

Among the prominent speakers who will appear are Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., newly elected Congressman from N.Y.; Ella J. Baker, Director of NAACP Branches; Rev. James H. Robinson, Church of the

Master, New York City; Aziz Pabini, All India Students Federation; Gloster Current, Executive Secretary, Detroit Branch, NAACP; and Rabbi Edward E. Klein, Free Synagogue, New York City.

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NAACP REPRESENTS CAMP CLAIBORNE
SOLDIER BEFORE JUDGE ADVOCATE
GENERAL'S BOARD OF REVIEW 11/9/44

Washington,D.C.--On Wednesday, November 8, the NAACP presented an oral argument and filed a brief with the Judge Advocate General's Board of Review on behalf of Sgt. Conway Price convicted of failure to suppress a mutiny on September 25, at Camp Claiborne,La.

During the evening of August 16 a rumor spread throughout the 1327th Regiment located at Camp Claiborne, La., that four Negro soldiers had been killed in the Bivouac Area by an armed civilian mob. Many of the soldiers rushed to Regimental Headquarters for confirmation. However, while milling around they were told that it would be better to go back to their hutments while the officers made the investigation. Sgt. Price, who was in the group apparently did not move fast enough, and was later court martialed and sentenced to nine years for a violation of the 67th Article of War, in that, being present at a mutiny he failed to do his utmost to suppress the same.

E. R. Dudley, assistant special counsel of the NAACP in presenting oral argument to the Board on behalf of Price pointed out that not only was there not a mutiny in the presence of the accused, but that Price was conscientiously seeking some sort of instructions from the officers as to how best he could help in the situation.

DU BOIS, WALTER WHITE
RADIO SPEAKERS, NOV. 15 11/9/44

New York--The Negro and Imperialism will be the subject of the third NAACP broadcast November 15, station WEVD, 10:15-10:45 P.M. Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, professor Emeritus, Atlanta University, member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters and Director of Special Research, the NAACP, will be the speaker. Prefatory remarks and introduction of the speaker will be made by Walter White, secretary of the NAACP.

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PACIFIC COAST NAACP
CONFERENCE NOV. 24-25 11/9/44

San Francisco--A conference of the Pacific Coast branches of the NAACP will be held here November 24-25 to consider race relations problems that have arisen since the tremendous influx of white and colored people from other sections of the country, particularly the South.

Sessions will be held at the Booker T. Washington Community center, 2031 Bush street. Mrs. Helen E. Williams is general chairman of the arrangements. Among the topics to be discussed are housing, employment, schools, and treatment in the courts. Special attention will be given to postwar employment opportunities and reconversion.

The New York headquarters of the NAACP will be represented by Noah W. Griffin, assistant field secretary, and Roy Wilkins, assistant national secretary, who announced that the conference is being held primarily for the purpose of surveying West Coast problems, devising a program of activity for West Coast branches leading to the setting up of a regional office with a full time director in charge.

Delegates are expected from 33 branches in Washington, Oregon, Nevada and California.

BUY NAACP NEGRO SOLDIER XMAS SEALS

NEGRO SOLDIER XMAS SEALS PASS 800,000 CIRCULATION MARK

11/9/44

New York--The slogan -"Flood the Mails With Negro Soldier Christmas Seals," is well on the way to full realization with more than 800,000 seals already in circulation, and Detroit still leading among individual NAACP Branches, with 150,000.

Ranking closely behind in the unprecedented sale of these mementos to our fighting heroes on every shore are: Philadelphia, 50,000; Richmond, Va., 50,000; Cleveland, 30,000; Suffolk, Va.,30,000; Washington,D.C. 20,000; Dayton, Ohio 20,000; Columbus, Ohio 20,000; St. Petersburg,Florida, 15,000; Lake Wales, Florida, 15,000; Wilberforce, Ohio,12,500; Winchester,Va., 10,000; Newark, N.J.; 10,000; Wichita, Kansas, Youth Council,10,000; Waterbury, Conn.;10,000; Port Arthur, Texas, 10,000; Los Angeles,Cal., 10,000; Clairton, Pa., 10,000; Minneapolis, Minn., 10,000; Providence, R.I., Youth Council, 10,000; New York, 10,000; Birmingham, Alabama, 10,000.

Orders being received also from schools, churches, social, fraternal and civic organizations throughout the country give every indication that the NAACP's annual sale of Christmas seals will surpass all former records in Association history. Proceeds will go to the general fund to help carry on the fight for the full realization of democratic rights for the Negro in every phase of American life.

NAACP TAKES STAND AGAINST SYDENHAM HOSPITAL EXPERIMENT

11/9/44

New York--NAACP disapproval of the Sydenham Hospital experiment after careful study of the long range principles involved in the pattern being established, was revealed in recent Board action in the passage of a resolution by the Directors as follows:

"The establishment of such a hospital in a community which is largely a segregated one, due to various pressures and such legal devices as restricted covenants and the machinations of real estate interests to confine Negroes to a ghetto, makes Sydenham Hospital inevitably segregated in its clientele. It is understood already, approximately 95% of the out-patient and in-patient load is Negro.

"The NAACP is further convinced that despite resolutions passed by County medical societies and other bodies the unpublicized effect of Sydenham Hospital will be a quiet refusal to qualified Negro doctors and nurses of admission to the staffs of other hospitals, public and private. When the competition for hospital posts again becomes keen after the war, the conscious or subconscious tendencies of admission committees will be to suggest to Negro applicants for staff appointments that they apply to Sydenham Hospital.

"Finally, the NAACP recommends disapproval of the Sydenham Hospital plan because there are indications that in Los Angeles, Cleveland and other cities that the so-called Sydenham Hospital plan has been seized upon to frustrate or to postpone the meeting of legitimate demands of qualified Negro doctors and nurses for admission to tax-supported and tax-exempted institutions.

"The NAACP will continue its campaign for admission of qualified men and women of the medical profession to all hospitals, federal, state, county and municipal, which are supported by tax funds, directly or indirectly, and all institutions which receive benefits such as tax exemption and city pay for patients, irrespective of race, creed, color or national origin, the sole determinant to be ability and character.

"This is the one procedure which, in the opinion of the NAACP, will eventually eradicate the undemocratic and harmful barriers based on race, creed, color or national origin now existing in many hospitals, medical schools and other institutions for the healing of the physically and mentally sick."

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1944 ACTIVITIES OF ST. LOUIS BRANCH NAACP

2103a Market Street Chestnut 7089

1. Influenced Congressman Louis E. Miller to send Charles L. Smith to West Point, the first Negro cadet to enter the military school from Missouri.

2. Secured promotion for Negroes into four additional departments in the Main Post Office. We now work in 8 of the 26 departments. Postmaster Dickmann promises to continue to integrate Negro employees.

3. Launched movement for more low rent housing projects for Negroes. This effort will be continued until victory is won.

4. Filed 105 complaints with FEPC and sent committee to Washington to bring about the hearings that were held here.

5. Furnished counsel in two cases of police brutality. This small number of cases shows how effective has been our campaign against this evil.

6. Achieved partial success in persuading department stores to eliminate discrimination in cafeterias.

7. Presented civil rights and equal educational proposals at State Constitutional Convention. The latter was adopted but the crusade for the former will be renewed when the legislature convenes again.

8. Gave assistance to 147 soldiers, sailors, marines and veterans.

9. Achieved some success in placing more Negroes on the police force. Today, St. Louis has more Negro police than ever before, a total of 46. Even so, we number only 3% instead of a much larger percentage to which we are entitled.

10. Made study of bus discrimination in Missouri and filed five complaints with Interstate Commerce Commission.

11. Made a detailed study of the records of political candidates to be voted on November 7th.

12. Succeeded in keeping the USO outside Fort Leonard Wood open and had discriminatory signs at Canteen at Veterans Hospital removed.

13. Enrolled the largest membership in history of the St, Louis NAACP.

14. Distributed 2,500 copies of "Races of Mankind" and also copies of articles on civil liberties.

15. Sent 289 telegrams and wrote 2,155 letters.

16. Held regular monthly meetings with inspiring and informative programs and with splendid attendance.

17. Launched movement to put Washington Technical school on a par with Hadley. A new technical school has been promised by school officials.

(We again take this opportunity to commend and express our genuine appreciation to the churches, committee chairmen, members, leaders and workers in the membership drive, and the faithful members who have made these accomplishments possible)....Sidney R. Redmond, St. Louis Branch, President.

November, 1944

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357

December 14, 1944

SEABEES REPORT GROSS MISTREATMENT TO NAACP

Washington, D C.--Stories of "gross mistreatment and discrimination" told by Negro members of the 34th Construction Battalion (Seabees) upon their return from 21 months overseas have caused the Washington Bureau of the NAACP to demand of Secretary of the Navy, Forrestal a complete investigation of the charges. Leslie S. Perry, administrative assistant of the NAACP bureau here, wrote: "We are in receipt of complaints from various men attached to the 34th Construction Battalion who are now stationed in Port Hueneme, California. Uniformly, these men complain of gross mistreatment and discrimination on account of their race. First, they charge that even while serving abroad they were subjected to the most brazen and humiliating forms of segregation. Not only were they required to wait until white enlisted men had completed mess before they were given food, but even the drinking water tanks were set up on the basis of color. It is reported that one Negro seabee was kicked by Lieutenant R. G. Aaron for drinking from a tank set aside for white personnel.

"Second, it is alleged that Negro enlisted men were confined to the brig on the least pretext, especially when they protested the discriminatory conditions under which they were required to serve their country.

"Third, that although many of them are ill, the naval physicians, because of indifference or racial prejudice, refuse to furnish them with proper medical care. On occasion, it is reported, these men have been turned away by doctors with harsh and profane language. On other occasions, we understand, naval physicians have accosted men in the hospital with "what's wrong with you, eight ball?"

"Fourth, these men are unanimous in their complaint that Negroes in the battalion are systematically denied promotion.

"Most of the discrimination practiced against these men appears to reflect the wishes of Battalion Commander, J. P. McBean. We are informed that McBean has stated openly that 'as long as I am Commander of this Battalion, there will be segregation.'

"In the light of these complaints, your office has a solemn obligation to American people to investigate conditions in the 34th Battalion with a view to drastic corrective action."

WILKINS NAMED NAACP ACTING SECRETARY

12/14/44

New York--At its regular December meeting, the Board of Directors of the NAACP named Roy Wilkins as Acting Secretary of the Association during the absence of Walter White, now overseas in the Pacific war theatres as a correspondent for the New York Post. Mr. White is expected to be gone for several months and Wilkins, who has been assistant secretary since 1931 and editor of The Crisis since 1934, will function as acting head of the NAACP.

NAACP REPRESENTS
ELEVEN SEABEES AT
NAVAL BOARD REVIEW

12/14/44

Washington, D.C.--The U.S Naval Board of Review now has under advisement the case of 19 Negro Seabees who were given "unfitness" discharges in 1943. New hearings at which the NAACP appeared were held December 11th.

When the matter was first called to the attention of the NAACP, in October, 1943, the men revealed discharges were given after a conference held at the request of their commanding officer to discuss "off the record" matters pertaining to certain inequalities experienced by them.

At the hearing Arthur Garfield Hays and Gerald K. Weatherly, on behalf of the Lynn Committee to Abolish Segregation in the Armed Forces, and Thurgood Marshall, on behalf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, represented the group.

The NAACP takes the position that the men involved in this case were all enlisted men anxious to serve their country. Although they had been subjected to segregation and other forms of discrimination pursuant to the policy of the United States Navy, they were nevertheless still anxious to serve their country. When they were requested by their commanding officer to have the "off-the-record" conference concerning their treatment, they readily agreed and answered the questions of their commanding officer truthfully. Because of this conference, they have been released from the Navy with discharges which prevent them from obtaining any of the benefits of the G. I. Bill of Rights, from Civil Service appointments, and they are barred from most types of gainful employment. Their discharges, pursuant to Navy regulations, were made without any charges being filed against them and they were given no hearing whatsoever.

In commenting further Mr. Marshall said: "We do not see how the United States Navy can justify its action in forever condemning these men to the disgrace of discharges on the basis of 'inaptitude' and 'unfitness'. We, therefore, believe that the Board of Review, Discharges and Dismissals should exercise its powers and correct this by removing from the records of these men the 'yellow" discharges."

Briefs amicus curiae were filed by the American Civil Liberties Union and the National CIO War Relief Committee.

The Lynn Committee represented four of the men and the NAACP represented eleven. Four men were not represented by counsel. It was agreed between counsel and with the permission of the Board that they would represent all of the men jointly and that any evidence, briefs and other material in the case would also be used for the benefit of the men who were not present.

NAACP DIRECTORS ACCEPT
INVITATION TO MOVE INTO
WENDELL WILLKIE BUILDING

12/14/44

New York--As soon as the proposed Wendell Willkie Memorial House is secured, sometime during 1945, the national headquarters of the NAACP will be moved into it. The Board of Directors of the NAACP at its regular December meeting formally received an invitation from Freedom House officials, who are sponsoring the Wendell Willkie Memorial House, to have the NAACP occupy space in the building. The directors voted to accept the invitation.

The New house, for which a purchasing and maintenance fund of $250,000 is now being collected, will be located in midtown Manhattan and organizations fostering causes in which the late Mr. Willkie was interested are being invited to take space in the building. So far the Citizens' Housing Council, Freedom House, and the NAACP have been selected to move into the new building.

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NAACP HITS USE OF "NIGGER" IN DICTIONARY USED BY GI's IN FRANCE 12/14/44

New York--Letters were sent December 12, by the NAACP to Assistant Secretary of War, John J. McCloy and Ted Poston, OWI News Bureau, protesting offensive use and definition of the word "nigger" in a pocket-size English-French dictionary widely used in Belgium. The matter was brought to the attention of the Association through a letter from a Negro GI in that area who said, "I don't believe it is the intention of the Belgium people to insult us because they are exceptionally friendly and nice to us, but that it is an unfortunate situation on the part of the person or persons responsible for printing these books."

In suggesting steps to be taken by the War Department to eliminate this humiliation to Negro soldiers, the NAACP said:

"In the English-French section 'nigger' is defined as 'negre' meaning a black man. In the section of the dictionary giving simple short conversational phrases occurs the sentence, 'the niggers who are with you, where do they come from?'

"This dictionary is not issued by the United States military authorities as far as we can determine, but this Association feels certain that United States military officials in Belgium can make known to the Belgium people the way American Negro soldiers feel about the use of this word. We suggest that an announcement over the radio and in the Belgian newspapers will help correct the situation."

WILKINS IN RADIO TALK ON WORLD PEACE DEC. 19 12/14/44

New York--A radio panel discussion on "Interracial Understanding and World Peace," under the auspices of Queens College, will be held December 19 from 8:00-8:30 P.M. over radio station WNYC with Dr. Hortense Powdermaker, famous anthropologist and author, and Roy Wilkins, editor of The Crisis, as participants.

GI'S IN PACIFIC, EUROPE SEND OVER $1,000 TO NAACP 12/14/44

New York--Contributions totalling $1,839.50 and ranging individually from $52.50 to $358 were received recently from GI's and Army personnel engaged now in active combat in both the European and Pacific theatres of war. Expressions of gratitude and abiding faith in the work and success of the NAACP's struggle in the fight for full citizenship rights, were sent in each letter accompanying donations from the ten units.

Sentiments representative of them all are found in the words of 1st Sgt. James W Wanza, 229th Port Cp. 490th Port Bn.(T.C.) somewhere overseas, who forwarded for his unit, $358: "In the days that lie before us, greater demands will be made upon trained scientific personnel to assist in technical fields necessary for war industry and later to take a leading part in the construction of a new world suited to the peaceful pursuits of man. And it must be kept uppermost in our minds that in order to do the most good, our society must achieve and maintain a membership that is truly representative of a national body;" and similarly in the expression of Corp. Herman Jones (3485th Qr.Trk. Co. - $105, from somewhere overseas) who said simply: "So that the folks back home can see we soldiers are solidly behind the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

The following contributions complete the list: 4180th Qm. Service Company, $330.50; 857th Engr. A. Bn. H & S Co, $296; HQ.-154th Qm.Bakery Co., $209; 198th Port Co. Tr. Corps, $136; Hq. 810th Amphib. Trk. Co.(C.C.) $144; 365th Engr. Gen. Serv. Rgt. $88.50; 1889th Engr. Avn.Bn. $60; and the Bamboo Chamber of the 629 Hq. Btry-484th AAA Aw Bn(Sem) $52.50.

BUY NAACP NEGRO SOLDIER XMAS SEALS
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12/14/44

NAACP FIGHTS EXTRADITION
OF NEW YORKER TO SOUTH CAROLINA

New York--The NAACP will fight extradition of George Washington to Aiken, S.C. on a charge of burglary last September 23. Affidavits proving the whereabouts of Washington on the alleged date of the crime and request for permission to be heard in the case have been forwarded to Gov. Dewey's Counsel, Charles D. Breitel.

According to Mrs. Almeta Washington, wife of the accused and Mrs. Julia Primus, signers of the affidavits, the couple visited in Aiken from Aug. 14 to Sept. 17, at which latter date they drove to New York, arriving Sept. 21. In addition, the NAACP is prepared to prove through direct testimony from witnesses, including the employer of the accused to whom he reported for work Sept. 22, that it was impossible for Washington to have committed a crime 1000 miles distant.

The District Attorney of Queens County has also been notified about the affidavits and the opinion of the NAACP that Washington is being held now in the long Island City jail pending arrival of authorities,for a crime he did not commit.

USS SANTA FE SEAMEN
SEND NAACP $310

12/14/44

New York--Money orders amounting to $310 were forwarded to the NAACP by Dr. C. B. Powell, editor the New York Amsterdam News for Negro seamen on the USS Santa Fe. The money was sent originally to Dr. Powell by Robert L. Morrison Std. 1c, on the combat ship.

RACE PROBLEM IN SOUTH IS
SUBJECT CBS BROADCAST,DEC. 16

12/14/44

New York--December 16, on station WABC-CBS(6:15-6:45 P.M.) Governor J. M. Broughton of North Carolina, and D. Hiden Ramsey, editor and Manager of the Asheville Citizen will discuss Is the South Solving Its Race Problem? with two of the state's Negro leaders, C. C. Spaulding, president, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, and James E. Shepard, president, North Carolina college for Negroes. Lyman Bryson,CBS Director of Education will preside as program chairman.

The program will originate from the CBS studios of CBS-station WBT in Charlotte, N.C., where programs on behalf of racial amity have earned numerous honors. A. D. Willard, general manager of WBT, who arranged the broadcast, has been cited for his efforts in promoting better race relations.

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357

December 21, 1944

FEDERAL COURT GRANTS NAACP MOTION TO HEAR TEACHERS SALARY CASE WITHOUT JURY

Atlanta, Ga.--The Federal District Court for the Northern District of Georgia granted plaintiff's motion in the case of Samuel L. Davis vs. E.S. Cook et al to strike the case from the list of cases to be tried by a jury and reinstate the same to the non-jury calendar following the filing of brief by the NAACP.

This case was filed on July 5, 1943, by Samuel L. Davis through the attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in an effort to equalize the salaries of Negro teachers and principals in the city of Atlanta with those of the white teachers and principals possessing the same qualifications, experience and performing the same duties. Prior to the filing of the above motion, defendants filed a motion to dismiss the action on the ground that the court was without jurisdiction of the subject matter of the suit. This motion was overruled by the court on June 29, 1944.

Defendants must now file an answer to plaintiff's complaint and the court will set the date for trial.

NAACP GETS DISMISSAL IN CASE OF SOLDIER CHARGED WITH MURDER

12/21/44

Tuscon, Arizona--The Federal District Court here dismissed a charge of first degree murder against Pvt. Willie Orange, a Ft. Huachuca soldier, on December 11, 1944.

Orange was indicted for the murder of a white civilian employed at the post exchange on the military reservation at Ft. Huachuca, Arizona.

At the preliminary hearing held in November, Orange was held with another soldier as a result of testimony given by a private to the effect that Orange had attempted to sell some of the personal property later identified as having belonged to the deceased man.

The NAACP retained the services of Attorney Anthony T. Deddens of Bisbee, Arizona, to represent Private Orange. On December 11, the date set for trial by the court, the Assistant U.S. District Attorney moved to dismiss the charge against Orange on the ground of insufficient evidence.

Pvt. Orange is the son of Mr. & Mrs. Allen Orange of Detroit, Michigan.

NAACP HAILS DECISION
IN R.R. FIREMEN CASE 12/21/44

New York--Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the NAACP, hailed the opinion of the United States supreme court in the case of two Negro firemen who won their contention that they had been "frozen out" of employment by an agreement between the railroads for which they work and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen which limited employment to white men. Marshall's statement said:

"The decision of the United States supreme court in two cases against the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen is another milestone in the legal struggle to break down discrimination against Negro Americans. Negro workers in this country have for years been struggling against discriminatory employment practices by certain employers and by certain labor unions.

"This decision will have tremendous bearing not only in the fight of Negro firemen to pursue their occupation on an equal basis with other firemen, but will also be of great value in the other cases against labor unions which have a policy of discriminating against Negro workers.

"This opinion of the United States supreme court and the concurring opinions alike will go down in legal history as one of the landmarks in the campaign for full and complete citizenship for Negro Americans.

"This fight to protect Negro workers has not yet been won and will not be won until all labor unions and employers alike agree to the democratic principle that all men are entitled to earn a livelihood without any distinction whatsoever as to race or color."

The case was argued in the United States supreme court by Charles H. Houston, who handled the case as a private attorney and not for any organization. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the American Civil Liberties Union filed briefs amicus curiae in support of the firemen.

CAPT. JESSE O. DEDMON NAMED
NAACP VETERANS' SECRETARY 12/21/44

New York--Captain Jesse O. Dedmon, Jr., who was placed in inactive status last October on account of physical disability, has been named to be Secretary of Veterans Affairs in the NAACP.

The NAACP, according to Roy Wilkins, acting secretary, created the new department of work for veterans because of the great number of inquiries from men in uniform and the well known need for improvement in the handling of Negro veterans by regular government agencies. The NAACP, Wilkins said, intends to do everything possible to aid in solving the special problems of Negro veterans, eliminating discrimination against them, and seeing that they receive their full benefits as veterans.

Captain Dedmon is 36. He is a native of Oklahoma and was graduated from Howard university in 1932, receiving his law degree there in 1935. He was admitted to the Oklahoma bar in February, 1937 and practiced in Tulsa from 1937 to September 15, 1940, when he was called to active duty with the rank of first lieutenant.

Dedmon was promoted to the rank of captain August 21, 1942. He served with the 366th Infantry at Fort Devens, Mass., had charge of the training program at Prairie View college for one year, and was trial judge advocate at Camp Glaiborne, La., from June until September, 1944.

Captain Dedmon is familiar with the problems of Negro soldiers and his legal training plus his experiences as trial judge advocate are expected to be of the utmost value in his new work with the NAACP.

The Veterans Affairs Secretary will be stationed in the Washington Bureau of the NAACP, 100 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Captain Dedmon will begin his duties January 1, 1945.

SEEK CLEMENCY FOR
SOLDIER GIVEN 12 YEARS
IN ARKANSAS SHOOTING 12/21/44

Washington, D.C.--The Washington Bureau NAACP this week filed a petition for clemency with the War department on behalf of John A. Foreman, formerly a private attached to the 364th Engineer Regiment, who was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment on the charge of attempted murder of James E. Jordan, Constable of Cotton Plant, Arkansas.

A number of Negro soldiers attached to the 364th Engineer Regiment stationed at Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas, were given leave for the night of May 20, 1943. They went to Cotton Plant, a nearby town, to spend the evening. As they were standing outside of a restaurant in the colored section about midnight, the town Constable peremptorily ordered them to "get going." An unidentified soldier is alleged to have said that they did not have to leave, whereupon the angered police officer, without attempting to place any of the men under arrest, drew his pistol on the nearest soldier and threatened to shoot. Several soldiers, who were never satisfactorily identified, attempted to prevent the officer from carrying out his threat. As the officer struggled to prevent being disarmed, he was wounded by a shot from his own gun and received other lacerations. It was undisputed at the trail that Constable Jordan was under the influence of liquor at the time. There was also evidence that on the preceding night a Negro soldier had been shot while away from camp.

In the petition to the Secretary of War, Leslie Perry, administrative assistant of the Washington Bureau NAACP stated, "After a careful review of the court martial record in this case, we are convinced that the court grievously erred in its finding of guilt."

The court martial, it is contended, was meticulous in observing racial etiquette of the deep South. Throughout the trial it permitted all colored adult civilian witnesses to be addressed by their first names. One member of the court, dominated by southern racial prejudices, asked a witness, "Do you believe, knowing white people down here, if a man had his gun in his hand and was going to shoot a colored man, do you believe he would wait two, three, four or five minutes before pulling the trigger?"

"The only evidence of specific intent to commit the crime with which the defendant was charged," the petition continued, "is in the nature and extent of the injuries the Constable suffered. Men dealing with an armed assailant, acting in an unlawful manner, cannot be expected to pause and debate the precise amount of force necessary to overcome him."

Foreman, before his induction, resided in Detroit, Michigan.

WALTER WHITE IN HAWAII 12/21/44

New York--A cable from Walter White, NAACP secretary, has been received in the Association headquarters here stating that he arrived safely in Hawaii on or about December 11. This is the first stop on a tour of Pacific war theatres which Mr. White is making as a war correspondent for the New York Post. He is expected to be gone at least three months, and perhaps four.

NAACP ANNUAL MEET JANUARY 2 12/21/44

New York--The regular annual business meeting of the NAACP will be held here in the National Office, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, Tuesday, January 2, at 2 p.m. Reports of the year's work will be given and members of the Board of Directors elected. The meeting is open to all dues paying members of the Association.

NAACP

December 22, 1944

Miss Richetta G. Randolph
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Miss Randolph:

Thank you very much for sending us the statement concerning Miss Rufie Lee Williams. It will be very helpful to us in our search for new personnel.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j

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December 15, 1944

My dear Dr. Johnson:

Mr. White left for the South Pacific on December 5. Just before leaving he asked me to send you the enclosed material regarding Miss Rufie Lee Williams about whom he has talked with you.

Sincerely yours,
Prichetta G. Randolph
Secretary to Mr. White

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Chapel Hill
North Carolina

R

Rufie Lee Williams
September 30, 1944

A STATEMENT OF MY VIEWS ON RACE RELATIONS

I was born in Mississippi; educated in Mississippi and Tennessee. My working experience has been in Tennessee, South Carolina, Missouri, Georgia, and Washington, D. C. With this Southern background, I have been cognizant of racial problems all my life.

From the time I was told that I was getting too old to sit on the lap of our elderly colored woman servant, I have been conscious of race segregation and discrimination. Throughout my childhood the question I asked most frequently was why couldn't I sit on Pearl's lap, why couldn't I play with her children, why did they have to come in the back door, etc. The answers never satisfied me.

When I began my first teaching experience in Tennessee, I made friends with a few adult Negroes,- cooks, maids, and janitors. I spent hours with each discussing their problems and their points of view. This procedure was also followed in South Carolina and Missouri.

My work with the Office of Price Administration gave me my first opportunity to work directly with Negroes - teachers and students in elementary and secondary schools and colleges, civic leaders, and housewives. I have never enjoyed any work as I enjoyed this work with Negroes. I felt they were deeply interested and were very active in their efforts to hold prices down as a means of protecting wartime living standards.

Over a period of years, I have spent many hours deploring segregation of Negroes and the denial to them of the opportunities which are and should be the right of every American. But I've often wondered how a group of people could spend an evening deplor-

ing the inequities and blaming other people for the existence of the same. It seems to me such people (of whom I have at times been one) are even more at fault than persons who are outright believers and practitioners of so-called "white supremacy."

I sincerely believe in complete equality, politically, economically, educationally, and socially for all human beings. I believe every individual regardless of race, color, or creed should have an equal opportunity to make the most of his ability.

I do not believe in miracles. Therefore, I know equality cannot be accomplished overnight. I know too that it never will be won unless all people join hands and work toward that ultimate goal.

My experience in working with Negroes in Georgia, the war that we are fighting for democracy, and the general "fed-up" feeling that I have of sitting and talking and doing nothing,- all these have made me conclude I must give my time and energy toward this objective: To do what I can to work with the Negro people in their efforts to hold the gains they have made and to increase those gains. This is what I want most to do, for it aims toward extending our American democratic principle of the right to equal opportunities for all to those of our population who have been and are still deprived of this right, that is, our Negro fellow-citizens.

(Miss) Rufie Lee Williams

September '37-March 18, 1942. Stephens College, Columbia, Missouri

As Head of the Foods Department from 1937 to 1938 I was responsible for equipping the Foods Department laboratories - unit kitchens -, furnishing living and dining room for student use, planned course outlines in foods, nutrition, and household economics; taught students in each of courses listed above; directed the work of one teacher.

In 1938 I became a staff member of the Institute for Consumer Education. Continued to supervise the work of the Food Department, two instructors, until the fall of 1940. I was relieved of the Foods Department supervision, working load too heavy.

In the Division of Consumer Education at Stephens College, I was responsible for the activities carried on in the field of Personal Finance and Household Economics. In this connection I directed the work of one teacher and two assistants.

As director of the Personal Finance Clinic I worked with college students in the Clinic and in the Personal Finance Course in planning the spending and saving and sharing of their personal allowances. They were taught how to become more intelligent consumers through making choices, wise use of leisure time, how to get the greatest satisfaction from the money they had to spend. In 1940, Dr. J. E. Mendenhall and I published a student Personal Finance Book. Under my direction the Division published a student bulletin, "Susie Consumer," which was distributed to each girl's room once monthly. These bulletins dealt with topics that were of interest to the students, such as personal finance, laundering and soaps, hosiery, pressing and spot removals.

I organized a syllabus in the Household Economics course which dealt with problems of Household Management and Budgeting (living) on an income level of $80 - $175 monthly. This was the income which the representative student must manage on in the first few years of married life.

In connection with the Economics of the Household course and Personal Finance course, I set up a Consumer Education Laboratory, with only that equipment found in an ordinary household kitchen. In the laboratory, students were taught to make simple household and over-the-counter tests of foods, and clothing; studied brands, prices, grades and labels; and compounded simple products, such as cold cream and tooth powder. To direct students, laboratory outlines were worked out for each project.

Under my direction, furthermore, students made surveys in the local stores comparing prices of the same brands and different brands of commodities that were pertinent to student needs and interests, such as soaps, tooth powder, facial tissues, cosmetics. In this way, students carried on consumer education that they might use themselves and might pass along to others in their communities later on.

Along with these courses I compiled an up-to-date file of free and low-cost reference material that was used in acquainting students with sources from which they might secure practical information on consumer topics.

Local townspeople and faculty members on low incomes, $90-$125, came to me for advice on how to live within that income. These people, for example, learned how to work out adequate diets, how to buy low-cost nutritious food, how to shop for food, how to use certain food alternates.

Furthermore, I spoke before and worked with women's organizations interested in consumer education and in the development of practical programs.

(Miss) Rufie Lee Williams

Office of Price Administration, Atlanta, Georgia District Information Executive, May 1, 1942 - October 10, 1943

As a District Information Executive my function was to assure all people in ninety-eight North Georgia Counties the information necessary for an understanding of the National Price Control and Rationing Program.

To do this I worked mainly through five major channels, namely,- (1) Community Services Committees of the local War Price and Rationing Boards (2) Civic, Social, and Fraternal Organizations (3) Schools and Colleges (4) Press and (5) Radio.

1. I organized and serviced a Community Service Committee for each of 105 local War Price and Rationing Boards. These committees carefully designed to secure the support of the major influences in each community and usually made up of local citizens representing the following: leading civic, social, and fraternal organizations, established rural agencies, schools, churches, libraries, press, and local radio stations in communities where they exist. All members were carefully selected and worked in close cooperation with local Board Chairman. On each local board various members of these committees carried a constant supply of price control and rationing information to their communities through the channels they represented.

I provided them with up-to-date information and organization suggestions by personal visits, by bulletins, and by correspondence.

2. I maintained close contact with the state leaders of civic, social, and fraternal organizations. Through conferences, personal visits and correspondence I arranged to have most of those leaders discuss methods of distributing accurate price control and rationing information at their state conferences and made definite arrangements to have this information passed on through meetings of their local units. Most of these organizations were also influential in urging the members of their locals to support and assist the local board Community Service programs in their localities.

3. Through contacts with the State Departments of Education, the State Teachers Association, and the Education Department of leading colleges, I helped school officials and teachers prepare a Price Control and Rationing instruction bulletin, which enabled the average local schools to provide teachers, pupils, and parents with information about the general purposes and operations of the Price Control and Rationing Program. This was supplemented with periodic bulletins for distribution direct to local schools by the school representative on the local Community Service Committee, and by the provision of speakers and technical curriculum aid for state and county teachers associations.

4. By maintaining close contact with the price officials and rationing officials of our District Office I provided timely press announcements for release to large city dailies and to weekly papers through the press representative on the local Community Service Committees. Innumerable local releases of local Board News were written and published independently by the press representative on the local Community Service Committee.

5. Through radio representatives on the local Community Service Committee I provided for the local broadcasting of Price Control and Rationing Information over local radio stations in the Atlanta OPA District. Scripts for some of these programs were prepared by the National and Regional Offices. Some were prepared in the District Office. A large number of the best ones originated with the creative efforts of our local radio representatives who communicated local Board needs and requirements direct to the people in both factual and dramatic forms.

In the main, the job was one of organization, coordination, timing, and the preparation of accurate and usable materials. At the District level the information program was closely coordinated with the development of specific Price Control and Rationing programs as they were developed by the division responsible for their administration. On the local level Community Service Committee activities were coordinated with the status of existing local agencies and with the local Price Control and Rationing programs being administered by local Boards.

Resigned position October 10, 1943.

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Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Hon. Charles E. Toney, Dr. Louis T. Wright, S. Ralph Harlow, Roscoe Dunjee, Isadore Martin, Theodore Spaulding, Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Sidney R. Redmond, Hon. Arthur Capper, William H. Hastie, Dr. Elizabeth Yates Webb

December 27, 1944

WALTER WHITE INTO MacARTHUR WAR THEATRE

New York--The probability is that Walter White, NAACP secretary and war correspondent, spent Christmas in the Pacific theatre of war under command of General Douglas MacArthur. In a letter received from Mr. White in the New York office of the NAACP, written from Honolulu on December 20, he stated that General MacArthur had just approved his accreditation to that theatre of activity.

While in Hawaii, Mr. White conferred with Admiral Chester W. Nimitz on two occasions, with Lt. Gen. Richardson, Brig. Gen. Fielder, Admiral Furlong, Brig. Gen. Blount and others, as well as with many enlisted men.

According to a clipping from the Honolulu Advertiser, more than 200 colored servicemen attended a public forum meeting December 18 where White was the principal speaker. A lively question period followed in which the soldiers asked about FEPC and postwar employment, the Port Chicago explosion and "mutiny" trial, the courts martial of Negro soldiers at Fort Lawton, Washington, and racial tensions in the United States.

In the letter to his office Mr. White stated that from first observation, there have not been as many incidents of friction in the Pacific "as there have been in other theatres I have visited." He also stated that some of the 200,000 military and civilian whites from the mainland have "created problems" in a land which had very little, if any, race prejudice before their arrival, but that officials were working earnestly on the situation, assisted by many whites, including southerners.

ENGINEER OUTFIT SENDS 55 MEMBERS, $402, to NAACP

12/27/44

New York--Fifty-five memberships totaling $402.50 have been received from the 856th Engineer Aviation Battalion by the NAACP. The memberships, sent in through Capt. Alfred E. McWilliams, chaplain, were divided as follows: $25 (5), $10 (12), $5 (28), $2.50 (5), and $1 (5). Although the cooperation and consent of the commanding officer was secured, no campaign as such was staged. The memberships came in simply through word-of-mouth activity with the promise of more later.

Note to Editors: We ask special consideration for the stories on these engineer battalions, not especially because of their contribution to the NAACP, but because they are working like hell far from home to keep up their morale and keep touch with home activities, and because it means so much to them to see mention of their efforts in the Negro press--Wilkins

LEDO ROAD ENGINEERS
SEND NAACP $2,000 12/27/44

New York--Memberships and contributions in the amount of $2,002.50 have been received by the NAACP from the men and officers of the 823rd Engineer Aviation Battalion, stationed "Somewhere Along the Ledo Road" between India and China.

The membership campaign was initiated by "Club 21" in the battalion, of which Sgt. Oscar Haynes is president. S/Sgt. Evelio Grillo was chairman of the membership committee and Sgt. Frank J. Shepherd was vice chairman. A regular campaign was staged beginning November 1, closing Nov. 12 with a celebration program on which Blanchard R. Baker, Red Cross club director and former activities secretary of the Harlem YMCA, was the principal speaker.

Musical numbers included an organ prelude by Sgt. Edward L. Clark, solos by Sgt. Randolph Scott and Corp. Randall Kemp, a reading by Sgt. Evelio Grillo, music by the battalion band, and singing by the assembly of the anthem, "Lift Every Voice and Sing."

Mimeographed programs were prepared by the committee with the battalion insignia traced upon it, as well as the NAACP emblem, the scales of justice. Major Peter J. Broullire is the commanding officer and Capt. Robert E. Penn is chaplain.

"The reaction of the men was one of spontaneous and enthusiastic response," writes Sgt. Haynes. "All concerned seemed to derive a great measure of satisfaction from the realization that they were assisting in the work of achieving victory on the home front."

"WHITE" INSURANCE CLAUSE
PROTESTED IN NEBRASKA 12/27/44

New York--The restriction of applicants for insurance to "white" persons by the Travelers Health Association of Omaha, Nebraska, has been protested to Governor Dwight Griswold by the NAACP.

Edward R. Dudley, assistant special counsel who received a copy of the application from a man who had been solicited in the state of New York, pointed out to Governor Griswold that this application contained the phrase "any white person" and on the application blank "I am a white person."

Mr. Dudley pointed out that the civil rights laws in the state of Nebraska "create a public policy against discrimination based upon race," and asked that the matter be referred to the State Superintendent of Insurance.

5TH AVENUE WINDOW DISPLAY
FEATURES COLORED CUPIDS 12/27/44

New York--A letter of appreciation has been sent to Franklin Simon Company by the NAACP for its christmas window display in its store at 38th Street and Fifth Avenue which included colored child angels along with children of other racial groups. The NAACP letter said, "We have heard numerous favorable comments from both white and colored members and friends of this Association who are unanimous in the opinion that Franklin Simon has taken a bold step in furthering the spirit of mutual respect which should exist between all groups in a democracy at war, especially a war whose goal is the wiping out of racial bigotry."

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357

January 4, 1945

NAACP ANNUAL MEETING REPORTS REVEAL GREATEST YEAR IN HISTORY

New York--At the annual meeting held at 69 Fifth Avenue, January 2, The National Association For the Advancement of Colored People reported the greatest year in the history of the 35 year-old organization. A membership totalling 400,000, a total revenue of $370,822.24, detailed reports of departmental activities, and the election of seven new directors to the National Board were features highlighting outstanding achievement and progress in 1944.

Greetings from Walter White, NAACP secretary now in the Pacific as New York Post war correspondent, were read by Roy Wilkins, acting secretary. Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the Association presided. The New directors elected at the meeting were: Judge Jane M. Bolin, New York; Elmer A. Carter, New York; Russell W. Davenport, New York; Charles H. Houston, Washington, D.C.; Dr. James J. McClendon, Detroit, Mich.; Theodore M. Berry, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. John A. Singleton, Jamaica, New York. Those reelected were: Lillian A. Alexander, New York; Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Dr. John B. Hall, Boston, Mass.; Dr. John Haynes Holmes, New York; Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, New York; Alfred Baker Lewis, Greenwich, Conn.; Eugene M. Martin, Atlanta, Ga.; Amy E. Spingarn, New York; Dr. E. W. Taggart, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Richmond, Va.; and Bishop W. J. Walls, Chicago.

In a statement pointing out racial trends politically, economically, and in the armed forces, the acting secretary, Roy Wilkins said, "Despite this progress and record of service on the battlefronts, the picture for 1945 is not a rosy one. Many impartial surveys have established that there are numerous centers of racial tension in all parts of the nation. There still exist humiliating and morale-shattering regulations and practices in the armed services. In employment Negro Americans have made gains because of manpower demands, but the future will be more uncertain for them than for other Americans unless a permanent policy of nondiscrimination is embodied in legislation by the Congress. This Legislation is a 'must' item if our minority groups are to start 'even' with their fellows in the struggle for postwar jobs.

"The housing situation remains acute, with restrictive covenants based on race and religion spreading like wildfire over the country, with confused and even reactionary policies in effect with state and municipal housing authorities, and with timid and fumbling action by federal housing officials. Much remains to be done in the field of education and health. And there is still with us a host of discriminatory and undemocratic practices relating to public accommodations and travel.

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has just completed its thirty-fifth year of activity, the greatest year in its history, which saw more than 400,000 members enrolled in some 800 local units, including approximately 15,000 in the armed forces. We regard this enrollment as a mandate to continue the vigorous campaign for full citizenship for Negro Americans now and after the war, and all our energies and resources will be used toward

that end."

BRANCH AND YOUTH DEPARTMENTS

Highlights of the year in Branch activities, outlined by Miss Ella J. Baker, director of Branches, included the setting up of a West Coast Regional secretaryship; establishment of new regional leadership training conferences; new program building techniques; plans for the correlation of intercultural education in the schools; special activities of field secretaries, and plans for greater emphasis on the work of interracial executive committees. Similarly the aims of the youth department were reported by Mrs. Ruby Hurley, youth secretary, who told of the activities of 168 youth councils and college chapters. Chartering of the first predominantly white chapter at Antioch College was reported.

The following departmental reports completed the summary of annual activities: Thurgood Marshall, legal; Leslie S. Perry, Washington Bureau; Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Special Research; Miss Consuelo C. Young, Publicity and Promotion; and Miss Julia Baxter, Research and Informational Services.

N.J. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND
INTERRACIAL FELLOWSHIP ACT
AGAINST JIMCROW EMPLOYMENT 1/4/45

Long Branch, N.J.--Local merchants were asked to hire employees without racial discrimination in a letter signed by the Interracial Fellowship and the Chamber of Commerce which said:

"A number of fair-minded citizens in our community have brought our attention to the fact that applicants for positions in certain business establishments and factories in and near Long Branch, have been denied employment because of their race and creed, although they may have been well fitted and qualified for employment.

"This situation reflects racial discrimination and prejudices which can only breed ill-will and animosity, and is a condition which should be remedied by all open-minded employers and businesses.

"Both the Interracial Fellowship of Long Branch and the Chamber of Commerce of Long Branch look with favor upon the hiring of employees on a basis of merit and ability and urge you to adopt an attitude of fairness and consideration in the employment of all persons seeking jobs in our community."

CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT OUTLAWS
JIM CROW AUXILIARY UNIONS 1/4/45

San Francisco, Calif.--In upholding an injunction granted to Negro employees at the Marinship Corporation at Sausalito, the Supreme Court of California, established a precedent outlawing discriminatory practices of jim-crow auxiliary unions. The case was filed originally by Joseph James, president, the San Francisco Branch NAACP and other workers, , and argued by attorneys George R. Anderson, and Herbert Resner.

The Court ruled that a labor union must admit Negroes to full membership or not try to enforce a closed shop agreement. The opinion, written by Chief Justice Phil S. Gibson, stated:

"An arbitrarily closed or partially closed union is incompatible with a closed shop. Where a union has, as in this case, attained a monopoly of the supply of labor by means of closed shop agreements and other forms of collective labor action, such a union occupies a quasi-public position similar to that of a public service business and it has certain corresponding obligations."

Justice Gibson ruled that "the discriminatory practices involved in this case are contrary to the public policy of the United States and this state," and added: "Negroes must be admitted to membership under the same terms and conditions applicable to non-Negroes unless the union and the employer refrain from enforcing the closed shop agreement against them."If the bargaining union wishes to maintain its closed shop, it must accept into full membership all workers without regard to race, creed or color.

1/4/45

PROMINENT WASHINGTONIAN BECOMES
69TH NAACP LIFE MEMBER

Washington, D.C.--C. C. Coley, owner of the C. C. Coley Enterprises, and a leading Washington business man, became the 69th Life member of the NAACP December 18. Mr. Coley tendered his $500 check because of his "deep admiration for the work of the Association and as a special mark of appreciation for the creation of a Department of Veterans' Affairs."

Born in Mt. Olive, North Carolina, and graduated from Howard university in 1929 from the department of Business administration, Mr. Coley owns and operates a drug store and seven restaurants, the best known of which is The Hollywood Tavern and Grill. The Coley Enterprises have 250 full-time employees.

N.A.A.C.P. HONORS OLDEST
STAFF MEMBER; ADDS NEW ONES 1/4/45

New York--At the annual meeting, January 2, special recognition from the NAACP Board of Directors was given Miss Richetta G. Randolph for efficient loyal services to the Association for 32 years as office manager, and later, secretary to Walter White. Presentation of a beautiful purse was made by Miss Doris Washington, on behalf of the clerical staff.

Announcement of staff changes and additions include: appointment of Miss Lucille Black, formerly executive assistant to the Director of Branches, to be membership secretary; Mrs. Catherine Freeland Penn, new office manager; and Capt. Jesse O. Dedmon, Jr., Veteran's secretary, Washington Bureau, NAACP. Miss Randolph will remain with the Association as clerk of the Board.

NEGRO READER INTEREST STUDY
REVIEWED IN N.U. PUBLICATION 1/4/45

Evanston, Illinois--Full page summary and discussion of a recent scientific study and analysis, Reader Attitudes Toward the Negro Press, by Consuelo C. Young, publicity director, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, appears in the January issue of Northwestern University's publication, The Medillion. The original article of Miss Young, was published in the Journalism Quarterly, University of Minnesota monthly for journalistic research, and is the only one of its kind.

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January 11, 1945

NAACP URGES JIMCRO BAN IN ARMY NURSE DRAFT BILL

New York--Inclusion of a clause to end discrimination and segregation in proposed legislation for the draft of nurses for military service, was urged by the NAACP in a wire to Chairman Andrew J. May of the Military Affairs Committee. In his message to Congressman May, whose bill is scheduled for hearings next week, Acting Secretary Roy Wilkins said:

"National Association For Advancement Of Colored People strongly urges that if nurses are drafted, the legislation contain a clause forbidding discrimination and segregation on account of race and color in the induction and service of nurses. We urge this because under voluntary enlistment program Negro nurses who were eager to serve their country have been discouraged from enlisting by a quota system and a policy of restricting them to nursing of Negro soldiers only. This failure to utilize trained and registered Negro nurses has contributed to the critical shortage which military authorities are now seeking to remedy by means of a draft. It should be pointed out that even if draft is ordered and present system of limited and discriminatory use of Negro nurses is continued, it is not likely that more Negro nurses will be inducted. Our information from various camps is that tendencies exist to concentrate Negro nurses in prisoner of war camps. Several cases have been reported here that they have been doubly humiliated before German war prisoners by being forced to eat in separate dining rooms.

"Negro nurses like all other Negro Americans are anxious to serve their country but so far they have been given limited opportunity and have been insulted in the bargain. As a southerner you will instantly recognize how ridiculous is the assumption that trained Negro nurses shall not be entrusted with ministering to wounded American soldiers who happen to be white."

NAACP YOUTH COUNCILS URGED FOR ALL NEGRO CAMPUSES

1/11/45

Orangeburg, S C --A resolution supporting the program of the NAACP and recommending establishment of youth councils on every Negro campus in southern areas, was adopted by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools For Negroes at its recent meeting here. The resolution read:

"We commend the program of the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People to establish legal bases for equality of educational opportunities for Negro youth, and we reaffirm our support of the program. We urge our member institutions to encourage the organization of high school and college chapters in their respective institutions and youth councils in their local communities."

Dr. L.F. Palmer, director of Experimentation in Teacher Education, and NAACP college chapter advisor, Hampton Institute, was responsible for the action taken by the Association.

COMPULSORY ARMY TRAINING
WILL INTRENCH JIM CROW,
NAACP TELLS PRESIDENT

1/11/45

New York--Opposition to the proposed compulsory peace-time military conscription was voiced this week by the NAACP in a letter to President Roosevelt. The association cited the segregated army system as the basis of the opposition.

"The concern of Negro Americans," the letter said,"stems from the fact that our armed services have a pattern of segregation which applies only to the Negro. Americans of every other racial strain and religion are able to serve their country in uniform without the stigma of separation on the basis of race. We have Chinese, Japanese, Mexicans, Filipinos and other non-white soldiers fully integrated into armed units. Only the Negro is set apart.

"Our principal objection to the compulsory peace time conscription proposal is that it will perpetuate the separation and humiliation of Negro American youths solely on the basis of race and color. Thousands of Negro lads who have not been segregated from their fellows in civilian life will be embittered annually by their government's training program. Thousands of white lads in their formative and impressionable years will be taught by this example that the proper place of Negro Americans is in a segregated status. It is inevitable that this separate training program will carry over into civilian life so that segregation and its attendant evils, instead of decreasing and disappearing, will become firmly established as a policy

"This Association submits that our government ought not to project into the world of the future a training program for its youth, the pattern of which will be borrowed from a past filled with inequalities, indignities, and violence. If we must have compulsory military conscription, every American youth must be inducted and trained in an integrated system with no separation on account of race, color, or religion, so that in addition to preparing himself for the duty of defending his country, he can also prepare himself to live in a democratic society, with that concern and respect for his fellow human beings which must be the cornerstone of any permanent peace for mankind."

SEAMEN AUTHORIZE NAACP
ONLY AS REPRESENTATIVE

1/11/45

New York--In a statement today, Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall made it clear that all 50 of the seamen convicted in a "mutiny" trial in California have authorized the NAACP in writing to represent them. The NAACP is not only bearing all expenses involved in legal action, Mr. Marshall said, but the Association has been granted permission by the Judge Advocate of the U.S. Navy to represent these men when their case comes up for review.

When asked for clarification concerning Edgar G. Brown's requests for funds and circularization of petitions for "a new trial in the Port Chicago court martial case," Mr. Marshall said that neither he nor the NAACP had at any time authorized Edgar G. Brown or the National Negro Council to collect funds or circulate petitions demanding that the President "immediately order a new trial." He said, "The matter has already been placed before the Secretary of the Navy and the President of the United States. The NAACP is representing the men at the review and is demanding of the Secretary of the Navy and the President a full and impartial investigation of conditions in the Twelfth Naval District before and after the Port Chicago disaster. All of the expenses for these actions are being financed solely by the NAACP."

Mr. Marshall spent twelve days on Yerba Buena Island, California, when the trial of the seamen was in progress.

SOCIAL SECURITY SUBJECT
NAACP BROADCAST - JAN 17

1/11/45

New York--Better Social Security will be the subject of the January 17 NAACP broadcast, station WEVD-10:15-10:45P.M. Forum speakers for the occasion will be Lester B. Granger, Executive Secretary of the Urban League and Alfred Baker Lewis, president, Trade Union Health and Accident Association, and National Board member of the NAACP. Miss Consuelo C. Young of the NAACP will preside.

1/11/45

FIRE COMMISSIONER'S DIRECTIVE
POINTS TO ORDER BANNING JIMCRO

New York--Passage of a resolution by the United Firemen's Association of Greater New York, outlawing discrimination, and its conformance to Section #222, Firemen's Rules and Regulations, was called to the attention of all Deputy Fire Chiefs recently by Fire Commissioner Patrick Walsh. The resolution putting the UFA on record as opposing "any religious or racial discrimination in the Department in any form", followed investigation of charges alleging specific acts of discrimination on the part of certain officers in charge of fire houses.

Protests were lodged originally with the Fire Commissioner by the Vulcan Society (group of Negro Firemen) through their representative, NAACP Assistant Special Counsel, Edward R. Dudley at a meeting last October 20. Authorization for full investigation was given at that time and report of findings was made December 21.

Besides promising to do all within his power to combat discrimination within the ranks, the Commissioner ordered circularization of his directive to all officers and members of the department. The NAACP is prepared to take further action in the event of non-compliance with provisions of Section #222, of the Firemen's Rules and Regulations-1937.

NAACP PROTESTS TREATMENT
OF NEGRO ARMY NURSES IN
PRISONER OF WAR CAMP

1/11/45

New York--Humiliation of Negro army nurses in the presence of German prisoners, as a result of discriminatory orders issued by an officer in the Prisoner of War Camp hospital in Florence, Arizona, was brought to the attention of the War Department by the NAACP in a letter to Assistant Secretary of War, John J. McCloy.

The letter read: "We have received information from Florence, Arizona, that American Army nurses have been ordered by a Major Simpson to eat in a separate dining room.

"These nurses, we understand, are in a hospital at the Prisoner of War Camp at Florence. They feel especially humiliated and degraded because, even though in the uniform of the United States Army, they were set apart under the very noses of German war prisoners who serve as cooks and waiters in the Hospital Officers' Mess.

"The nurses felt their humiliation so keenly that on the first day the order was supposed to take effect they seated themselves in their old stations in the dining room whereupon Major Simpson called the chief nurse and publicly told her that the separate arrangement had been instituted because it was the way he wanted it and the nurses must obey because they were in the Army and had sworn to obey orders of their superior officers.

"The German prisoners, of course, looked on this scene with great glee, and the Negro nurses went to their jim crow dining room boiling mad.

"We understand from announcements from Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General, United States Army, that the Army is not anxious to increase the number of Negro nurses, but if incidents like the foregoing illustrate Army policy, I am sure you can understand that Negro nurses in their turn are not anxious to serve in the Army."

PROMINENT NEGRO AMERICAN
SUBJECT OF ESSAY CONTEST

1/11/45

Greenwich, Conn.--The Greenwich Branch of the NAACP is sponsoring a contest among high school and junior high school grades for the best essay on the life and work of a prominent Negro American. The contest will close Sunday March 17th. All essays must be mailed in to the judges listed below or to Mr. Alfred Baker Lewis, 22 Hillside Drive, Greenwich, Secretary of the National Association for the

Advancement of Colored People before that time.

Information and rules for the contest follow:

1. Essay must be typewritten on one side of the page only and not less than 700 or more than 1000 words in length.
2. Prizes will be: $20.00 first prize, $10.00 second prize, and $5.00 for the third prize.

3. Students should sign the essay with a pseudonym and put in a sealed envelope to be handed in with the essay, their name and address together with the pseudonym they used.
4. The judges will be Mrs. Alver Napper of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Mr. Louis Scala of the Edgewood School, and Miss Marjorie Wilson of the Greenwich Academy.
5. Books giving biographies of Negro Americans will be made available at the Greenwich Library through the courtesy of the librarian. We suggest one or more of the following books: Brown Americans, by Edwin R. Embree; From Captivity To Fame, Raleigh H. Merritt; Marian Anderson, Kosti Vehanen; George Washington Carver, Rackham Holt; Modern Negro Art, Jas. A. Porter; Harriet Tubman, Earl Conrad; Sojourner Truth, Arthur Huff Fauset; Dusk to Dawn, (autobiography of W. E.B.DuBois); Angel Mo and Her Son Roland Hayes, MacKinley Helm; Thirteen Against the Odds, Edwin R. Embree; Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man, James Weldon Johnson; Paul Robeson-Negro, Eslanda G. Robeson.

Students are not limited to the men or women whose lives are given in these biographies as their subject matter.

NAACP REPORTS RECORD-BREAKING
NEGRO SOLDIER SEAL DISTRIBUTION 1/11/45

New York--The greatest seal campaign in the history of the Association, from the standpoint of participation of branches and youth councils in the distribution of almost 2 million Negro soldier seals has just come to a very successful close. Not alone were branches responsible for the success of the campaign to raise funds for general activities of the NAACP, but this year generous response was received from more than 500 loyal friends, sixty chapters of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, scores of churches, fraternal groups, lodges, civic and social organizations, labor unions and GI's themselves.

From its inception early in October 1944 to the end of the year, hundreds of wires, letters, post cards attested the overwhelming appeal of the Negro soldier design. The story was one of continuous reordering of these mementos to our fighting heroes. True to the slogan emphasized on campaign letterheads, in newspaper advertising, and on special posters used in some areas, the mails this year were filled with the symbol of our fighting men at home and abroad.

Although final reports are still incomplete the following Branches recorded largest seal distributions: Detroit, Mich.; Baltimore Md.; Trenton, N.J.; White Plains, N.Y.; Dayton, Ohio; Suffolk, Va.; Pawtucket, R.I.Youth Council; Clairton, Pa.;Cleveland, Ohio.

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357

January 25, 1945

FDR HINTS PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION MAY NOT BE ON JIM CROW BASIS

New York--In a letter to the NAACP, President Roosevelt has hinted that peacetime military conscription may not be on a jimcrow segregated basis.

The Chief Executive does not make any promises, or any flat statements, but writes, "final plans have not been crystallized."

Mr. Roosevelt's letter was in response to one from Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the NAACP, setting forth the apprehension of colored people over the probable extension of the present segregated Army policy into peacetime conscription.

"The views you expressed," the President replied, "are predicated upon the assumption that all policies have been finally determined with regard to the composition of the Army during peacetime and that they will be discriminatory in their application to Negroes. This is contrary to the facts. Final plans have not been crystallized.

"Obviously those responsible for the development of War Department policies will utilize all of their experiences of the past four years," the letter said. "It would not be contended by the Army or anyone speaking in its behalf that no mistakes have been made during the period of this war. Steps have been taken by the Army from time to time to correct unfair racial situations. Most assuredly this process will be repeated in the future."

Mr. Roosevelt revealed that the Army is studying the records of Negro troops in training and combat and asserted that the future utilization of Negroes in the Army "will depend upon an evaluation of this material which will be conducted in a fair manner and with due regard for all available facts."

The President admitted that the peacetime military training program "affects not only our military policy, but also the social, economic and educational aspects of our way of life." He expressed confidence "that the statutes which may finally be enacted will provide maximum protection of these aspects, and yet also accomplish the prime objective, the military security of the nation.

"I appreciate the views you have sent me and have transmitted them to the War Department for such consideration as might be given them there."

N.A.A.C.P. GETS SENTENCE
REDUCTIONS IN RAPE
DEFENDANT'S CASE

Almogordo, New Mexico--The sentence of Melvin Clarence Evans, charged with the rape of a 23 year-old woman was reduced to a 15-20 year term during trial here January 17. The youth who was sentenced originally to 20-25 years for the crime to which he pleaded not guilty, was represented by Attorneys Melvin D. Reuckhaus and Harry D. Robins, retained by the National office,NAACP.

Following the defendant's first trial, December 9,1943, the Almogordo Branch NAACP obtained release of the 13 year-old youth on habeas corpus proceedings, in order to enable him to protect his constitutional rights through adequate representation by counsel.

NAACP PROTESTS "BIRTH OF NATION"
SHOWING BY MUSEUM OF MODERN ART

1/25/45

New York--The NAACP has demanded immediate withdrawal of the race-baiting film Birth Of A Nation being shown now, by the New York Museum of Modern Art. In a wire protesting use of the film banned 30 years ago, Roy Wilkins, Acting Secretary said: "National Association for Advancement of Colored People vigorously protests showing of Birth of a Nation under any pretext whatsoever. This film was ordered withdrawn by City of New York in 1915 and has been barred by city councils, mayors, and even state legislatures in many sections of the country because it stirs racial prejudice and hatred and has been judged to be an inciter of violence. At this time when America and the world are fighting racial bigotry and attempting to build mutual respect and unity between peoples, Museum of Modern Art should not interfere by showing of this film. We have received protests from indignant Negro soldiers and sailors and from some whites who have seen film at Museum recently. We demand immediate withdrawal of film.'

DU BOIS' NEW BOOK
IS CHALLENGE TO
DUMBARTON OAKS CONFAB

1/25/45

New York--The spring publication of a new book by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Director of Special Research, NAACP is announced by Harcourt-Brace, publishers,as follows:

"This book weaves into the fabric of a world peace founded on democracy several seemingly separate problems. The first is that of the various colonies and their colored peoples; then come the problems of foreign investment for profit; the question of the expansion of democratic government for the masses of men; the role of Russia and her ideology in the post-war world, and the feasibility of world government through mandates and missions. Out of the solution of these problems Dr. DuBois believes will come the only trustworthy foundation on which permanent peace can be built.

"W. E. Burghardt DuBois is the recognized leader of the school of Negro thought which favors contending for complete equality of opportunity, as opposed to the conciliatory policy advanced by Booker T. Washington and Robert L. Moton. During the Versailles Peace Conference he called the first International Congress of Colored People. Color and Democracy, which quite logically scrutinizes post-war plans from the point of view of the colored races, presents a ringing challenge to the Dumbarton Oaks Conference."

NAACP RENEWS FIGHT FOR
ANTI LYNCHING LEGISLATION 1/25/45

Washington,D C.--Renewing its fight for the passage of anti-lynching legislation, the NAACP has announced support of Bill HR.1698, introduced January 22, by Congressman D. Lane Powers (R.N.J.). Although five new bills were introduced the first days of January, outlawing the nation's worst evil, the NAACP is making every effort to garner winning support for the Powers measure.

Leslie Perry, Administrative Assistant, Washington Bureau NAACP announced the formation of a bi-partisan steering committee composed of Congressmen Charles R.Clason,(R-Mass.),Emmanuel Cellar (D.N.Y.) Everett Dirksen(R.Ill.), Louis Ludlow, (D-Ind.), and Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., new Congressman from New York, all pledged to sponsor the Bill successfully through the House. To further insure passage,Congressman Powers will place on the desk a discharge petition requiring 218 signatures to bring the measure before the House for vote.

INDIANAPOLIS N.A.A.C.P.
HOST TO REGIONAL CONFERENCE 1/25/45

Indianapolis, Indiana--A two-day NAACP regional leadership conference pointing up techniques and strategies of minority group action, to be carried out by means of Branch programs now and in the post-war era, was held here January 27-28 at Mt. Zion Baptist Church. Discussion leaders from the National office NAACP included Ella J. Baker, director of Branches, Thurgood Marshall, Special NAACP Counsel, and Donald Jones, assistant field secretary. Mrs. Priscilla Dean Lewis was general chairman of the conference, which included delegations from 55 Branches in Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and southern Ohio.

The Saturday opening session was presided over by Dr. Joseph C. Carroll; Rev. O. A. Calhoun, afternoon session; and S. W. James, in the evening. The Sunday morning program, was presided over by Dr. Lucian B. Merriwether. State, city and local club officials were on hand to contribute to the very successful mass meeting held later at 3:30 P.M. in Jones Tabernacle. Welcome addresses were made by Governor Ralph F. Gates, Mayor Robert Tyndall, Mrs. Helen Jefferson, Sterling W. James, Mrs. Louise Battles, and F. E. DeFrants.

N.A.A.C.P. TAKES ISSUE
WITH VET PLAN FOR
SEPARATE HOSPITALS 1/25/45

Washington, D.C.--A protest against the announced plan of the Veteran's Administration to construct separate hospital facilities for Negroes, was voiced by Leslie S. Perry of the Washington Bureau NAACP in a letter this week to Brigadier General Frank T. Hines, Administrator of the Veterans Administration. In registering concern over the attitude of the Vet Administration, Perry pointed to Hines' own testimony before the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives regarding appropriations for 1945, in which he said:

> "'We are going to have a problem undoubtedly of providing another Tuskegee hospital, or a solid colored hospital, probably more in the Mississippi-Alabama area. There are a large number of colored troops from that area. The Board is studying all of that now.'"

In response to Hines' statement Perry said, "The racial attitudes and practices of the Veterans Administration is a matter of deep concern to the Association as well as to thousands of thoughtful white and colored people throughout the nation. We must express ourselves as being irrevocably opposed to the extension of Jim Crowism by the Veterans Administration, whether under the guise of so-called 'solid colored hospitals' or otherwise. We again must urge that Negro employees be integrated in the Veterans Administration at their proper skills and levels, and that Negro patients be hospitalized in your facilities on the basis of medical need and not of color."

NAACP ASKS SPEEDY
PASSAGE OF FEDERAL
AID TO EDUCATION BILL

2/1/45

Washington, D.C.--Support of the Federal Aid to Education Bill, S181 was urged by Leslie S. Perry, Administrative Assistant of the NAACP Washington Bureau, in testimony January 31 before the Education and Labor Committee of the United States Senate. Mr. Perry estimated that expenditures for Negro children and the salaries of Negro teachers would increase more than 100% in every southern state if this Bill is passed.

The legislation which was introduced by Senators Elbert D. Thomas (D.-Mich.) and Lister Hill (D.-Miss.), would authorize an appropriation of $200,000,000 to assist the States in financing elementary and secondary schools. Funds would be provided to keep all public schools open for a term of not less than 160 days a year and sub-standard salaries of teachers would be raised and adjusted in line with the increased cost of living. Provision is also made for the employment of additional teachers to handle overcrowded classes. An additional $100,000,000 would be appropriated under the bill to more nearly equalize the school systems in the South with those in the North. Funds under this legislation would be apportioned to the States by the United States Commissioner of Education.

"We are of the firm opinion that few, if any, of the Southern States, who would be the chief beneficiaries under the bill, will be able in the foreseeable future to bring their systems of public education up to a desirable level without an enlarged program of direct financial aid from the Federal Government," Perry testified.

Expressing satisfaction with the general provisions in the bill providing for "just and equitable apportionment" of the funds for minority racial groups as adequately safeguarding Negroes against discriminatory allocation, it was pointed out that this provision would be strengthened if amended so as to provide administrative machinery whereby Negroes could appeal to the Office of Education and courts where it is alleged that funds were being diverted from

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Negro to white schools in violation of the Act.

Perry stated that even if this legislation is passed, the NAACP would continue to carry on its fight for equalization of educational opportunities and teacher salaries in the South.

REPORT TO THE NATION

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT FEPC
930 F Street, N. W.
Washington 4, D. C.

VOL. II, No. 1 January 20, 1945

"The withholding of jobs and business opportunities from some people does not make more jobs and business opportunities for others. Such a policy merely tends to drag down the whole economic level. You can't sell an electric refrigerator to a family that can't afford electricity. Perpetuating poverty for some merely guarantees stagnation for all. True economic progress demands that the whole nation move forward at the same time. It demands that all artificial barriers erected by ignorance and intolerance be removed."

...Eric A. Johnston, President
U.S. Chamber of Commerce

OUR PERMANENT FEPC BILL IS ONE WAY TO HELP REMOVE THE BARRIERS ERECTED BY IGNORANCE AND INTOLERANCE AGAINST WORKERS!

...R E M E M B E R...

BOTH PARTIES PROMISED A PERMANENT FEPC DURING THE CAMPAIGN.-- YOU MUST SEE TO IT THAT THEY DELIVER ONE DURING THE EARLY MONTHS OF THE 79TH CONGRESS!

We Are Glad To Report That:

1. We now have 42 local councils for a Permanent FEPC in key spots all over the country.

2. Dayton, Ohio, was the first local community to send a substantial contribution toward our work. ($537)

3. Kansas City, Missouri, is the largest community contributor to date. ($750)

4. Newark, New Jersey, held a large benefit in November and raised $500 for us.

5. New Orleans, Louisiana, has set up an interracial council and has set a goal of $5,000 for that community.

6. Detroit's local council is the newest addition to our list and has set itself a quota of $25,000.

7. Other councils which have sent in money are: Utah Council $105.00; Albany Council $25.00; Citizens Coordinating Committe, Pittsburgh, Pa., $100.00;

(OVER)

Vallejo Council, California, $210.00; Rev. James Asa White, Reno Nevada, $10.00; Southwestern Connecticut Committee to Promote Fair Employment Practices, Stamford Conn., $20.00.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

It has been said that nothing grows cold more quickly than a campaign promise. Proof is available in the fact that since the new Congress began its work neither the Administration nor the Republican leadership has come out publicly for early action on permanent FEPC.

During the campaign the Democratic Party, through President Roosevelt, promised a permanent FEPC. The usual procedure for the winning Party is to present its program to Congress, based on its platform, at the opening of its session. This was done, but the Permanent FEPC was conspicuous by its absence.

When Mr. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, made his annual report to the President and the Congress on January 1st, he made no mention whatever of the discriminatory practices which hamper our war production. This was despite the fact that he knew, as everybody knows, that prejudice and bigotry still stand between present lags in war production and the meeting of wartime production goals. This was also despite the fact that he asked, among other things, for strengthening of the War Manpower Commission and for enforcement powers for the War Labor Board via congressional action.

Again, on January, 6th, the President's State of the Union Message failed to mention the enactment of a permanent FEPC. The ommission was conspicuous because here, too, was a thoroughgoing analysis of our manpower problems and a call for congressional action toward their solution.

The Administration having failed to take the initiative on FEPC, the logical thing would have been for the minority Party to snatch the ball. But, the Republican leadership failed to take the obvious political advantage of these omissions and to take the initiative in advancing the permanent FEPC, despite the clear-cut campaign promise of both their platform and their Presidential candidate.

Why? Because the political leadership of both Parties is not sufficiently impressed by the extent of the desire for Permanent FEPC legislation to risk antagonizing the Southern Bloc.

Both Parties are jockeying for position in Congress. Both Parties are competing for the support of the Southern Bloc. During the election campaign, both felt it desirable to support Permanent FEPC legislation and that round ended in a draw, so far as the Southern Bloc was concerned.

Now that Congress is getting under way, "realistic" political leaders of both Parties appear to be weighing the costs of fulfillment of campaign promises. The costs are votes in the 1946-1948 elections. The alternatives are a Permanent FEPC or an alliance with the Southern Bloc. We can help them make that decision if we see to it that the voters make clear to their Congressmen, now, that there can be only one choice - the Permanent FEPC bill. They will take whatever action they consider is in greatest demand. And this is where you come in.

The political leadership has not even given the progressive minority represented by our bi-partisan group of sponsors in the House and Senate the support they need. That is further evidence that we, the people, have not been vocal in sufficient numbers to convince the leadership that our legislation belongs on the "must" list.

Following our account of what has been accomplished to date, we will list the things that you can and must do if we are to emerge from the political blackout into which we have been plunged.

THE SENATE

The bill was re-introduced on January 6th by the same bi-partisan sponsoring group as last year, with the addition of Senator Aiken of Vermont, who became deeply concerned in the legislation during the hearings of the sub-committee, of which he was a member, last year. The sponsors in the Senate now are: (additions starred)

Dennis Chavez, D., New Mexico
Sheridan Downey, D., California
James E. Murray, D., Montana
Robert F. Wagner, D., New York
*George D. Aiken, R., Vermont
Arthur Capper, R., Kansas
William Langer, R., North Dakota

The bill S. 101, was referred, as last year, to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, whose chairman now is Senator James E. Murray of Montana, (a sponsor of our bill). Mr. Murray has indicated his willingness to reappoint Senator Chavez chairman of the sub-committee to act on the bill.

THE HOUSE

In the House, unlike the Senate where any number of names can be put on one bill, regulations require the introduction of a separate bill by each sponsor. To date the following have become sponsors of our bill. (Mr. Scanlon of Pennsylvania was not returned to this Congress; new sponsors are starred)

Charles M. LaFollette, R., Indiana, Bill No. H. R. 481
*Charles R. Clason, R., Massachusetts, Bill No. to follow
*Everett M. Dirksen, R., Illinois, Bill No. H. R. 1575
*Joseph Clark Baldwin, R., New York, Bill No. H. R. 679
*John M. Vorys, R., Ohio, (Joined on Bill No. H. R. 679)
William L. Dawson, D., Illinois, Bill No. H. R. 700
*Frank E. Hook, D., Michigan, Bill No. H. R. 1370
*Adam C. Powell, Jr., D., New York, Bill No. H. R. 1743
*Mrs. Helen Gahagan Douglas, D., California, Bill No. to follow

(Mrs. Mary T. Norton introduced a bill which differs from ours. We made every effort to secure her as a co-sponsor, since joint Republican-Democratic sponsorship in the House and Senate is essential to passage of this legislation. Mrs. Norton, as you know, is a Democrat. We are still hopeful that the House and Senate Committees will report identical bills.)

These bills were all referred to the House Committee on Labor, whose chairman still is Mrs. Mary T. Norton of New Jersey.

(OVER)

The Next Steps

The bills introduced by our sponsors are all identical. They are the same as last year's bill, except that some minor amendments have been made as a result of valuable suggestions that were made by experts in legislative matters.

1. The bills are now in committee. The committees have both been reconstituted and lists of the new membership are enclosed. In the interest of saving time, we are asking that both the House and Senate Committees hold brief meetings and report the bills favorably as soon as possible. Remember - full hearings were held only a few months ago and the need for early enactment of our bill is even more pressing now in view of the critical manpower shortage. Your job now is:

A. Letters and telegrams from individuals; resolutions from organizations to which you belong - to the Chairman of both committees and to each member of each committee - urging that the bill be reported favorably at once.

B. Letters from individuals to their own Representatives and Senators urging that they work for early enactment of the bill.

C. Awaken public interest in the community through - radio talks, editorials, sermons, meetings, letters to the editor, etc.

2. The political stalemate must be broken. The best way to do this from the community standpoint is:

A. Hold conferences with church, civic and labor leaders to explain the situation and enlist their aid in directing public opinion toward political action. One way of doing this is to arrange conferences with political leaders in the community to urge that they convey to their Senators and Representatives the need for aggressive action on FEPC legislation.

*****

Prospects for early enactment of our bill are still good - but they now hinge on our success in mobilizing vocal support throughout the country, and doing that quickly. This Congress is especially sensitive to opinion back home because the voters were never more articulate than in this past election. However, in politics "first things come first" - and the firsts are invariably those that the voters make plain they want to be first.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

Democrats

*James E. Murray, Montana (Chairman)
David I. Walsh, Mass.
Elbert D. Thomas, Utah
Claude Pepper, Florida
Allen J. Ellender, Louisiana
Lister Hill, Alabama
*Dennis Chavez, New Mexico
James M. Tunnell, Delaware
Joseph F. Guffey, Pennsylvania
J. William Fulbright, Arkansas
Olin D. Johnston, S. C.

Republicans

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, JR., WISCONSIN
Robert A. Taft, Ohio
*George D. Aiken, Vermont
Joseph H. Ball, Minnesota
Forrest Donnell, Missouri
Wayne Morse, Oregon
Leverett Saltonstall, Mass.
H. Alexander Smith, N. J.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON LABOR

Democrats

Mary T. Norton, New Jersey,(Chairman)
Robert Ramspeck, Georgia
Jennings Randolph, West Virginia
John Lesinski, Michigan
Graham A. Barden, North Carolina
Augustine B. Kelley, Pennsylvania
O. C. Fisher, Texas
James H. Morrison, Louisiana
*Frank E. Hook, Michigan
Ellis E. Patterson, California
James P. Geelan, Connecticut
William J. Green, Jr., Pennsylvania
*Adam C. Powell, Jr., New York
Jesus T. Pinero, Puerto Rico

Richard J. Welch, California
Fred A. Hartley, Jr., N. J.
Gerald W. Landis, Indiana
Clare E. Hoffman, Michigan
*Joseph Clark Baldwin, New York
Samuel K. McConnell, Jr., Pennsylvania
Sherman Adams, New Hampshire

*Sponsors of the Council bill.

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357

February 8, 1945

NAACP SEES GOP DOUBLE CROSS IN TAFT MOVE ON FEPC

New York--In a letter Feb. 7 to Herbert E. Brownell, Jr., Chairman, Republican National Committee, the NAACP charged that Negro voters had been given the well known double cross by Republicans and Senator Taft's refusal to support a bill for FEPC with teeth in it. The letter stated that not only did the GOP not intend to support an FEPC bill, but it intended also to sabotage and defeat any legislation attacking the problem of discrimination in employment.

Making the NAACP's stand clear on Senator Taft's move to betray GOP promises made at the national convention last summer, Acting Secretary Roy Wilkins told Brownell, "Our attitude is that until the Republican party chiefs and congressional leaders repudiate the stand of Senator Taft, the party itself, its candidates and its policies, national and local, must bear the responsibility for this about-face in the minds of millions of Negro voters."

In a letter also to Taft, pointing out the trick in the Senator's recent maneuver to set up an investigating commission with no compulsory powers, the NAACP said, "You cannot help but realize this proposal of yours for a commission to investigate and find out whether there is discrimination and its extent, is a move that deceives no one. What is needed is action to correct the discriminatory practices known to exist.

"We are convinced that your proposal will be denounced by everyone sincerely interested in this question as a political trick unworthy of a senator and party leader of your prominence.

"As for this Association, our advice to our members over the country and to other citizens, is that until your action is repudiated by the Republican party and its congressional leaders, the party must be held responsible, and must be viewed as being opposed to any effective measures to guarantee Negro Americans a chance at employment without discrimination. For, aside from stating your views, the plain purpose of the bill you have introduced is to divide and alienate support for the effective legislation (S101) now before the Senate."

ASK STIMSON SUPPORT FOR BILL BANNING JIM CROW IN TRAVEL

2/8/45

Treatment of Negro Soldiers on Trains and Buses in South Cited by NAACP to Secretary of War

Washington, D.C.--In a letter to the Secretary of War last week, the NAACP urged the War Department to endorse H.R. 1925, a bill introduced last week by Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Democrat of New York, to prohibit segregation in interstate travel.

In his letter to Stimson, Leslie Perry, of the NAACP Washington Bureau stated: "Since recruitment began under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, the NAACP has urged the War Depart-

ment to take appropriate steps to protect Negro soldiers on furlough from inconvenience, delay, humiliation, assault, and in many instances, death by violence brought about by the enforcement of Jim Crow laws in the South against Negroes in interstate travel."

Among cases cited to the Secretary was one in which Sergeant Aubrey E. Robinson, Jr. and ten other colored soldiers, attached to Camp Gordon, Georgia, were arrested while enroute to nearby Aiken, South Carolina. When one of the colored soldiers sat by a white soldier, at his request, in the middle of the bus, the driver ordered him to move to the rear. Thereafter, the driver proceeded to beat a Negro woman who sought to occupy a front seat. When the colored soldiers protested against the mistreatment of this elderly colored woman, they were arrested, brought before a magistrate's court in Aiken and fined $25.00 or thirty (30) days. Ten of the soldiers, who were unable to pay, were stripped of their uniform, forced to don striped convict suits, and put on a chain gang where they worked under armed guards for three days. Military authorities admitted they were unsuccessful in obtaining the release of the soldiers and without payment of fines imposed.

The letter also referred to the case in which Privates Roberta McKenzie and Gladys Blackman, WACS stationed at Camp Sibert, Alabama, were brutally beaten and dragged from a Crescent Motor Lines bus, arrested and held by Gasden, Alabama, police on December 23, 1944.

The letter further pointed to the brutal slaying of Private Booker T. Specely last July in Durham, North Carolina, by H. L. Council, a bus driver.

In concluding, the NAACP said, "In the interest of the morale and security of the military personnel, we urge that the War Department endorse H.R. 1925."

NAACP URGES SPEEDY ACTION
FOR GI ASSAULT BILL 2/8/45

Washington, D C.--The NAACP, this week, brought into the open its fight to have enacted a GI Assault bill to protect servicemen and women from assault and other forms of violence on the part of civilians in southern communities.

In urging members of the House Judiciary Committee to take speedy and favorable action on H.R. 1528, a bill introduced January 16, to make it a federal crime to assault or kill a soldier or sailor, Leslie Perry of the Washington Bureau wrote:

"Hundreds of servicemen and women have been victims of wanton and unprovoked assault by civilians in certain sections of country simply because they were Negroes. Several known to have met death by violence. Department Justice repeatedly stated it is without jurisdiction to prosecute these unlawful acts. Attack on person wearing uniforms in effect an attack on United States itself. Unthinkable that Congress will continue to permit outrages go unpunished by failure to enact pending legislation."

Similar bills were introduced in Congress in 1943. Last February 27 S. 1227, the Senate version, was passed without debate or record vote. After having been referred to the House Judiciary Committee, it was favorably recommended by a sub-committee but no further action was taken before the expiration of the 78th Congress. NAACP branches and interested groups throughout the country are being urged to write and wire members of the House Judiciary Committee.

ALABAMA TRIES SECOND
TIME TO EXTRADITE 2/8/45
MAN FROM PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburgh, Pa.---Having failed last spring to snatch Ralph Johnson back to Alabama, the southern state authorities are now seeking to get him back under the Federal Fugitive Felon Act, and on February 9 Johnson heard his case re-argued in the U.S. District court here by a battery of NAACP attorneys.

The case is probably the first of its kind where a Negro is being sought by a southern state under the federal statute passed in

1934. NAACP lawyers claim the act was passed primarily to close the channels of interstate commerce to racketeers and gangsters. They declare that it was not passed to make a criminal act out of the flight of a man seeking to escape from mob violence.

The hearing February 9 was on a removal order which, if granted, will take Johnson back to the jurisdiction of the Federal court in Talladega county, Ala. Once there, although he may be freed by the Federal court, he would be available and promptly picked up by state authorities. NAACP lawyers declare the Federal action almost certainly will be thrown out if heard on its merits in Alabama, but the trick of getting Johnson back south will have been accomplished.

Johnson fled Alabama in December, 1943, after word was brought to him that his white landlord and others were making up a mob to come to his house and kill him. The state applied to Pennsylvania for his extradition, and the governor of Pennsylvania signed the necessary papers, but Johnson and his lawyers went to court and he was discharged on a writ of habeas corpus by Judge McWherter of the Common Pleas court who held that in Alabama Johnson would not get a fair trial, but would probably be subjected to mob violence and even lynching.

Alabama was not satisfied with this decision and went to the Federal courts. Homer S. Brown, of this city, Smith and Smith of Greensburg, Pa. and Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel of New York, are attorneys for Johnson.

CHRISTIANS AND JEWS SUPPORT
ANTI-DISCRIMINATION BILL 2/8/45

Albany, N.Y.---A telegram endorsing State Anti-Discrimination received here from Dr. Marcus W. Collins, Metropolitan Director, National Conference of Christian and Jews. The telegram read:

"Leaders of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Inc., endorse without reservation the provisions of the Anti-Discrimination Bill introduced in the New York State Legislature by Assemblyman Irving M. Ives and Senator Elmer Quinn. Pursuant to a report of the State Commission Against Discrimination, it is our opinion that this bill should be enacted as filed and without amendment.

"In view of the very fair hearings which the commission held throughout the State and which all interested persons attended, we strongly urge that the bill be reported favorably to the Legislature for immediate action and without further hearing."

N.A.A.C.P. HITS HINES'
THEORIES ON ROLE OF RACE
IN VET-ADMINISTRATION 2/8/45

Washington, D.C.—In a letter setting forth a classified list of departmental job classifications under the Veterans Administration, the NAACP pointed out to Brigadier General Frank T. Hines, that the Negro was wholly unrepresented in the policy-making and top-administrative brackets. In the 588 positions listed under Grade II classification it was found that none are filled by Negroes, despite the fact the 1946 budget estimated at $227,675,000 contemplates increased personnel in the designated jobs.

In reminding Hines that the NAACP had been urging the appointment of a qualified Negro as an assistant administrator of Veterans Affairs since August, 1944, Leslie Perry of the Washington Bureau NAACP said, "you will understand therefore why we do not consider the appointment of three junior investigators a significant departure from the customary employment attitudes and practices of the administration.

Regarding the hospital situation, Perry said, "we must continue to express opposition to the construction of Jim Crow facilities in the South. It is our considered opinion that the program of the Veterans Administration should be completely objective, influenced only by the desire to serve the medical needs of veterans. You

point out that Negro veterans are presently undergoing hospitalization in 73 different facilities. With the exception of Tuskegee, these men are presumably hospitalized in the nearest facility on an integrated basis. We see no reason why there should be a departure from this practice in deference to the racial attitudes of the south. Your responsibility to veterans in the South is the same as it is to veterans elsewhere in this country. You can justify the erection of separate or "solid colored hospitals" in the South only if you are prepared to say that the South is not a part of the United States, a proposition with which we cannot agree.

"In spite of your assurances that your organization is working for the best interest of Negro veterans, we must again urge you to give serious consideration to the employment of qualified Negroes in policymaking positions, and reiterate our unalterable opposition to the extension of Jim-Crowism in veterans hospitals."

NAACP CHARGES MAY-BAILEY BILL
IS ATTEMPT TO RAM THROUGH SLAVERY

2/8/45

Washington, D C.--Charging that the Senate Military Affairs Committee is trying to ram a "slavery bill down the throats of American citizens by denying representatives of people directly affected by Work-or Jail legislation an opportunity to appear and oppose the measure, the NAACP, in a statement to senators, declared:

"The problem sought to be corrected by the May-Bailey bill is not the result of lack of labor draft legislation but the failure to utilize all available manpower.

"If given an opportunity to appear before the Committee," the NAACP statement continued, "we would offer evidence to show that:

1. Although the bill was supposed to have been aimed primarily at 4F's in non-essential industries, at no time was an inventory taken to determine actually how many of these persons are not already in war work.

2. The army and navy are not making the most economical use of the men they now have in that thousands of Negro soldiers and sailors are still being used as laborers and servants when they couk be used to relieve combat troops suffering from battle fatigue.

3. Many war plants today are discharging workers, while hundreds of others are continuing discriminatory hiring and upgrading practices against Negroes.

4. Because of race and sex discrimination, the vast reservoir of Negro womanpower is virtually untouched as far as employment in war plants is concerned."

Aside from the lack of necessity for this legislation, the NAACP expressed the belief that it violated the Thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution prohibiting involuntary servitude since this bill would force persons to work for private employers.

"Nor are we persuaded," the statement concluded, "by promises that this legislation is only a morale builder for men in the armed forces and will not be invoked. Once it is on the statute books, such expressions by the Congress will be meaningless. Already Negroes have been falsely arrested in Fort Lauderdale, Florida under the state Work-or-Fight bill simply because they refused to continue working for wages too low to allow them to live. If the Federal Government enacts the May-Bailey bill, it will give the green light to the forces of oppression that seek to drag the Negro back into slavery."

April 18, 1945

NAACP
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Attention: Book Department

Dear Sir:

I should like to know whether you have available the following books:

Arthur Schomburg. Negro History in Outline.
Charles H. Wesley, The Negro in the Americas
Eric Williams. The Negro in the Carribbean.

If you have these, will you kindly let me know the prices, as I may want to place an order for them later.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

JAMES M. HINTON—President
DR. B. T. WILLIAMS—Vice-President
REV. R. E. BROGDON—2nd Vice-President

MISS ANNA DANIELS—Secretary
MRS. A. J. SIMKINS—Assistant Secretary
MR. LEVI G. BYRD—Treasurer

South Carolina State Conference of N. A. A. C. P.

STATE OFFICE

P. O. Box 1145, Columbia, S. C.

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June
11th
1945

The Southern Frontier,
63 Auburn Ave, N.E.
Atlanta,(3), Georgia.

Dear Sirs:

In a recent issue of "The Frontier", you said, "The Negro teachers had won a suit in Charleston, and that other promised suits had not developed". At the time you published that statement, a case was pending against "The Columbia School Board". This case has been tried and won as of May 9th, 1945.

For your information, papers are now being prepared for a suit to force South Carolina to make available graduate training for Negroes within the state.

We thought you would be interested in knowing these facts.

Very truly yours,
J. M. Hinton
James M. Hinton, President.

New Attorney General Hears Of Primary Case

Atlanta Daily World June 15/45

WASHINGTON — (N.N.P.A) — Attorney General Tom C. Clark, whose nomination was confirmed Thursday to take office on July 1, conferred with two outstanding attorneys of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Thurgood Marshall and William Hastie. They discussed several cases.

The only case discussed on which they could make any public statement, however, was the Screws case. Screws, a Georgia peace officer, was convicted in the lower federal courts of violation of a federal civil rights status for the murder of a Negro. Screws appealed up to the Supreme Court which upheld the right of the federal court to try the case but sent it back for retrial on legal technicalities.

According to Marshall, Mr. Clark gave assurance that the case defi-

[illegible]

federal court.

The Screws case is considered of tremendous importance because of its bearing on the validity of the Federal Civil Rights Status.

Hastie and Marshall also informed the Attorney General of the filing Wednesday by the NAACP in Atlanta of a primary case involving the denial of votes to Negroes by Georgia election officials in last year's Democratic primary.

NAACP Thwarts Extradition to Ala.

U.S. Attorney Drops Charges in Pa. Court

SECOND VICTORY

Sought for Attempted Murder, Fled Mob

PITTSBURGH.—Defended by a battery of NAACP lawyers, Ralph Johnson, who fled here in December, 1943, to escape a mob in Talladega County, Ala., on February 9 won his fight against extradition to the Southern State.

In the midst of argument on his case here in the United States District Court, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama suddenly announced withdrawal of charges, technically entering nolle prosequi.

The judge continued the removal proceedings for two weeks pending receipt from the United States Attorney's office in Alabama of a certified copy of the order to nolle prosse.

Sought Under Fugitive Act

Johnson, indicted under the Federal Fugitive Felon Act of 1934 following his escape, is believed to be the first colored person who fled a Southern State on threat of mob violence and lynching ever sought under the act.

Extradition on a charge of attempting to kill his white landlord was thwarted by Johnson and his lawyers in April, although the Governor of Pennsylvania had already signed the extradition papers.

After they went into the Common Pleas Court and told what had happened to Johnson in Alabama, Judge McWherter denied the extradition, stating that in his opinion Johnson would not get a fair trial in Alabama and might be lynched.

Intentional Flight Charged

This new action was initiated by the Federal authorities in the Northern District of Alabama on the theory that Johnson had left the jurisdiction with intent to avoid prosecution.

The whole question of the use of the Federal Fugitive Felon Act in a case like this was referred to Attorney General Biddle and Victor Rotnem, chief of the Civil Rights Section, by NAACP Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall.

Johnson's attorneys and the NAACP contended that Congress enacted the statute to close the channels of inter-State commerce to racketeers, gangsters and kidnapers and not to assist in the extradition of citizens from one State to another.

Johnson was also represented by the law firm of Smith and Smith of Greensburg, Pa., Homer Brown and Robert L. Carter of the NAACP legal staff, and Miss Marjorie Matson of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Work-or-Fight Bill Road Back to Slavery—NAACP

WASHINGTON

Enactment of the May-Bailey "work-or-jail" bill, "will give the green light to the forces of oppression that seek to drag the race back into slavery," the NAACP declared last week in a statement to Senators.

The association charged that the Senate Military Affairs Committee is trying to ram the legislation down the throats of American citizens, by denying representatives of people directly affected an opportunity to appear and oppose the measure.

If given an opportunity to appear before the committee, the NAACP said, we would offer evidence to show that while the bill is supposedly aimed at 4F's in non-essential industries, no inventory has been taken to show how many of these persons are not already in war work.

Indicts Army, Navy

The statement pointed out that the Army and Navy are not making the most economical use of men they now have, thousands of them colored, being used as laborers and servants rather than to relieve combat troops suffering from battle fatigue.

It added that many war plants are discharging workers, while hudreds of others are continuing discriminatory hiring and upgrading practices against colored people; and that the vast reservoir of colored womanpower is virtually untouched because of race and sex discrimination.

The NAACP expressed the belief that the legislation would violate the Thirteenth Amendment, pointng out that in Florida, under the State work-or-fight bill, colored men have already been arrested in Fort Lauderdale for refusing to continue to work for wages too low to allow them to live.

National service act is "slavery", says NAACP

1-29-45

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Commenting on President Roosevelt's insistence upon a National Service Act which will draft all men and women in the country for the war effort, the NAACP characterized the legislation as "slavery" in a statement this week.

"Experience during the first World War demonstrated clearly," said the NAACP statement, "that any 'work-or-fight' bill means that Negroes will be restricted and ordered about on the basis of color, rather than on the basis of the country's need.

"Under this legislation, it is entirely possible that local and State administrators will restrict Negro workers to certain types of employment, will bar them from free movement to improve themselves, and will enforce all manner of onerous rules dictated solely by racial discrimination.

"Colored citizens will remember the memorandum of Attorney General Francis Biddle in the summer of 1943 following the Detroit riot. Although he denied the memorandum, it is fairly well established that Mr. Biddle suggested to the President that one remedy for the Detroit situation was to keep any additional Negroes from going to Detroit.

"This is merely a sample of what would happen under a National Service Act. Negro workers could be barred from white collar employment. They could be confined to farm labor. They could be ordered from St. Louis, Mo., to rural Alabama. They could be barred from high-paying factory jobs and restricted to hard, hot, heavy labor such as foundry work. They could be ordered to outdoor work in severe weather. There is no limit to the ways in which Negro citizens might be mistreated under this type of legislation. It would be little better than slavery.

Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the NAACP, said that the 800 local chapters of the organization are being advised by the national headquarters in New York to oppose this legislation and to write their Congressmen and Senators asking them to vote against it. The NAACP has 400,000 members in 44 States.

Arnall Opposes Primary Laws

5/31/45

Governor Arnall will oppose any efforts to retain in the state constitution provisions affecting party primaries in Georgia.

Commenting on a move by the Atlanta League of Women Voters, the Governor, who is chairman of the commission redrafting the constitution, said yesterday that any such laws affecting primaries have no place in the constitution.

The commission recently voted to drop from the constitution regulations on primaries. The action was taken after the United States supreme court ruled that Negroes can vote in the Texas Democratic primary. Members of the Georgia commisison said the supreme court's ruling on a Texas primary was possible since Texas primary regulations were part of the state election law and not merely a party matter.

In asking that the constitution retain provisions for primaries, the league said political parties need this supervision.

Teachers Fired If They Stay In NAACP In Texas

GILNER, Texas — (By Cedric Seabrook)—Because of their refusal to disavow and deny their membership in the Gilner Branch NAACP, it is alleged that there has been "wholesale dismissal" of those teachers who refused to be intimidated and insisted upon retaining their membership in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, it was revealed here Thursday afternoon.

The investigation discloses that white people were given the "tip-off" as to who held membership in the local branch by a Negro "stooge" for the white people who had been planted to get "inside information" as to what Negro teachers belonged to the local NAACP. White people throughout this area (with a few exceptions) hold that the NAACP upholds ideas and notions which are "contrary to Southern customs and traditions," from which Southern whites "will never relent or disavow," one informant told your investigator. "One teacher of unquestionble integrity, a woman who has given many fine years of service, was dropped because she refused to be bluffed by white officials," he said. Teachers who "obeyed the orders of their superiors to get out or be put out" were retained it is reported. The local matter will be called to the attention of the NAACP and Federa aut'rities.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT of COLORED PEOPLE
LOCAL BRANCH
TELEPHONE 6-5322
610 WEST DUVAL STREET
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

September 6, 1945

Mrs. Henry W. Havens
2845 Corinthian Avenue
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mrs. Havens:

We take this method of sincerely thanking you for the excellent service you rendered us at our first State Wide Youth Meeting at Edward Waters College, August 31 through September 2. The tactful way you shared with us your knowledge, added much to the success of our meeting. Our verbal capacity is much too small to express our entire appreciation to you for having taken time out to meet with us.

Inclosed is a detailed copy of all activities throughout the youth meeting. We hope that you will keep it as a souvenir of the beginning of a worthwhile annual event that you helped give its origin.

Thank you again for your cooperation and the service you gave to make our first State Youth Meeting a success. If at any time we may be of any service to you, please call on us immediately.

With kindest regard, I am

Sincerely yours,

JR. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Emmanuel C. Eaves

Emmanuel C. Eaves, President

ECE/vm

Encl.

C O N F E R E N C E N E W S

JR. N A A C P STATE WIDE MEETING
EDWARD WATERS COLLEGE AUGUST 31-SEPTEMBER 2

YOUTH SPEAKS

"IF WE BE TRAINED WE SHALL NEVER LOSE THAT WHICH OUR FATHERS HAVE GAINED

MISS VANCHETTA MATHEWS ELECTED STATE PRESIDENT

On Saturday Morning the Jr. NAACP Business Meeting was held from 11:05 to 12:00 O'Clock P.M. officially presided over by Mr. Chester R. Cowart, Local Youth Council Chairman; Mrs. Thelma L. Harris, Local Advisor; and Mr. Moore, State President of the NAACP Chapters.

Tenative State Officers were elected by a Nominating Committee and voted to office by the general body. These Officers await the approval of the State Executive Committee.

The State Youth Officers were elected as follows:

Vanchetta Mathews-President
Evangeline Moore-Vice President
Estella Mathews-Secretary
Leonard Strickland-Asst. Secy.
Paul H. Bickers-Treasurer
Bobby Singletary-Program Chmn.

A DELEGATES' VIEWPOINT BY MISS KATHELIA ANDREWS

The Youth Council's State Wide Meeting had made a great effort in bringing together the youth of the State of Florida and to help us realize our responsibilities.

The State Conference has helped the youth both mentally and spiritually. It has helped to make their thoughts of the present and future more serious. We now know that we must think wisely, work hard and keep on working until our goal is obtained.

The youth of Jacksonville have made the first State-Wide Conference an event that will never be forgotten.

JOIN THE JR. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE.

REPORT OF SEMINARS

"YOUTH IN THE POST WAR ERA"
Conducted By
ATTY. J. LEONARD LEWIS

In order to discuss our problems intelligently we must look for a moment at the historial background of our youth. The Negro was given his freedom not because the White man wanted him to have it, but as a war measure. Following his Emancipation, things were given him, now he is not thought of as just a Negro, but now as an American.

If we are going to be successful, we in the Post War Era must be able to meet competition, we must be alert and prepared to take advantage of opportunities when they present themselves.

Problems that will confront us

1. Economy-We must gain capitol. We must take advantage of the experiences gained on our war jobs.

2. Youth In The Social World-We have about two generations of culture behine us. We still in the process of developments. So how can people of such little culture measure up to perfection. Youth must build up our cultural background.

3. Business and Industry-It is up to the youth to prepare themselves. They must be patient and tolerant, to gain high positions and standards.

4. Politics- We were first in the Republican Party but by way of the back door. Recently, the N. A. A. C. P. won a battle for the Negro to vote in Jacksonville in the Democratic Primary. In the Primary, we must get a party who understands and with this party we can eliminate the confusion caused by prejudice. We must build up Political Strength in the South

C O N F E R E N C E N E W S

Youth and the Church
Seminar
Conducted by Dr. R. A. King

There are three parts of the Youth of today that need to be fully developed in order to make the church of tomorrow. They are the physical, mental and spiritual parts.

No person is able to get the real joy out of life if he is not physically developed. God want a life as well as a soul. A young person has a possession of both a life and a soul. When an older person accepts God, he has only a soul to give. Youth are more energetic than the older generation and need and are able to give their energy and time to their churches.

People that are not mentally developed cannot make the church what it should be. The youth of today have the right to be more developed mentally than their foreparents. There is no excuse for the youth of today if they are not mentally prepared. Youths of today must learn to think for themselves and plan their own future. Wise persons will not only keep his mouth open, but his mine also.

The Church is to develop the spiritual part of man. The spiritual developement is not for the old-d generation but for youth as well. Most people look at spiritual relations as preparing to die. When you are developing yourself spiritually you are then preparing to live.

The physical, mental and spiritual parts of man corresponds with the body, mine and soul. They are the qualities that need to be fully developed by the youth in order to make the Church that is needed. The world is growing wiser and in order to make the handicaps of the world you must be prepared. The youths are able and capable of making the Church of tomorrow.

Objectives of Study

Economics and Vocational Opportunities of the South Mrs. L. B. Coleman

It was revealed in this seminar that the south produce 95% of the Nations cotton, 90% of the tobacco, 75% Natural Gas, 40% lumber, 47% wood pulp and other metal and material.

After this was discussed the question arose "what are our opportunities of emplyment" and "the types of labor?

The Negro population for 1934 was 12,865,518 out of this number 9,261,792 lived in the thirteen southern states Our education facilities are far below what they should be. B. T. Washington said "the negro boy might be smart but he isn't smart enough to spend $5 for his education and $25 for the white boy's.

The double sessions are a handicap to the Negro boy and girl not only in Jax but through out the south. As members of the Jr. NAACP we are going forward to change these things.

There are 16 legal reserve insurance companies in the south. We also have 9 banks. There are 29,327 business es owned by Negroes with a $71,466,000 capital, 10,220 full time employees, 3,558 part time employees and 29,116 proprieters. It has been proven that it is an advantage for the

SEMINAR CONTINUES
"COMMUNITY CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY"
Conducted By Mr. Sidney Miles
and
Mrs. Thelma L. Harris

1. Health-Interest should be spent sufficiently on the homes in which we live. Negroes and home remedies when failing in health should pay a visit to the doctor. In 1935 notes were compiled in an impressive example and composed a book on the body.

2. Neighborhood-Neighborhoods are important. Twenty-five thousand Negores voting in Florida to vote for President and select important people to have charge. In that way of making contacts the neighborhood grows into a community. A Neighborhood depends largely on the community and should be planned to share the responsibilities of each.

3. Housing-Organizations are an asset to the housing conditions and other cases. Committees were named and decided to pick from various poor neighborhoods 1000 families 15 or 20 per cent health conditions. Time rules of registration, administration pushed to the "Housing Committees". Absenteeism found that it was greater in the homes that were not living in project homes. Projects can be an asset. Many live there until they are able to purchase homes of their own.

4. Schools-Do our boys go to school when they are not working or when they are working do they go to school? Which one holds the major interest. Opinions of many that Negroes should attend Negro Schools but Indiana is the only State having equal educational rights in schools.

5. Recreation-Recreation means to re-create,-relax and readjust. Cheated out of public funds long time and are letting us make it for ourselves. Our parents did very little and the people of darker races owe it to themselves to destroy high pressure selesmanship.

People in control of making budgets are not the proper ones. Facts and figures. "Figures cannot lie but liars can figure."

HONORABLE JOSEPH H. JAMES OPENS CONFERENCE

Long will we remember the opening address by Mr. Joe H. James. Mr. James very pointedly told youth that a great challenge faces them and they must accept the task of carrying on where their fathers leave off.

He exphasized that possibilities of close associating one with the other thought out the State.

SATURDAY MORNING

Devotional Services began at 9:30 A. M. Dr. C. A. Weaver, Pastor of Day Spring Baptist Church gave a Bible presentation taken from the 13th Chapter of 1st Corinthians, entitled "Life Can Be Beautiful."

At 10:00 O'Clock Mrs. Henry W. Havens, Executive Secretary of the National Inter-Racial Association spoke on the subject "Racial Relationships." Mrs. Havens recognized the disadvantages confronted Negro Youth but also stated that they have wonderful opportunities, that the future looks much brighter. She emphasized that we must be prepared and we must be good to meet competition.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON

This publication goes to press before twelve o'clock today. Therefore, you will only find in details what the program really consist of. The invocation will be delivered by Rev. Robert N. Tucker, a student of the Theological Seminary, Columbia University.

Mr. T. L. Redding, President of the Local NAACP Chapter will introduce the main speaker for today, President John D. Tilley of Florida Normal Industrial College (St. Augustine, Florida)

The Installation of State Officers will be proformed by Mr. Chester A. Dowert, Youth Council Chairman. Remarks by Presidents of Youth Chapters.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

south in the next ten years will prosper. There will be apportunities as never before. Then, how will the Negro take a part? Will wee take these advantageous opportunities or lose them?

What the Negro should do. The Negro should seek collective bargins and tuition organization. The C.I.O. has played a very important part in securing jobs for negroes.

In order to have economic security you must:

1. Make more than you need
2. Save that you don't need
3. Then invest it

Social Life

Along with the educational activities we found time for enjoyment.

Friday evening at 8:00 P.M. a Theatre Party began for the members and delegates of the Youth Council. At 9:30 P.M. a social was held at the Colored Recreation Center. The music was furnished by a local band Every one left the social bubbling over with smiles and laughter.

Saturday at noon was the beach outing at the American Beach.

Conference Faculty

We, the members of the Jr. NAACP are gratified to our faculty for their efforts to make our program a success. The faculty is as following:

Mr. Joe H. James, President
Amos J. White
Dr. Raymond A. King
Atty. J. Leonard Lewis
Mr. Sidney Miles
Mrs. Thelma L. Harris
Mrs. Lucille G. Coleman
Dean Ernest King
Mr. David H. Dwight
Rev. C. A. Weaver
Mrs. Henry W. Haven
Rev. Robert N. Tucker
Mr. T. L. Redding, President
President J. L. Tillis

We cannot close without obliging to our Youth Council Advisors; Chairman Chester R. Cowart, we cannot truly state that he was our indispensible leader.

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PRESS SERVICE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

Telephone Algonquin 4-3550

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MARY WHITE OVINGTON, Treasurer
WALTER WHITE, Secretary
ROY WILKINS, Assistant Secretary

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357

October 18,1945

ROBESON RECEIVES 30TH SPINGARN MEDAL

New York--Characterizing Paul Robeson as a "man who exemplifies the finest in American and American Negro traditions of accomplishment, sportsmanship, and contribution to public welfare," Marshall Field, Chicago publisher, formally presented the great actor-singer with the 30th Spingarn Medal at a dinner here October 18 at the Hotel Biltmore.

Before a distinguished gathering of more than 500 persons, Mr. Field reviewed the accomplishments of Mr. Robeson and declared that the 30 winners of the Spingarn Medal, "pre-eminent pioneers of a people fighting for its rights on the frontiers of intolerance and bigotry, have been and are at least as heroic figures as those of other peoples who have fought on these and other frontiers, whether those frontiers be physical or spiritual.

"A white man can talk of what such Negro pioneering means, but it is with great difficulty that a white man grasps and appreciates the cost of outstanding accomplishment by an American Negro. When a white man becomes a leader in business, science, authorship, civic affairs, singing, or acting, he has to make great sacrifices, it is true, and exhibited an amazing single-mindedness of purpose. But when a Negro achieves a similar pre-eminence in what is still a white man's social system, he requires all of those qualities and the additional courage and strength necessitated by our shameful caste system in this country.

"It is little wonder that the Negroes who have accomplished what is symbolized by the Spingarn Medal have had such thrilling and incredible life histories. In many cases, they have endured trials that few white Americans can imagine, and even fewer have experienced."

Mr. Field was introduced by Walter White, who presided. Following the Field speech Paul Robeson responded. Marian Anderson, herself A Spingarn Medalist, was also on the program.

The Spingarn Medal was instituted in 1914 by the late J. E. Spingarn, long-time officer of the NAACP, to be awarded for the "highest or noblest achievement by an American Negro during the preceding year or years."

The citation accompanying the award to Mr. Robeson reads: "For his distinguished achievements in the theatre and on the concert stage, as well as for his active concern for the rights of the Common Man of every race, color, religion, and nationality."

NEW NAACP ADDRESS

New York -- The national headquarters of the NAACP have been moved from 69 Fifth Avenue to 20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

TAX EMEMPTION ON DAR
HAIL OPPOSED BY NAACP

Washington,D.C.--Legislation proposing the removal of the tax-exemption provision from Constitution Hall, owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution, will have the support of the NAACP throughout the country, it was announced here this week. The DAR refused the use of the hall to Hazel Scott, pianist, for a concert because she is a Negro. The organization is free of taxes on the building and land because it claims to be a public institution, serving all the people of the District.

The movement to remove the tax exemption is being initiated on the grounds that since the hall bars Negro artists, it is now a private enterprise and should pay taxes.

In New York, Walter White, NAACP secretary, issued the following statement:

"There is no more complete barometer of the low estate to which the Daughters of the American Revolution have sunk than the fact that the organization's sole defenders are Rankin and Bilbo. Refusal of the use of Constitution Hall to artists because of race or color, coming at the close of war against Hitlerism, is appalling. The action of the DAR, however, is not without value if it arouses Americans to a realization that they have helped destroy Hitlerism in Germany but permitted it to grow unchecked and unrebuked here in the United States. The NAACP Legal Committee and the Association as a whole will leave no stone unturned to effect the withdrawal of tax exemption and other benefits which the DAR enjoys as a quasi-public institution.

"The public might have forgiven Mrs. Truman for attending the luncheon the invitation for which she had accepted prior to the denial of the use of Constitution Hall to Hazel Scott. But her reply, "Why not?" in response to a newspaper man's inquiry as to whether she would accept future invitations from the DAR is most disappointing, particularly in contrast with the action of her distinguished predecessor as First Lady."

NAACP HITS PRINTING DAR
REPORTS AT U.S. EXPENSE 10/18/45

Washington,D.C.--The fact that annual reports of the Daughters of the American Revolution are printed at Government expense was disclosed today by Leslie Perry, NAACP Washington Bureau, in a telegram of protest to Senator Carl Hayden, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing. Perry said that the DAR has issued annual reports for the past 47 years, all of which have been printed by the Government Printing Office as Senate Documents. The last report, which was printed in 1945, is a 202 page booklet, Perry said.

The NAACP urged Senator Hayden and other members of the Committee to introduce and consider legislation immediately to repeal the section of the law, contained in the Act incorporating the DAR, authorizing the Daughters to make an annual report of its activities to the Smithsonian Institution and Congress.

The full text of the NAACP telegram to Senator Hayden was as follows:

"The Act of Congress incorporating the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution which was approved on February 20, 1896, authorized the society to report annually to the Smithsonian Institute and Congress. Undoubtedly its privilege of having its reports printed and circulated at the expense of the American taxpayers was predicated upon the assumption that the DAR would live up to the lofty purposes set forth in its charter. The certificate of incorporation lists the DAR's purposes: 'To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence, to cherish, maintain and extend the institution of freedom; to foster true patriotism and love of country and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.' In the light of the racial practices of the DAR, which are currently receiving wide public attention, it can hardly be said that they are discharging the high responsibilities with which they are charged. under the law. Frankly, in our judgment, the entire charter should

be declared forfeited, but in no event is there any justification whatever for continuing to permit this organization to print and circulate its reports at Government expense. We strongly but respectfully urge that your committee introduce and consider immediately legislation to repeal laws giving their reports the status of public documents."

BALLOT CASES TO BE
APPEALED BY NAACP 10/18/45

New York--Cases in which Negroes sought to register in Alabama and Louisiana which were dismissed in the courts in those states will be appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the fifth district, it was announced here this week by Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the NAACP.

Judge Caillouet dismissed the Louisiana case on September 17 and Judge C. B. Kennamer dismissed the Alabama case on October 12. The two cases are test ones brought to enjoin the policy of registration officials in Louisiana and Alabama from subjecting Negroes to tests not required of white registrants.

NAACP lawyers stated that these two cases are a part of the program to break down all types of discriminatory practices preventing Negroes from voting in the South. These cases, along with the recent primary case in Jacksonville, Fla., and new cases in Orlando, Fla., are part of the sustained program of the NAACP which will continue and increase until every semblance of discrimination against Negroes in the exercise of the right to vote is abolished.

Mr. Marshall also stated that the victory in Georgia, in which Judge T. Hoyt Davis ruled that Negroes must be permitted to vote in the Democratic primary was instituted and carried forward by the Macon branch of the NAACP.

ASK CLEMENCY FOR SOLDIER

10/18/45

The NAACP is filing a petition for clemency in the case of Purdie S. Jackson, 24790231, formerly of Company "F" of the 1311th Engineers (GS) Regiment. Jackson was tried and convicted by general court-martial in Nashville, Tennessee, on February 7, 1944, for assault with intent to do bodily harm on three white civilians. He was convicted and sentenced to a dishonorable discharge and twelve years at hard labor.

The record discloses that the altercation started when Jackson sat at a table reserved for whites in a drug store in Nashville, Tenn., and that his so-called white victims were actually the aggressors. The NAACP through its petition for clemency seeks to have the remainder of Jackson's sentence commuted and have him restored to duty with the opportunity to earn an honorable discharge.

NEW NAACP ADDRESS

New York--The national headquarters of the NAACP have been moved from 69 Fifth Avenue to 20 West 40th Street, New York 18, New York.

The OBSERVER

Volume 4 — No. 7 PORTLAND, OREGON, OCTOBER 20, 1945 10 Cents a Copy

332nd Group Wins Distinguished Service Award

In the name of the President of the United States, as "public evidence of deserved honor and distinction," a Distinguished Unit Citation has been conferred upon the all-Negro 332 Fighter Group for outstanding performance of duty in armed conflict with the enemy, the War Department announced today.

The citation reads as follows:

"On March 23, 1945, the group was assigned the mission of escorting heavy bombardment type aircraft attacking the vital Daimler-Benz tank assembly plant at Berlin, Germany. Realizing the strategic importance of the mission and fully cognizant of the amount of enemy resistance to be expected and the long range to be covered, the ground crews worked tirelessly and with enthusiasm to have their aircraft at the peak of mechanical condition to insure the success of the operation.

"On March 24, 1945, fifty-nine P-51 type aircraft were airborne and set course for the rendezvous with the bomber formation. Thru superior navigation and maintenance of strict flight discipline, the group formation reached the bomber formation at the designated time and place. Nearing the target approximately 25 enemy aircraft were encountered which included ME262's which laucnhed relentless attacks in a desperate effort to break up and destroy the bomber formation.

"Displaying outstanding courage, aggressiveness, and combat technique, the group immediately engaged the enemy formation in aerial combat. In the ensuying engagement that continued over the target area, the gallant pilots of the 332nd Fighter Group battled against the enemy fighter to prevent the breaking up of the bomber formation and thus jeopardizing the successful completion of this vitally important mission. Through their superior skill and determina-

(Continued on Page 8)

OBSERVER

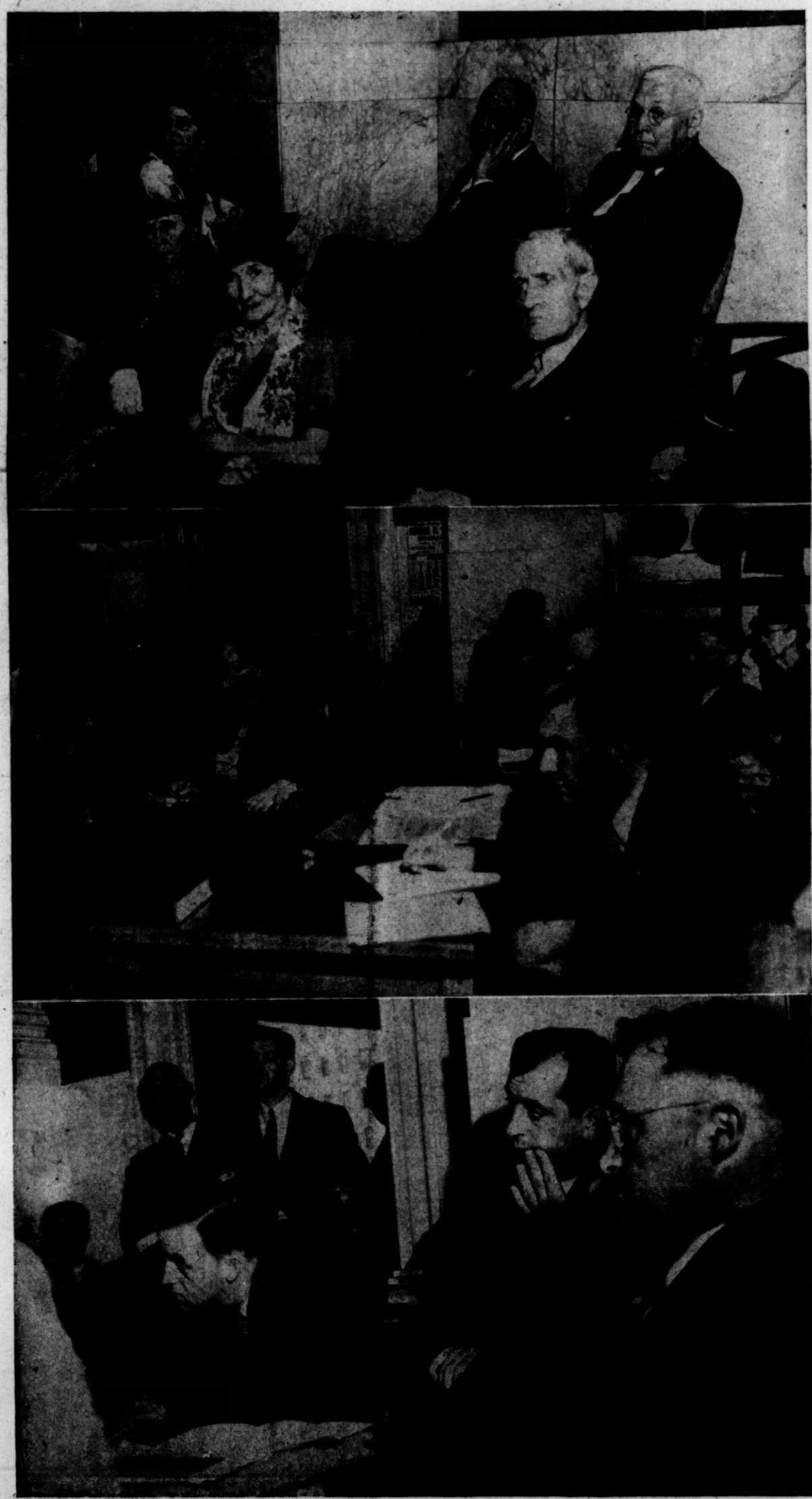
IS ON SALE AT

Broadwill Pharmacy
Club Acme Billiard Room
Fraternal Hall
La Vivianne Beauty Salon
Mom's Chili Bowl
Royal Palm Barber Shop
Royal Palm Pool Room
Rich's Cigar Store
Shasta Cafe
VANPORT
SWAN ISLAND
GUILD'S LAKE

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON
COTTON CLUB
HUDSON HOUSE
McLAUGHLIN HEIGHTS
BURTON HOMES
BAGLEY DOWNS

Scenes from Jones Inquest

(1) The Coroner's Handpicked Jury. From left to right: Harriet Monroe, Florence E. Runyon, Helen LaMonde, Richard Tusant, H. L. Idleman and John Dickson. (2) Detective Bard Purcell, killer of Ervin Jones, is shown holding his head down in attempt to avoid being photographed. (3) Detective Bard Purcell, in foreground at the left, was caught by photographer while his interest was being consumed by Attorney Irvin Goodman's scathing denunciation of the hearing as a "whitewashed" affair.



Daniel Day New Head of Negro Press Section

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Major Daniel E. Day, Field Artillery, former picture editor and assistant city editor of a Chicago weekly newspaper, has been named chief of the Negro Interest Section, Press Branch, War Department Bureau of Public Relations, it was announced today. In this capacity he succeeds Major Homer B. Roberts, Corps of Military Police, who returned to civilian life on October 10.

One of the first Negro officers assigned to the Bureau of Public Relations, Major Day, 30, a resident of Chicago since 1923, came to the Bureau as a first lieutenant in Aug., 1943, and as editor of the War Department's weekly releases on the activities of Negro soldiers advanced rapidly from that rank to his present grade of major.

Entering the Army as a Sergeant in January, 1941 when the 184th Field Artillery of the Illinois National Guard became a part of the Army of the United States, he was given a direct commission as second lieutenant in the Field Artillery the following July. He earned his promotion to first lieutenant in February, 1942 as a battery executive officer with the 931st Field Artillery Battalion, then at Fort Custer, Michigan.

Entering the newspaper field at the age of 12, Major Day is a veteran of 14 years' experience as a newspaperman, starting as a cartoonist with the Chicago Defender and working his way up to the position of assistant city editor of that paper. During his climb to that position he worked as , cartoonist columnist, rewrite man, photographer and picture editor.

Educated at Crane Junior College in Chicago, Major Day also attended Lewis Institute and the Chicago Art Institute of that city, and American University, Washington, D. C.

With Major Day's advancement to the post of Chief of the Negro Interest Section, Captain James L.

(Continued on Page 8)

DISCHARGED SAILOR NOW AT HOME

Leonard Williams, Std. 3c, United States Navy, son of Mrs. Elva Williams of 76 N. E. Holladay Street, has returned to Portland. He received an honorable discharge from the navy after 2 years and 11 months of service—most of which was spent in battle or in battle theaters. Std. Williams participated in five invasions and many other engagements. He was one of the first Negroes to be permitted to fire anti-aircraft artillery at enemy planes in the invasion of Sicily.

The OBSERVER
Office 2617 N. Williams Avenue, Portland 12, Oregon
Telephone WEbster 3840
WILLIAM H. McCLENDON, Publisher
Established 1943

Minister Speaks

Dr. M. M. Burnes, former radio Evangelist of Station KMAC, San Antonio, Texas, was the guest speaker Sunday, October 21, at 11:30 a. m. at the People's Community Church, NE. 74th Avenue

M. M. BURNES, B.D., D.D.

and Glisan Street. He spoke on the subject, "The Christ Mastered Life."

At present Dr. Burnes is representing the National Baptist Convention in his area. He lives in Vanport. He has served in ministerial capacities at Burton Homes. He holds an A.B. degree from the Samuel Houston College in Austin, Texas, an LL.B. from LaSalle University, Chicago, Illinois and the B. D. and D.D. degrees from Gammon School of Theology, Atlanta, Georgia.

Carol Brice to Give Series of CBS Recitals

Carol Brice, outstanding young Negro contralto who last spring won the Naumberg Foundation Award, begins a series of song programs over CBS Monday, October 22 (WABC-CBS, 6:30-6:45 PM, EST). The date scheduled for her programs are the Mondays October 22 and 29 ,when she will be accompanied by the pianist Bertha Melnik; and Tuesdays from November 27 to December 18 inclusive, when she will be accompanied by the Columbia Concert Orchestra under Bernard Herrmann's direction.

This series resulted from an appearance with the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony during its recent summer series. Miss Brice did the vocal part when Fritz Reiner conducted de Falla's "El Amor Brujo" on September 2. She was so enthusiastically received that arrangements were immediately begun for the present series of broadcasts.

Miss Brice was born in Indianapolis, reared and educated in Sedalia, North Carolina. Before winning the Naumberg prize, she had won a number of awards including a silver cup in a state-wide musical festival in North Carolina, and a five-year fellowship at the Juilliard Graduate School.

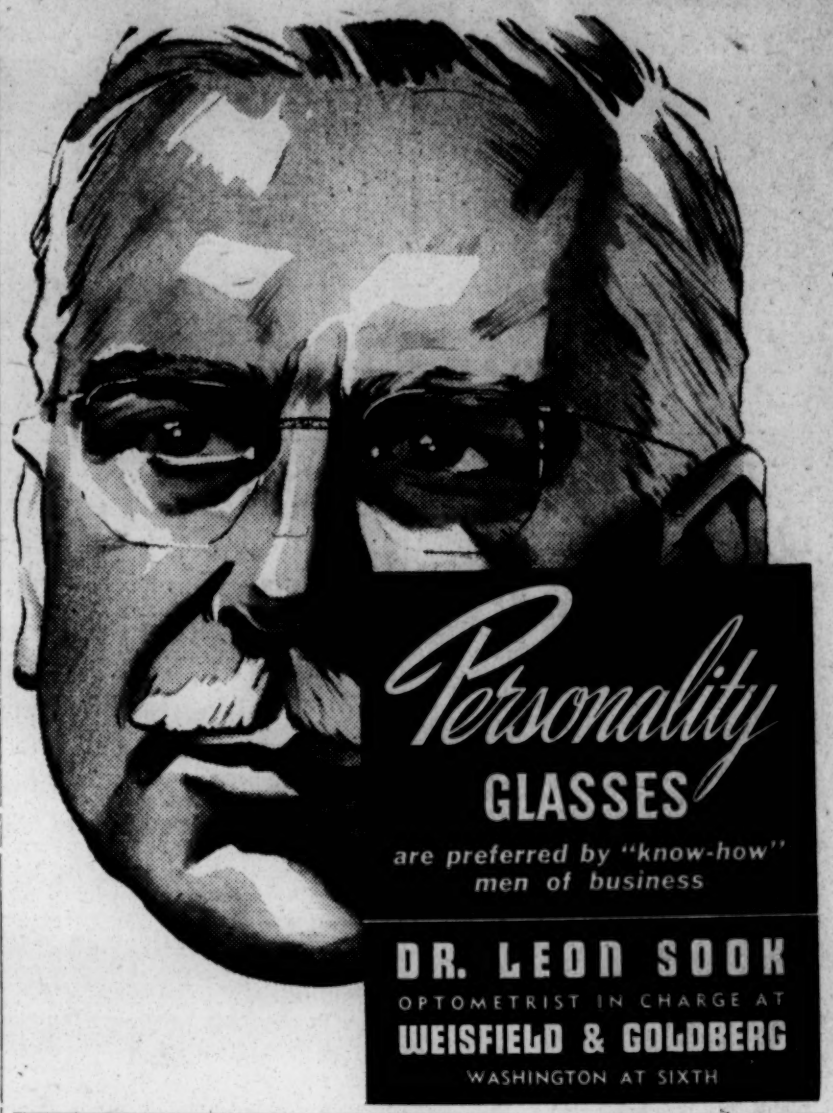
Miss Brice's first program will be made up of songs by three German composers, Franz, Schubert and Brahms.

Minneapolis Legion Post Asks Poll Tax Exemption

NEW YORK—Poll tax exemptions for all veterans, regardless of "race, color, or creed" asked by the Minneapolis Am. Legion Post is a hopeful sign in the Legion's relations with Negro veterans according to Julius A. Tnomas National Urban League Industrial Relations Director. The Minneapolis Minnesota Johnny Baker Post No. 291 has just passed a resolution to be presented to its National Convention in Chicago in November demanding that "all honorably discharged veterans of World War I or II regardless of race creed or color be exempted from all poll tax payments Grandfather's clauses, and all other local restrictions and requirements to the end and purpose that such honorably discharged veterans be enabled hereafter to exercise their voting franchise under the intent and provision of the Constitution." This action came after the Fifth District American Legion, Department of Minnesota, took the matter up with State Legion officials, the Minneapolis Spokesman reported, with presentation of the resolution to be made to Minesota state caucus delegates at the National Convention.

Leagues Ready to Support

"Fifty-one local League throughout the country," Thomas stated, "are ready to cooperate in supporting this anti-poll tax section." The Industrial Relations Director emphasized that the Urban League had, several months ago, recommended to American Legion officials that its constitution be changed to permit Negroes to become members of the Legion in the seven southern states which not only exclude them, but which do not even permit them to organize separate posts. The League also proposed that Negro officials be added to the Legion's national staff.



Negroes Should Accentuate Says Ed. Robinson

Chicago (ANP) — Negroes should "accentuate the positive" side of democracy, declares the noted movie star, Edward G. Robinson. Writing in "If I were a Negro" in the September Negro Digest, the famous Hollywood actor points to the notable gains made by Negroes during the war and urges that colored armed men be vigilant "that there be no backsliding by armed forces or civilians after victory."

NOTICE—Mrs. Betty Hamilton, cashier at the Dude Ranch, wishes it to be known that she is not the person who was involved in a recent night club disturbance.

"PAT," "POPS," "PIC," AT THE DUDE RANCH

—Photos by Hutcherson

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Liberia Celebrates Centennial of Its Independence

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20—"Liberia will be the first nation in the atomic age to celebrate the centennial of its independence. The manner in which the powerful nations of the world will apply the high principles of the United Nations Charter to Liberia will be one of the acid tests of the sincerity of those pronouncements and of the possibility of the United Nations organization to save civilization in the race between the destructive powers of the atomic bomb and the curative powers of the recognition of the right of all nations and peoples to equality without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion," Dr. Rayford W. Logan, eminent Scholar on African affairs and chairman of the department of History, Howard University, told newsmen representing the nation's press assembled at Lucy Diggs Slowe Hall last Thursday evening.

Dr. Logan was the principal speaker at a dinner meeting held in connection with the official opening of the Centennial Commission for the Republic of Liberia which is to direct the development of the Centennial Victory Exposition to be held in Monrovia, Liberia, July 26, 1947-1949 in commemoration of the independence of the Republic and in the interest of collaboration for maintaining world peace. Other speakers for the occasion were Edgar Rouzeau, of the New York Herald-Tribune, who spent quite a long period of time in Liberia as a war correspondent for the Pittsburgh Courier; and E. Johnson, of the Associated Negro Press, who is attached to the State Department correspondents staff. Mr. Rouzeau and Mr. Johnson were members of a panel which discussed "Liberia in the Family of Nations." Chairman of the panel was Alfred E. Smith, veteran of the Washington Bureau of the Chicago Defender.

In referring to the participation of Liberia in World War II, Dr. Logan pointed out that the Republic "with the exception of Ceylon, furnished more crude rubber to the United Nations than any other country. As an air base through which there passed at one time as many as 17,000 bombers a month at the height of the fighting in North Africa, it contributed materially to the defeat of the Axis forces at what General Marshall has called one of the most crucial stages of the war and thereby helped to make possible the invasion of the so-called 'soft underbelly of Europe.'"

The speaker also developed the historical background of the nation from both a national and international viewpoint and lauded the present Liberian administration for its progressive approach to national and world affairs.

During the late afternoon the members of the press toured the offices and other facilities of the Commission at the Centennial Commission Building, 1927 11th Street N. W., where architectural drawings and other displays pertaining to the work of the Commission and the program of the Centennial Victory Exposition were on exhibition.

The Centennial Victory Exposition is being planned in accordance with a directive issued by President W. V. S. Tubman of Liberia, and it is being projected by the Centennial Commission comprised by several leading Liberian citizens. The technical administration for the project is being directed by Hilyard R. Robinson, architect and city planner of national reputation who is serving as technical consultant to the Republic of Liberia.

In addition to being responsible for the organization and promotion of the Exposition, Mr. Robinson will serve as architect-engineer for the construction of the fair grounds and other buildings to be erected in connection with the event.

The exposition is designed to present to the world significant phases of Liberia's post war planning for its own people and its program for international cooperation in world rehabilitation. Further, the event will serve to focus attention on significant benefits to be derived from cooperative planning and action in inter-African, American and European solution of social, economic, and political problems. "West Africa in a World at Peace" has been designated as the theme for the exposition.

In order that the American Public might know more about the current activities of the Liberian government and American citizens who are working in that country, there has been created within the Commission the Liberian News Service to be coordinated by Moss Hyles Kendrix, public relations officer for the Commission.

NOTICE

September 20, 1945.

To Whom It May Concern:

We, the Masons of this area of Prince Hall affiliation, under the jurisdiction of Washington State Grand Lodge and California Grand Lodge and their jurisdictions, do not recognize certain spurious organizations established in this area, therefore, we warn the public against such parties.

Enterprise Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., and Excelsior Lodge No. 23, F. & A. M., are the only recognized bodies in Portland or Vanport City, Oregon. These lodges meet on the first, second, third and fourth Monday nights of each month at Prince Hall Temple, 116 N. E. Russell St.

Signed:

CHARLES RAWLINS,
W. M. Enterprise Lodge No. 1,
BOYCE STRAIN,
W. M. Excelsior Lodge No. 23.

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SPORT SHIRTS .... $2.95 to $12.50

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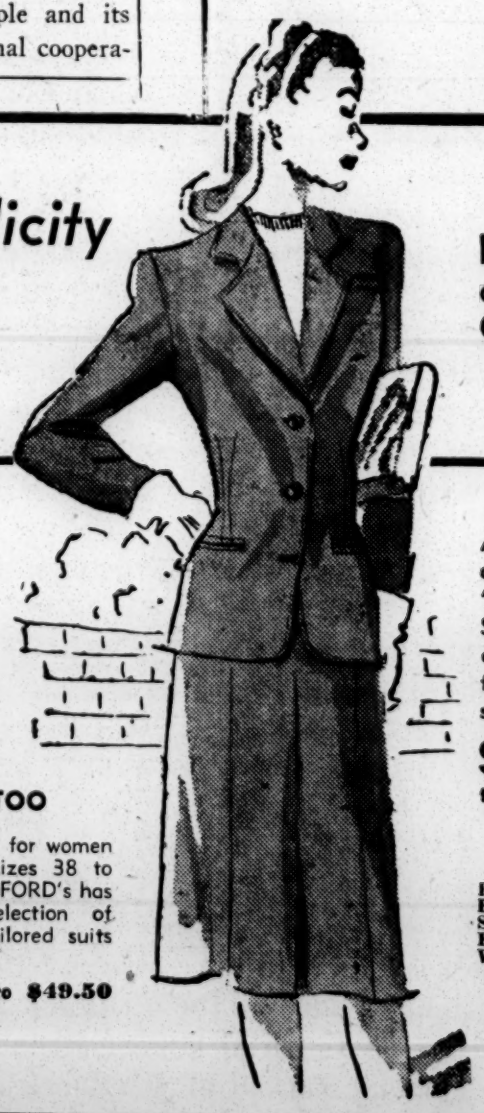

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Good news for women who are sizes 38 to 45! BRADFORD's has large selection of smartly tailored suits for you!

$39.75 to $49.50

A Man-Tailored Suit of classic line is truly "a thing of beauty"! Shop our new arrivals for the newer fabrics, colors and styles.

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Topcoats to Match at same prices.

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WHERE YOUNG MEN BUY

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★*The United War Chest Drive Deserves Your Support!*

Preparation for Abnormalcy

Herewith presented are some enlightening and touching excerpts from articles written by Kathleen Cronin, a brilliant writer and trade union functionary, who makes her home in Portland, Oregon .These discourses are based upon the recent police killing of Ervin Jones, Negro shipyard worker, in his home at Guilds Lake two months ago.

Miss Cronin was an observer at the coroner's inquest held October 9th and she also interviewed the wife and relatives of the deceased man. With striking and deadly clarity she lashes out at the forces that have brought tragedy into the lives of these unfortunate Negro people and then approved themselves for having done so. Her writings serve as an instrument to shame the participants in the killing, forever.

"Portland, Oct. 9.—'You will like our mountains' —that's what it said in the folders Henry Kaiser circulated down south when he was looking for strong hands, black or white, to build the ships. But the Jones family, late of Shreveport, Louisiana, doesn't care for snow peaks that must forever be symbols of a terror they met face to face in Portland when Ervin Jones, Negro, was slain by police officers last August.

'No, we don't like the mountains,' confided Zasdaree Rembo, sister-in-law of the murdered man. 'And we wouldn't want to live here now . . .'

They had expected to like Oregon, they said. And ships were being built in Portland and it was wartime, and they wanted to help. So they left the cottage that is all paid for back in Shreveport and came West, with thousands of other workers from the South and East.

There were eight of them, Ervin Jones and his wife Elva, and their five children, and Mrs. Jones' sister, Zandaree. Mr. Jones and Zandaree went to work at Oregon Ship as chippers. It was hard, dirty, dangerous. But they had come to work, they had come to help, and they did not complain.

What they did not expect was that Ervin Jones, the war worker, innocent of any crime, taxpayer and father of five,would be shot in the back in his own home. The nightmare of it was on their faces still, even now, two months afterward, as they sat in Goodman's office waiting to tell the story, which those who have heard it, say will rock the state.

They sat quietly under the signed photographs of Clarence Darrow and Tom Mooney—Mrs. Jones, widowed in her late twenties; Susie Rembo the young sister who had joined the family in June after school was out, so proud of her first vacation outside Louisiana; and Zandaree. They were still crushed by events, but trying to answer the questions with calmness and sense.

It was harder going for the interviewer. This was her town and her state, and she felt somehow responsible and full of shame.

'Anyway,' she faltered, 'the children, how fortunate —they are too young to know . . .'

'Oh, no,' said Susie, 'they all know. All the children.'

'Three of them can read; they read all the letters their own selves, even the telegram. They ask all the time why did the policeman kill my daddy? Even the little one, when we were unpacking her father's clothes recognized them, and said: That is daddy's, where is daddy?'

'They know,' she continued proudly, 'but they do not understand . . . but I—I understand.'

'I understand', she said, with a look curiously clear, direct and unafraid, 'that it could not have happened if he had been a white man. I understand, too, that it DID happen and it happened HERE.' "

Writing further upon this same momentuous issue, Miss Cronin describes the composition of the coroner's jury in detail. Her impressive revelations are interesting and startling. Negro citizens should find the following notations exceptionelly informative.

"When Elva Jones, widow of Ervin Jones, stood up simply dressed, with dark hair pulled back from a face that kept its suffering to itself, dry-eyed, she was an impressive figure to almost everyone but the three men and three women in the jury box. They kept their eyes averted, they appeared not to listen when she testified."

The jury consisted of:

"Mrs. C. E. Runyon, with her carefully marcelled white hair and her plumed hat from an expensive shop, who took time out from pro-American activities because her good friend and political associate, John Collier, the chief deputy district attorney who was present when Jones was shot, was in a jam.

"The aging Helen LaMonde who ekes out an uncertain living around election time."

"The stony eyed Harriet Monroe who apparently skipped all the paragraphs in the Oregon Code on Justifiable homicide when she was studying for her bar exams; Idleman with his sunken face and uneasy memories of patronage, past and present; John Dickson, whose voting record down at the state legislature is tucked away in the unforgiving memories of dirt farmers and sawmill bands; and the mysterious Richard Tusant who ducked when the press camera clicked."

"No, the jury did not look at Mrs. Jones. They looked at the Coroner instead. Most of them had campaigned for him."

"And sometimes the jury looked at Chief Deputy Attorney John Collier, for Collier had been present when police officer shot Jones."

"Collier had pulled a boner, but he had to be saved because he was a necessary cog in the machine."

In conclusion the writer makes mention of the Killer, Detective Bard Purcell:

"Bard Purcell, the heavy, graying detective who killed Jones, looked at the floor when Jones' widow was on the stand. Perhaps he had some kids of his own at home and did not like to remember the two and four-year-olds who ran screaming from the room where their father lay gasping, 'Lord, Lord, Have Mercy."

The Grand Jury, like its predecessor—the Coroner's jury, found the killing of Ervin Jones justifiable. This was to be expected, however, as the men who would have been penalized for having been derelict in their public duties were persons holding responsible law enforcement positions. The death of a Negro could never be important enough, regardless of the circumstances, to merit a full democratic expression of justice whenever individuals of this ilk are involved.

The human elements possessing the power to comply with meager requests for justice have no intention of jeopardizing their political futures by giving the benefits of American legal consideration to the Negro people at any time. These persons realize that any expression of fairness to Negroes would be construed to mean that they are incapable of protecting white supremacy concepts. This would be equivalent to political and social suicide.

These ridiculous and despicable techniques of dealing with the unfortunates in our National confines have caused catastrophic social convulsions in the thinking of the Negro people. It has left them in the depths of depravity. Basically, but not admittedly, there are only two consuming mental dispositions shared by the majority of Negroes toward white America. One is hatred—the other is fear. Both of these are seats of terrific psychic affections. The minds of Negroes, like warped wheels on a bent axle, revolve on a continuous axis of hate and grave apprehension. This leaves them without the ability to make decisions of a social import strong enough to offset the extreme racism of a numerical majority that is crazed by its fanatical adherence to philosophies of racial supremacy and purity.

National Urban League Awards Veterans' Aid Fellowship

NEW YORK—The National Urban League's Emanuel Maynz Fellowship for study in vocational guidance, with emphasis on preparation to aid returning veterans, has been awarded to Phoebe E. Goff of Chicago, the League announced this week. Establishment of the $1200 Maynz grant for study at Teachers College, Columbia University, was announced by the League earlier this year as a part of its veterans' service program. Teachers College cooperates by allowing tuition cost as its part of the full fellowship grant.

Mrs. Goff has been employed by the Chicago Wellfare Administration, where she was Assistant to the Employment Director and Supervisor of Placement Service. She gained national recognition recently because of her work in formulating and developing the Chicago agency's placement and counselling program. In discussing her experience in vocational counselling for veterans, Mrs. Goff states, "The greatest, most far-reaching service for returning veterans will be done through private agencies and those public agencies whose poliiies are not limited and which are equipped to work with the veteran on an individualized basis."

OPA NEWS

The sugar shortage is worldwide and is due largely to the severe drought in Cuba which reduced the yield of the 1944-45 crop and to the lack of sugar production in the Philippines during the Japanese occupation.

Church Directory

MT. OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH
N. E. First Avenue & Schuyler
Portland, Oregon

BETHEL CHURCH, A. M. E.
N. McMillen and Larrabee
Portland, Oregon

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH
Episcopal
N. E. Knott and Rodney
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CATHOLIC CHAPEL of the LITTLE FLOWER
Inter-Racial
21 N. E. Broadway
Rev. Jerome M. Schmitz, Chaplain
Miss Doris Reynolds, Catechist
SERVICES:
Sunday, Mass and Sermon, 9 A. M.
Wednesday, Novena Devotions:
8:00 P. M.

THE PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY BAPTIST CHURCH
NE 74th Avenue and Glisan Street
(Take the Montavilla Car and get off at 73d Avenue)
Rev. R. E. Donaldson, Minister,
7524 NE Everett St. Phone TA 1169.
McKinley McNeal, Sunday School Superintendent.

CHURCH OF GOD IN CHRIST
1207 S. W. Front Avenue
Rev. B. M. McSwain, Pastor
Devotional services at 12 noon and 8 p. m. Sundays. Weekly Services, Tuesdays and Fridays, 8 p. m.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHURCH
Mill Plain Recreation Center
"WELCOME"
Young People's Meeting 6:00 P.M.
Church 7:30 P.M.
Pastor—Rev. C. S. Stearns
Residence 5516-B East 13th St.
McLoughlin Heights

WEST SIDE CHURCH OF GOD IN CHRIST
338 N. W. Fifth & Flanders
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Service 12 noon
YPWW 6:30 p. m.
Evening Service 8 p. m.
Rev. J. C. Lewis, Pastor

SOCIAL NOTES

GROOM RETURNS

Reverend J. Abram Hayward returned to Portland recently after an extended honeymoon journey with his charming and distinguished bride, the former Miss Louvicy R. Hall of Sherman, Texas. Their trip carried them to Seattle, Wash., thence to Victoria, Vancouver and Winnepeg, Canada; St. Paul, Denver, Kansas City, and to Dallas and Forth Worth, Texas.

The bride is the granddaughter of George W. Andrews who before his death was one of the wealthiest men in Grayson County, Texas. Aside from having owned extensive lands where night and day farming was carried on, he also owned a brick building valued at more than fifty thousand dollars.

The new Mrs. Hayward is a teacher in the public school at Sherman. She is also the holder of a Master of Arts degree. She will return to Portland Christmas.

After their wedding on September 1st, they were honored at a banquet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Redo of 2403 NE. Rodney Avenue. When the coupled arrived in Sherman, Texas they were given a grand reception by friends of the bride.

* * *

DINNER

Mr. and Mrs. Haskins were hosts to Louis Armstrong at a Turkey dinner Sunday evening. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Morgan, Mrs. Janice Lewis, Mr. Pugh and Al Moore.

* * *

TEA

Mrs. Ruby Hardin Maddox entertained last Friday afternoon from two until four o'clock. A delicious luncheon and tea were served. Gifts were displayed which the charming hostess received on the occasion of her recent wedding.

VACATION

Mr. Steven Wright has recently returned from a brief vacation at the beach.

* * *

HOSTS

Dr. and Mrs. DeNorval Unthank were hosts to the Criterion Club at their home Tuesday evening, October 23rd, 1945.

* * *

DINNER

Mrs. Geneva Logan entertained Bobby Allen with a dinner party at her home Sunday evening. Among the other guests present were Charlie Wilson, Lenora Gaskin, Christine Elkins and Mr. and Mrs. Evans.

Mrs. Annabel Caldwell entertained 1st Lt. Billy Bell, his mother, Mrs. Browning and Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Slaughter at dinner last Sunday.

* * *

GUMBO SUPPER

Mrs. Essie Mae Scott honored Louis Armstrong and his orchestra with a Crab Gumbo dinner early Monday morning.

AT HOME

Sgt. Wirt Morton has returned to Portland.

* * *

USO NEWS

The first meeting of the newly organized GSO club started with a busy week. Wednesday evening, October 24th sailors from the USS Independence were guests at a Hallaween party.

Saturday, October 27th open house will be held from 2 p. m. until 5 p. m. Later in the evening a formal dance will be given in honor of Navy Day.

* * *

Mrs. Rosemary Hayes visited Mrs. Blackwell of 1712 NE. Victoria last week end. Mrs. Heyes makes her home in Seattle, Washington.

* * *

NOTE: Get your cards for the Observer Swing Festival, Oct. 30th, midnight Club Acme. Call at the Observer office, 2017 N. Williams.

Fashions and Styles

By Ida A. McClendon

Bicycle clips of sterling silver are being used to hold sweater and blouse sleeves at the fashionable three -quarter length. To hide their utilitarian purpose they are engraved to look like decorative bracelets. Also, men's tie clasps are frequently used to hold push-up sleeves at arms' length.

• • •

Snuff, a rich shade of brown as provocative as its name, is being given top billing on the autumn color scene for women who seek variety from the popular all black costume. Coats, suits and dresses of this refreshing color graciously accept black accessories to highlight this up-to-the-minute autumn tone.

Estimated life of a fur coat is ten years, assuming it is given proper care. If the average price of the fur coat is $300 and $250 is spent on upkeep over the life span, the yearly cost is about $55 or approximately the amount a woman spends on hats or shoes.

The Luxurious . . . **CLUB ACME**

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L. to R. — Skeeter, trumpet; Seville, drums; Rowland, alto; Ross, bass; Emery, piano; Taylor, guitar

MUSIC — ENTERTAINMENT

Rhythm ROUND-UP

The band leaders' prayer today it, "Lord, please bring some more good piano players to Portland, Amen."

* * *

Don and Cookie are now making a stab in the dark trying to get ahead in 'Frisco' or Los Angeles.

* * *

Banjoski "Boss" Adams has been told by his admirers that he has the best small combo in Portland, especially, since he got those two wild exponents of rhythm, Henry Graham, tenor saxist, and Slim Waters, trumpeter. Dig that satisfied look that Boss wears on his mug.

* * *

Artie Bradford resents the new title that has been awarded him by his partners in crime . . . Said title is HOMEBREAKER. Artie says the guys are just trying to put his business in the street.

* * *

Bennie Martin is a fine crooner . . . He should sing more.

* * *

Wilbur Hobbs puts down some of his entertaining piano and hot singing for the ofays at a nite spot downtown.

* * *

Charlie Merritt gets off some fine licks on his trumpet. Plenty of ad lib, too.

Toby Williamson is still playing his one good number, "Boogie Woogie on the St. Louis Blues."

* * *

Rocky plays a nice steady rhythm on the drums.

* * *

Keith is slapping a lotta bass these days.

* * *

Walter Bridges is blowing some of the finest trumpet we have heard in these parts among local cats. By the way, he and Mitchell, the great tenor sax man, are on with a flock of new ideas in band organization. Their seven piece outfit is working off the rough edges. They are on their way to the top.

* * *

Ernie Brooks, the drummer with this band, is getting his first opportunity to show his musicianship as well as his drumming ability to the public. Ruby Washington, pianist, is groovy.

* * *

Carl Thomas, alto sax player, has returned from down California way. He plays some fine blues riffs that really send the cats.

* * *

Brownie Amedee has arisen from the dead—Pardon! we mean "sick list". He is plunking the piano again. . . Much to the delight of his "Special Admirers".

NOTE: Get your cards for the Observer Swing Festival, Oct. 30th, midnight Club Acme. Call at the Observer office, 2017 N. Williams.

Off the Record...

By LYN

Batting out one's first column is about as easy as facing the mike for the first time. Frankly, I'm frantic the Webster version. Anything could happen here| I have a vague notion this column should be a little chatter and a lot of platter, "so let's git with it."

If you're a wise collector you'll pick up on Capitol's new "History of Jazz" albums. For my money, it's knocked out. There are 40 fine sides in all, divided into four albums recording the birth, growth and present position of American jazz music from its early days in New Orleans right up to the artists you're yea-man-ing today. Vol. 1, which carries the subtitle of "The 'Solid' South", includes such old favorites as Leadbelly, Zutty Singleton, Barney Bigard, Wingy Manone, Eddie Miller, Nappy LaMare, Matty Matlock, Stan Wrightsman, Ray Bauduc, Ellie Garland, Fred Washington, and others. Vol. 2, makes with the music of the 1920-29 "Golden Era" of jazz with Teagarden, Greer, Nichols, Whiteman and McShann as leaders. Vol. 3 of the "History of Jazz" series portrays the 'Swing' music of the 1930s spotlighting the small "hot" combinations. It features Rex Stewart's Big Eight with Lawrence Brown, Harry Carney, Al Sears, and others; T-Bone Walker, blues singer, accompanied by Freddie Slack; Al Casey's Sextet featuring Willie Smith and Horace Henderson; Big Sid Catlett's band with Joe Guy, Illinois Jacquet, Bumps Myers and John Simmons, and Dave Dexter's International Jazzmen—an all-star unit made up of Benny Carter, Coleman Hawkins, Nat (King) Cole, Oscar Moore, Bill Coleman, John Kirby, Buster Bailey and Max Roach with Kay Starr as vocalist.

The last volume of the series is subtitled "This Modern Age." Ten sides of 1945 jazz as played by King Cole Trio, Billy Butterfield's band, Bobby Sherwood, Eddie Miller's full-sized Dixie combo, Stan Kenton, Coleman Hawkins' Sextet featuring Vic Dickenson and Allan Reuss and finally Benny Carter's ork starring Bumps Myers and J. J. Johnson. And that's the History of Jazz in capsule form.

Truly great! And you're a square, Jack, if you don't dig it and get sent.

And that's 30 from Lyn's corner.

Nite Spot Whirlpool

Club Acme is still living up to its name . . . Teddy Felton and the other entertainers are right in there pitchin'. The show is better each week. That fine new band is the Lick, Dick.

* * *

Club Monterey is setting the pace for pleasure seekers with a wild floor show featuring Georgia Brown and Ivie Schexnayder, the black rider. They bring the house down with their mad slapstick comedy. Miss Brown chirps some knocked out suggestive blues. The chorus features June, clever dancer, Lady Day, Vocalist and Shim-Sham Johnson, Tap dancer.

* * *

The Dude Ranch gave its guests a thrill beyond comparison this week when "The Great Bender" was presented in his sensational exhibition of fantastic contortions.

* * *

The Fraternal Hall Lounge is coming to the forefront again. Three nights a week Walter Bridges fine band beats out torrid rhythms for the cats to jump by. The building is also undergoing a remodeling. Entrance to the cocktail lounge will be changed to the Williams Avenue side.

Women Officers

Columbuia, S. C. (ANP)--The statewide campaign for colored police officers in South Carolina, supported jointly by the Progressive Democratic party and the state conference of NAACP, bore its first fruit last week when on Wednesday Police Commissioner Gary Paschal announced two women would be employed by October 1.

The women, while performing the same duties as white policewomen, would carry the title of "turuant officers," would supervise school traffic

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OBSERVATIONS

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, co-chairman of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, an dfounder of the FEPC movement, spent a week in Washington laying the groundwork for the soonest possible action on the FEPC Bill in Congress. Mr. Randolph conferred with the Washington staff, reviewed the results and recommendations of the recent Washington conference, checked up on organizational strength, and talked with Senators and Representatives. The result of these conferences will be reflected in plans soon to be announced.

America has given the remainder of the world just cause to believe that plans for a rugged program of imperialism are underway in this land of the 'FREE!' The failure of President Truman to carry out plans to develop a policy of international cooperation on the future use of the atomic bomb is regarded with grave distrust of American and British motives—even in many sections of these two nations.

Ben Davis, Negro city councilman of New York, is up for re-election. Davis, who runs on a communist ticket, has been seriously criticized by powerful Negro newspapers in the east for his position on many issues involving the Negro people. Newest prominent Negro to support his re-election is Joe Louis.

A white writer confided recently that Louis Armstrong's orchestra has been accompanied on all of its tours in the last year or so by a white representative of the Glazer agency who delights in confiding to whites that he believes all Negroes are rapists and degenerates. However, the orchestra members are aware of his vile utterances. They treat him accordingly.

The Portland Urban League will have an addition to its office staff. Within the next sixty days there will be an industrial secretary.

Negro trade unionists, writers and newspapers are upset over the recent betrayal of the Negro workers by Sidney Hillman, CIO-PAC chief at the world trade union conference which was held in London.

Letter to the Editor:

Portland, Ore., Oct. 19, 1945.

Editor, The Observer,
Portland, Oregon.

Dear Mr. Editor:

I want to thank every one wh ohas shown kindness to me and to my sister during our stay in Portland and all who made it possible for us to return to testify at the coroner's inquest and the grand jury investigation. I also wish to thank the Observer for its very fine articles about the case.

I do hope that because of what happened to me and to my family something will be done to protect others from suffering th esame misfortune.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) Elva Jones.

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The OBSERVER is not financed or subsidized by any partisan group, organization or individual.

The OBSERVER bases its whole program on the goal of equality of opportunity for all minority peoples to share fully in the political, economic and public life of the country. The problems of the Negro people shall be shown to be related to those of other National minority groups and to the world issues created by the War and to the International arrangements resulting after it.

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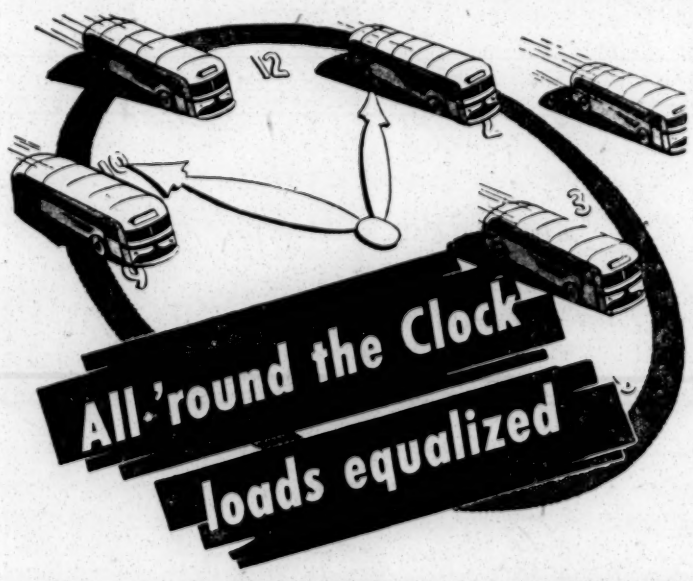

thru STAGGERED HOURS

After the morning rush . . . every hour around the clock, until early evening, is a good time for you to ride to town and back.

Shopping tours in stores and shops are less tiring . . . the marketing chore easier and the ride home more comfortable before the evening rush begins.

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Statement To the Public

The tragic death of Ervin Jones, survived by a young widow and five small children, has left a void in that family's life that cannot be replaced. But it is our desire that the tremendous public sentiment released by this case be directed into constructive channels so as to avoid a recurrence of this tragedy, an improvement of race relations in our city, and a furtherance of the democratic processes. To this end we propose:

1 That classes be conducted among all our law enforcing officers for the furtherance of racial tolerance.

2) That, as recommended by the Portland City Club, there be immediately established a statewide committee on Negro-White relations to be appointed by the governor, such committee to be closely integrated into the activities of a local committee on Negro-White relations to be appointed by

3 That the forthcoming session of the legislature enact a civil rights bill guaranteeing equal civil rights to all persons regardless of race, color, or creed and enact legislation making democratic the selection of coroner's juries.

4)) That there be enacted a state and a city FEPC.

5) That as a further means of relieving racial tension, there should be equality in employment of Negro and white people in city and state civil service positions.

In striving for such a constructive program we believe the tremendous public sentiment given to the Jones case would be directed into constructive channels for the benefit of all the people of our city and state.

Signed

Ruth Haefner(Chairman, Legal Redress Committee, Portland Branch NAACP.

Rev. J. James Clow, President Portland Branch, Nat. Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Rev, F. L. Shoemaker, Pastor Millard Ave. Presb. Church.

Elizabeth Steele Genne, Social Education and Action Committee, Portland Presbyterial.

Mr. George Thomas, Director Race Relations, Portland Council of Churches.

Mrs. George H. Bendshaeler, President Portland Council of Churchwomen.

Mrs. Frank M. Phelps, State President Women's Society for Christian Service of the Methodist Church in Oregon.

Fern S. Gage, Christian Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Rev. George W. Brown, Pastor Gona Street Community Church.

Mrs. C. W. Hayhurst, Civic Leader.

John N. Sneddon, Portland Agent Marine Cooks and Stewart's Union

Stuart Ingalls, Portland Agent National Maritime Union.

Miss Isabelle Gates, Chr. Friendliness Director Oregon Baptist State Convention.

Edwin C. Berry, Executive-Secretary, Portland Branch, Urban League.

Nancy Honyman Robinson, Democratic National Committeewoman.

Nels Peterson, Attorney.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Brewster

Mrs. Luther Nelson

Jewel Bruce Fearing

Oliver E. Smith

Harold Bruce.

Irvin Goodman, Attorney for Jones Family.

NOTE: Get your cards for the Observer Swing Festival, Oct. 30th, midnight Club Acme. Call at the Observer office, 2017 N. Williams.

332nd Fighter Group Wins Distinguished Unit Citation

(Continued from Page 2)

tion, the group destroyed three enemy aircraft, probably destroyed three, and damaged three. Among their claims were eight of the highly rated enemy jet-propelled aircraft with no losses sustained by the 332nd Fighter Group.

"Leaving the target area and en route to base after completion of their primary task, aircraft of the group conducted strafing attacks against enemy ground installation and transportation with outstanding success. By the conspicuous gallantry, professional skill, and determination of the pilots, together with the outstanding technical skill and devotion to duty of the ground personnel, the 332nd Fighter Group has reflected great credit on itself and the armed forces of the United States."

Members of the 332nd Fighter Group, who fought with the 15th Air Force in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations, are scheduled to debark from the Levi Woodbury on Thursday, October 18, at the New York Port of Embarkation. They are entitled to wear the Distinguished Unit Bagde.

New Chief of Negro Press Section

(Continued from Page 3)

Hicks, 30, Quartermaster Corps, former columnist for the Cleveland, O., Call-Post and veteran of 34 months in the Pacific moves up to the post of editor. Captain Hicks has been a writer in the section since returning from overseas last January.

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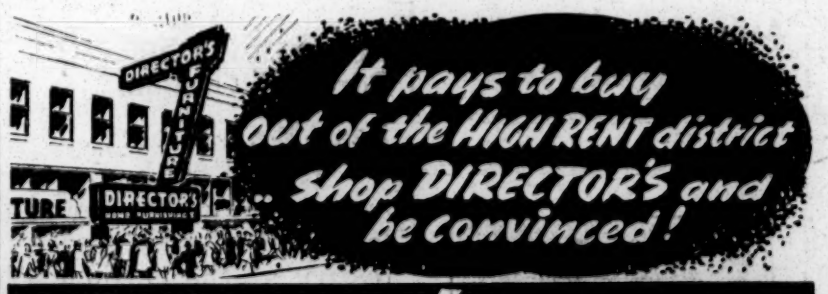

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J. J. CLOW, Civil Rights Committee Chairman.

No. 5 October, 1945

Truman Repeats Request for FEPC

IN his message to Congress, Sept. 6, President Truman asked that it put the Fair Employment Practice Committee "on a permanent basis" as one of the essentials for success of the reconversion. "I have already requested that legislation be enacted placing the FEPC on a permanent basis. I repeat that recommendation."

Strengthen the President's recommendations with letters and telegrams to your Congressmen asking them to sign Discharge petition No. 4 so that the bill for a permanent FEPC can be brought to the House for a vote.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS: Election of Officers November 18, 1945. Nominating Committee elected October 21, 1945. *Please review* following from Constitution and By-Laws of NAACP, Portland Branch:

Article IV. Election of Officers and Executive Committee.

Sec. 2 — Thereafter, all officers and the Executive Committee shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting of the Branch and shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected and qualify.

Sec. 3 — Elections . . . Thereafter all members who are in good standing by noon of the day of any meeting of the Branch shall be entitled to hold office in the Branch.

Sec. 4 — At the regular meeting of the Branch next preceding the annual meeting, the Branch may elect a Nominating Committee, composed of not less than three or more than seven members, to present nominations at the annual meeting for all officers and the Executive Committee: Provided, that additional nominations may be made at the annual meeting by written petition signed by three or more members of the Branch.

In case a nominating committee is not elected or neglects or refuses to render a report, nominations shall be made at the annual meeting by written petition signed by three or more members of the Branch.

Sec. 5 — The right to vote is personal and may not be exercised by proxy.

Who Started This?

(Excerpt from Oregonian, Wednesday, September 19, 1945)

RUMORS of intended moving of housing units for Negroes to the Montavilla area and a mass meeting last week in Montavilla which a church spokesman described as one rampant with race hatred brought statements on segregation from the Montavilla Ministerial Association, Tuesday.

. . . The association meeting in Hope Presbyterian Church went on record as opposed to the segregation of any American people, expressing the belief that Americans should have the right to live where they wish.

(The Portland Housing Authorities denied plan to move housing units to Montavilla.)

A Soldier on Senator Bilbo

(Excerpt from New Republic, September 17, 1945)

SIR: "I have just read of Senator Bilbo's call for segregation in his mealy-mouthed warning of racial strife in Detroit.

"I wish the Senator could see this ward. Here are five Negroes, two Filipinos, a Japanese-Filipino, a Nisei Japanese, a full-blooded Hawaiian, and about 17 native white Americans, some of various foreign parentages and some from the Deep South. I should like the Senator to see how all of those more able to help their less able buddies — those who can walk pushing those in wheel chairs, those on crutches hobbling to the PX on errands for their at present bed-ridden buddies, and everyone helping everyone else to dress, to light cigarettes, to write letters — in complete harmony, with no regard for color or nationality. I should like the Senator to come to this ward, so that we could all get out of bed and throw him out — together.

— Sergeant K. L. M.

Gestapo?

THE police killing of Mr. Ervin Jones, of Guild's Lake, August 21, has awakened the citizens of Portland to the danger of unbridled police authority. The police, while searching for an alleged murderer, called at the Jones home around 2 a. m. and in the ensuing exchange of shots, fatally wounded Mr. Jones. The alleged murderer was not found in the Jones' home. The police officer killing Mr. Jones was exonerated by his superior with the words "justifiable homicide" written on the police records.

Rev. George W. Brown, Pastor, Gona Street Community Church, Guild's Lake, and George L. Thomas, Director, Department of Race Relations, Portland Council of Churches, conducted an investigation of the case. On the basis of disclosed controversial testimony of police and witnesses a movement to arouse public interest was started by Rev. Brown. He appealed to the public for funds to have the widow and her sisters brought back to carry on further investigation of the case. The response has been gratifying.

The Legal Redress Committee of the N.A.A.C.P. called a meeting with representatives from several civic, religious, social, labor, and fraternal groups. A resolution was adopted requesting a coroner's inquest. The Council of Churches also adopted and made public a resolution asking that a public inquest be held to determine the facts. These resolutions were followed through with the support of The Urban League, the Gona Street Community Club, Civil Liberties Committee of the Oregon Bar Association, Council of Church Women, YWCA Public Affairs Committee and several other organizations and individuals. Representatives from these groups accompanied by Attorney Irvin Goodman, who volunteered his services, met with the District Attorney twice.

District Attorney Thomas B. Handley ordered an inquest which is to be held on October 9 at 9:30 a. m. in Judge James W. Crawford's courtroom, 540 Courthouse, S. W. 4th Avenue and Salmon Street.

Principals other than those connected with race are involved. We have the question of police methods and procedures. The people of our community should be interested when it is possible for a servant of the people — a police official — to write off a questionable act of one of his subordinates without recourse of public opinion. You are urged to be present at the inquest.

Courtesy

THE Citizens Progressive Council of Portland launches courtesy program. Individuals who believe in the following pledge may secure "courtesy club" buttons by calling Chauncey Hays, Secretary of Citizens Progressive Council at GArfield 3397:

This program has met with hearty approval in many organizations throughout the city, and it is urged that everyone take part in this gesture toward a better understanding with our neighbors.

Clip This Coupon

I wish to become a member of the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People.

Name_____ Amount_____

Address_____

City_____ Zone_____ State_____

Send remittance to Rev. Clow, Pres., 116 N. E. Schuyler, or Juanita Johnson, Membership Chairman, 1516 N. E. Couch. Membership $1 per year; $2.50 with Crisis.

Democracy Slugged Again

"IN FACT", weekly newsletter published in New York, in a recent issue charged that the Army had missed chance to educate GI's on facts of racism, fascism, anti-labor forces here at home because many Army units failed to make use of 74 "Army Talks" prepared by the Information and Education Division of Army Service Forces. These pamphlets were planned to raise the morale and tell men and women in the armed service the real reasons they were at war and to help win the war by education.

In the opinion of "In Fact" these pamphlets were 100 per cent unbiased, unprejudiced, documented and honest, containing exposes on anti-Semitism and the white supremacy theory, a definition of fascism ("a political social, and economic form of society . . . accomplished between certain powerful financial interests and a military machine") and refutation of the "subversiveness" of labor.

However, because their use was not compulsory in all army units, the program was often pigeon holed by local commanding officers or Information and Education officers.

Racial Chit-Chat

WERE you one of the 400 persons who received stimuli for your efforts toward doing work for social significance when Lester B. Granger, Executive Secretary, Urban League of New York, spoke at the Library Hall, September 19. He gave many practical suggestions for eliminating race tensions.

Hats off to the Council of Churches for sponsoring the Race Relations Clinic. There was presented a comprehensive survey of community resources revealing racial prejudice in Portland housing, employment, recreation and health. The clinic approved recent City Club report and recommendations on Negro in Portland and asked for a number of changes in undemocratic public and private policy. Principal speaker was Dr. Geo. E. Haynes, Director of Department of Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches. Leaders of the clinic were Dr. Lansing E. Kempton and George L. Thomas.

Negro Workers Help Keep Nisei On Job

(Excerpt from Pittsburg Courier, September 15, 1945)

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—Negro workers in the Municipal Railway System here stood squarely behind a Japanese-American machinist who filled civil service requirements and was assigned to repair work on buses. White machinists at first threatened to quit work, but later voted to stay on the job.

The position of the Negro workers was that if a movement to deny employment to minority groups goes unchallenged, it will not be many weeks before the right of Negroes to employment on the Municipal Railway System will also be challenged.

So It Can't Happen Here

A property owner's association in a Chicago district spent the whole of its annual meeting in September talking about restrictive covenants. The term "Gestapo" was used to designate the sort of tactic needed to keep out "undesirables" from their residential areas. (From a correspondent present at the meeting.) — M. S. W.

Write Makes Right

"WRITE Your Congressmen!" should be on your agenda to adapt Democratic practices to the reality of American life. Get a good supply of stamps, stationary or penny postals if your budget can't stand telegrams.

Write your Congressmen demanding FEPC, anti-lynching and Poll Tax legislation. But don't think that is all that concerns you. Write urging their support of the Full Employment Bill.

Don't be fooled by the red herring that freedom of enterprise is worth the price we pay for it. The catch is that the people who pay for it aren't the ones whi enjoy the freedom. You won't find capitalists in breadlines. Ask for speedy amendment of the GI Bill. Take the jokers out of it and give the Veteran the break he deserves.

In your writing don't forget your local government. Its officials may need nudging too. What about police brutality? A state FEPC? And we still have no Civil Rights Bill!

Now that you are in the swing of writing, be sure and write as many letters of commendation as possible to individuals and organizations who are practicing Democracy. It is all a part of your job to save America from social and economic chaos.

Reconversion

SHORTLY after V-J day Josephine Searcie and Beria Bruce were dismissed as elevator operators in Charles F. Berg's store, and offered jobs as maids. Is this indicative of Berg's post-war employment plans?

"Fight For Democracy"

TWO little girls, one ten and the other eleven years old, went to a restaurant on the corner of North Williams Avenue and Russell Street, on a Sunday afternoon to buy ice cream. The waitress told them that she did not have any. They, then, asked for a milkshake. The waitress said, again, she did not have any. They thought it was peculiar, but being innocent, they did not get the meaning of it. The two girls left, but after walking a short distance, decided to go back and get hamburgers. This time the waitress said, "I might as well tell you, we don't serve colored people here." It was the girls' first experience with overt race discrimination. What a rude awakening!

One of the girls came to church that Sunday evening to tell her pastor about it. She was distressed, and hoped that he could do something. But he was helpless. Some days later, the other girl remarked to her mother, "And they make us salute the flag. Liberty and justice for all Huh!"

These mothers do not want their children to become bitter. There are thousands of Negro mothers in America who do not want their children to become cynical and bitter. But what are they to do?

This is just another reason for working and fighting for a Civil Rights Law.

—J. J. C.

(Printed in 100% Union Shop)

PRESS SERVICE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
President

MARY WHITE OVINGTON
Treasurer

20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Telephone Longacre 3-6890

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January 3,1946

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PORT CHICAGO "MUTINY" MEN RESTORED TO DUTY

New York--Word has been received by the NAACP that the 50 sailors involved in the Port Chicago, California, explosion and subsequently convicted of "mutiny" have been restored to duty on probation.

Major H.C.Parks, executive officer at the U.S. Naval Disciplinary Barracks at Terminal Island, California, wrote:

"Please be informed that these men have been restored to duty on probation and are now presumably overseas."

The 50 colored sailors were tried during September, 1944, by a Navy court in San Francisco. They were charged with refusing to continue loading ammunition following an explosion at Port Chicago in which more than 300 of their comrades were blown to bits.

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, attended the trial as an observer and declared that in his opinion the men were being tried because of their color and race. Following their conviction and sentences to long prison terms, all 50 men signed a request that the NAACP handle their appeal.

Briefs seeking to set aside the convictions were filed by Marshall in Washington and oral argument was made by him before the Judge Advocate General and also before the entire board of the Judge Advocate General on April 3,1945.

MULZAC CHARGE DISMISSED, CASE CLOSED, SAYS COAST GUARD 1/3/46

New York--A charge of misconduct against Captain Hugh Mulzac, of the Liberty Ship Booker T. Washington, was dismissed after a hearing and the case has been closed, the NAACP was advised last week by Rear Admiral L. Spencer of the U.S. Coast Guard.

An incident was reported from Marseilles as having taken place November 23-24 in which Captain Mulzac was accused of assisting a young German woman to board his ship for illegal passage to the United States. The NAACP wired the Coast Guard December 26, as soon as the Booker T. Washington made port, asking for an investigation of the treatment of Mulzac. Admiral Spencer wrote:

"The record in the case to which you refer shows that a charge of misconduct supported by four specifications was preferred against Captain Mulzac and after hearing was dismissed. The record further shows that Captain Mulzac was ably represented by competent counsel and there was no indication that the Examining Officer went beyond his duty in preferring the charge and in prosecuting the case."

BOWLES COMMENDED FOR
STAND ON JOB BIAS 1/3/46

Washington,D.C.--Chester Bowles, OPA administrator, drew praise last week from the NAACP for his forthright charge that government agencies were turning down Negroes and other minority group workers, despite many vacancies and many requests from agency heads for workers. Bowles made his statement after he found that colored OPA workers being laid off by that agency, were being turned down elsewhere because of their color.

"We commend you for forthright stand," said the NAACP wire, "taken on question of employment of Negroes in government agencies. Fair Employment Practice Committee impotency makes imperative heads of all government agencies take firm stand for employing all persons qualified regardless of race, creed, or color. Your outspoken criticism of certain agencies relative to the question of employing Negroes sustains hope of all minorities that they will receive fair and equitable treatment in reconversion period."

SEGREGATION STILL
RULE IN ARMY CAMPS 1/3/46

Washington,D.C.--Segregation is still the rule in many army camps, according to a report submitted to Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson on December 31, by the NAACP.

Out of fifteen camps visited by Jesse O. Dedmon, Jr.,secretary of veteran's affairs for the NAACP, more than half were found to be ignoring War department Memorandum No. 97, which prohibits segregation. Only Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland got a clean bill of health. Of this post the report said "All facilities, both recreational and others, were found to be open to all men stationed at the post regardless of race, creed or color."

Ft. Bragg, N.C. and Ft. Benning, Ga., were found to have a policy of"complete segregation." Ft. Dix, N.J., had separate barracks and mess quarters and separate separation facilities. At Pope field, near Ft. Bragg, not only were separate facilities found, but Negro soldiers were being used in menial servant's jobs and those working in officers' clubs were not being paid the compensation required by regulations.

At Ft. Benning Negro soldiers about to be shipped overseas were placed in a stockade to keep them from going AWOL, but no such treatment was accorded white soldiers.

Complete segregation was found at Camp Mabry and Camp Gordon Johnston, Fla. At the latter camp, civilians in the post exchange refused to serve Negro soldiers until all white had been served. Negro officers were not permitted to eat in the officers' mess or live in officers' quarters.

At MacDill field, Fla., enlisted men stated that German prisoners of war had directed them to sit in certain places in the mess hall or they could not be served.

Negro doctors and nurses at Camp Livingstone, La., could not treat other than Negro patients and could not use either the officers' club or mess. Negro and white prisoners in the stockade were separated.

Walter White, NAACP secretary, urged Secretary Patterson to make a prompt investigation and take "vigorous steps" to correct the conditions.

NAVY OFFICER "PREFERRED"
NOT TO LOAD NEGRO TROOPS 1/3/46

New York--The commanding officer of the U.S. aircraft carrier CROATAN did not refuse to load 123 Negro troops at Le Havre--he only stated to Army officers that he "preferred not to do so."

This is the official explanation offered by Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal in his letter to the NAACP and to other groups and individuals who protested when the incident was made public.

Secretary Forrestal implied that the final blame rested with the Army, saying, "The Army authorities were not obliged to give any weight to the Commanding Officer's preference, but they evidently elected to do so, removing the 123 Negro troops from the CROATAN's embarkation schedule."

Secretary Forrestal said that the Commanding Officer was following what he believed to be the Army policy of segregation, but "this belief that the Army policy, whatever it may be, should be controlling aboard his ship was an error on the part of the Commanding Officer. That no such misunderstanding shall arise in the future, the attached instructions have been issued to all Navy ships and stations."

The attached order to all ships and Naval stations states clearly: "No distinction is made between individuals wearing the Naval uniform or the uniform of any of the armed services of the United States, because of race or color."

NO JOB COLOR LINE,
SAYS AMERICAN AIRLINES 1/3/46

New York--American Airlines and its subsidiary, American Overseas Airlines, Inc., have written the NAACP that they do not discriminate as to race, creed or color in the employment of personnel. This statement was in response to an NAACP letter inquiring about employment opportunities for war-trained Negro aviators.

However, American Overseas Airlines declared that since they operate to overseas bases only "our minimum qualifications for pilots are higher than those of domestic lines." They prefer college graduates, not more than 6' 2" tall, or more than 200 pounds in weight. The age bracket is 23-28 years.

At least 1500 flying hours are required, with a minimum of 800 hours on four-engined planes.

The company states that it has at present its full complement of pilots and is able to recruit pilots with flying experience "considerably in excess of the minimum qualifications shown above." However, they offer to put any qualified person on their waiting list.

YOUTH DELEGATES HIT
MILITARY TRAINING 1/3/46

Wilberforce,O.--Opposition to peacetime military training was voted here Dec. 30 by delegates to the 7th annual NAACP youth conference. Resolutions also hit restrictive covenants and urged a Federal program of low-cost housing as embodied in the pending General Housing bill. Support was urged for the United Nations organization and for the Wagner-Murray-Dingell social security legislation. The conference voted to meet in New Orleans, La. Nov. 21-24,1946. Bernard Jackson of Boston, Mass., was elected chairman; Daniel Neusom, Detroit, vice chairman; Nancy Whitaker, Cincinnati, secretary; and Eleanor Cunningham, Chicago, assistant secretary.

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January 17, 1946

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JAN 21 1946
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TREASURY DEPARTMENT QUERIED ON BRETTON WOODS JIM-CROW

New York--A report that Liberian and other dark-skinned delegates to the Bretton Woods monetary conference to be held near Savannah, Georgia, will be refused accommodations at the General Oglethorpe Hotel has caused the NAACP to inquire of both the State and Treasury Departments whether this arrangement has been sanctioned by the United States.

In identical letters to Secretary of the Treasury Fred M. Vinson and Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson, the NAACP declares that the hotel management has been quietly seeking to arrange to house colored delegates in private Negro homes in Savannah, nine miles from Wilmington Island, where the conference will be held. A beach club will also be used to house delegates, according to a Washington announcement January 14, and the NAACP stated that its Georgia organization had informed it that Negroes are not permitted in either of the establishments except as servants.

The Washington announcement stated that a small committee of State and Treasury Department representatives recently inspected the Wilmington Island site and designated the General Oglethorpe Hotel and the nearby beach club as headquarters for the delegates from all over the world. The NAACP letter, signed by Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary, said:

"This Association would like to inquire whether the Treasury and State Departments know of the contemplated separation of dark-skinned delegates from the others and the proposal to house them in Negro homes in Savannah, and whether these departments have consented to this arrangement.

"It would seem obvious that all delegates to an international conference should receive exactly the same treatment and should not be subject to prejudices indigenous to local areas in the United States.

"The action of the preparatory commission on the United Nations Organization, barring as a permanent site in the United States any locality which refused to accept delegates of every nation on a basis of equality, would seem to be a guide for this monetary conference.

"This Association wishes to urge respectfully, but firmly, that if the hotel accommodations near Savannah are not be be available to all delegates without discrimination of any sort, then the conference should be moved to a locality where this equality can prevail."

CLEMENCY SOUGHT FOR SOLDIER IN RAPE CASE

1/17/46

Washington--A petition for clemency in behalf of Edward Powell, now serving a life sentence at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, after conviction of the crime of rape upon a French woman last September, has

been filed by the legal staff of the NAACP.

Franklin H. Williams, assistant special counsel of the Association, said that the petition pointed out that in spite of the fact that 7 or 8 servicemen allegedly attacked the woman, Powell and three others were the only ones brought to trial. It was further pointed out that the counsel appointed by the court to defend Powell apparently made little effort to introduce into evidence the defendant's contentions as to the events taking place on the night of the alleged rape.

The prosecutrix, it was emphasized, was an infamous prostitute who was allowed to ply her trade, unhampered by army authorities, within a few yards of the barracks of hundreds of Negro soldiers. The responsibility, therefore, for such occurrences, even if true, should rest upon army authorities as well as upon the soldiers themselves.

It was asserted that the prosecution did not sustain their burden of proving Powell's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, and it was requested that his conviction be reversed with a view toward allowing him to re-enlist in the armed forces and honorably terminate his services to his country.

WAR ON SCHOOL JIM CROW
MAPPED BY OHIO NAACP 1/17/46

Columbus, O.--A state-wide legal battle to halt the spread of Jim Crow schools in Ohio and abolish those already in existence was drawn up here January 11-12 by delegates from most of the 31 NAACP branches in the state.

State President Maynard Dickerson of Youngstown presided over the meeting in the Spring Street YMCA here and conferences were held by Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the NAACP with lawyers and laymen on the situation in their communities.

It was reported that segregated schools are in existence in Dayton, Xenia, Hamilton, Oxford, and Chagrin Falls. The legal committee of the state conference of branches will investigate all cases and was given the power to institute suit in cases it deemed to be important. Indications are that suits will be filed in Chagrin Falls, Xenia, and Hamilton.

Plans for raising a fund of $10,000 to finance the cases will be drawn by the state executive committee of the NAACP at a meeting in the near future. The committee will also employ a full time executive to coordinate education, publicity and fund-raising, and appoint active and enlarged education and publicity committees.

The Ohio campaign against segregated schools will have the full cooperation of the national office legal staff of the NAACP, Mr. Marshall announced.

NAVY SAYS IT HAS NO
POLICY ON MARRIAGES 1/17/46

New York--In answer to an inquiry by the NAACP, the Navy department, through H. Struve Hensel, acting secretary of the Navy, states that is has no policy on interracial marriages. The NAACP had relayed to the War and Navy departments complaints from Negro fighting men overseas that marriages were being forbidden by the two department. Mr. Hensel's letter to Walter White said:

"The following factors govern the marriages of all Naval personnel in such circumstances:

"1. The laws of the country in which the marriage is to take place.

"2. Certain qualifying restrictions, such as waiting periods, established by the various area commanders for the protection of United States military personnel themselves.

"Other than the above, the Navy does not concern itself with the question of eligibility of Naval personnel for marriage with persons of foreign citizenship in foreign countries."

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PRESIDENT

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April 6, 1946

Mr. Emory Jackson, President
Conference of Alabama Branches
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
P. O. Box 1968
Birmingham, Alabama

GLAD FOR MR. TWITTY TO TAKE PART IN CONFERENCE AT DOTHAN.

Guy B. Johnson

Paid

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CONFERENCE OF ALABAMA BRANCHES
OF THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

April 2, 1946

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Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy Jonhson, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, North East
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

On April 20-21, 1946 the Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches will hold its second annual Conference in Dothan, Alabama. We shall be very happy to have Mr. W. B. Twitty, your Alabama representative, to appear on Panel Programs and as a feature speaker during this Conference. I talked with Mr. Twitty today and the suggestion is agreeable with him.

Mr. Twitty is familiar with problems of racial tensions and the needs of Veterans in Alabama. Our Conference will be concerned with these two problems and others. For that reason we shall be very anxious for you to cooperate with us by permitting him to participate in this Conference. I also talked with Mr. Twitty with reference to the radio program of Mr. Hugh DuBose which is of a nature that probably will foment violent racial incidents if not checked. I hope to be able to send you a file on some of the material Mr. DuBose is using. Mr. DuBose is also running for Congress against Luther Patrick on a "White Supremacy" platform.

Please let me have your ~~decision~~ decision with reference to Mr. Twitty's attending the Conference so that I may include his name in our printed program which will soon go to press.

Yours truly,

Emory O. Jackson

Emory O. Jackson, President
Conference of Alabama Branches NAACP

EOJ/nvd

NAACP

GI SENTENCED FOR ALLEGED
RAPE GETS SENTENCE REDUCED 7-3-46

New York, July 3rd--The NAACP Legal Department has been informed that the sentence of Samuel Hill has been reduced from life imprisonment to ten years and restoration to duty has been recommended.

Samuel Hill was tried by General Court-Martial sitting at APO 565 on the 7th and 8th days of March, 1945, for allegedly having committed the crime of rape upon a native woman. At the request of his family, the NAACP petitioned the Secretary of War for clemency in his behalf. The petition pointed out that the conviction and sentence were unwarranted and unlawful.

Hill has been transferred from a Federal penitentiary to a disciplinary barracks at Ft. Massoula, Montana, where he will be able to obtain reassignment within a few months if he makes an exemplary record.

NAACP CONCLUDES
HISTORIC 37TH CONFERENCE 7-3-46

Cincinnati, July 3rd--In a precedent shattering move action was taken at the 37th Annual Conference of NAACP branches paving the way for political action by the largest minority group in the world. More than 700 delegates representing 1,001 branches with 530,000 members indorsed a plan which would provide for a rating of candidates for national, state and local office. The rating system is expected to serve as a guide for Negro voters, in their selection of candidates who are in sympathy with Negro and minority aspirations. This is especially significant in view of the fact that there are many thousands of Negroes throughout the South who may now vote as a result of the historic NAACP victory in the Texas Primary Case handed down by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The resolution on Political Action was adopted after the Board of Directors suggested the need for such action. A committee was selected, three members by the Board and three from conference delegates, to study the feasability of political action with particular emphasis on the system of rating both for local chapters and for the national office.

The Committee according to Walter White will be charged with "studying dangers inherent in political action of such nature."

In addition to the annual awarding of the Spingarn Medal to Thurgood Marshall for his distinguished accomplishments in the U. S. Supreme Court which was broadcast on a coast-to-coast network, the Cincinnati branch played host to a group of nationally famous speakers whose statements received national coverage in press and radio. Chester Bowles, recently resigned Stabilization Director, who was scheduled to speak at the closing session at Nippert Stadium on Sunday June 30, could not leave Washington. Mr. Bowles sent a lengthy message which was read to the 6000 seated in the stands by Theodore Berry, president of the Cincinnati branch. Max Lerner, distinguished political columnist and radio commentator spoke in Bowles' place.

Other speakers during the five day sessions included Robert W. Kenny, Attorney General of California, who presented the Spingarn Medal to Mr. Marshall, Dr. Frank Horne housing expert, Horace Cayton; Joseph Kluchesky, American Council on Race Relations; Archibald Carey Jr., Chicago; UNRRA Chief, Fiorello H. LaGuardia; Jesse O. Dedmon, Veterans Affairs, NAACP; Captain E. Frederic. Morrow; Earl Dickerson; Charles Houston; Walther Reuther; Daisy Lampkin and Walter White.

Among resolutions passed by the delegates were Segregation; OPA; Colonial Peoples; Veterans Affairs; Housing; Labor and Employment; Racial and Religious Tensions; Political Action; Memberships, Branch and National Procedure.

(continued)

Walter White, in the closing speech of the Conference, congratulated President Truman for his veto of the emasculated O.P.A. bill and called on the entire NAACP membership to refrain from purchasing all but the utmost necessities in consumer goods now skyrocketing alarmingly. He called upon the delegates to return to organize their branches in what would amount to a purchasers boycott.

Excerpts from some of the resolutions follow:

O. P. A.

The membership of the NAACP is fully cognizant of the fact that if the Congress does not extend the OPA, they will be plunged into a period of unemployment, hunger and misery such as they have not faced in the history of America. Because of their slim margin of economic security, the Negro people have perhaps a larger stake than any other group of Americans in the prevention of inflation. We will be the first to be wiped out in an inflation—and we therefore call upon the Congress of the United States, the responsible leaders of all political parties, and the President of the United States to act immediately to secure the passage of an act extending the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 in its present form until June 30, 1947.

COLONIAL PEOPLES

Colonialism has been a persistent cause of war in our time. The ownership of colonies, the monopoly of their raw materials, the enslavement of their labor are constant obstacles to a free and peaceful world. The political and economic freedom and advancement of the colonial peoples are inescapably of vital concern to the peace and well-being of the international community.

We therefore call on the United Nations, in its own interest, and appeal to the conscience of mankind to proceed with all speed toward the implementation of the trusteeship and non-self-governing territories provisions of the Charter, not only for former mandates but for all colonies and possessions of all nations.

We vehemently protest the impudent demand of the Union of South Africa for annexation of Southwest Africa, by a country which of all nations in the world has proven itself shamelessly incompetent to treat darker peoples decently or even with elementary justice.

We condemn the action of Union of South Africa legalizing the vicious, degrading and discriminatory practices against the natives and Indian peoples. We urge the Security Council of the United Nations to accept jurisdiction of the complaint presented by the Government of India against the Union of South Africa.

We commend the efforts of the black folk in British West Africa to secure civil freedom and political power.

We commend the trade union movement everywhere, but especially in the West Indies and West Africa.

We congratulate Burma, Indonesia and India on their approaching emancipation from European domination.

VETERANS

1.

The policy of segregation practised by the Veterans Administration is one of the most disappointing developments in the post-war era. The precedent of non-segregation as established during the war by service hospitals and the Veterans Administration should follow this policy. We request and strongly urge that President Truman and General Bradley integrate qualified Negro personnel in every phase, on every level and in every geographical region of the Veterans Administration.

(continued)

VETERANS (cont'd)

2.

We strongly urge Congress to amend the Servicemens Readjustment Act to empower the Veterans Administration to deny the admission of veterans into any educational institution which does not accept the enrollment of all veterans regardless of race, creed, color or national origin and to furthur empower the Veterans Administration to deny a contract to any business establishment, industry, or commercial enterprise which discriminates in its acceptance of veteran trainees upon the same basis. We strongly urge that the present system of allowing the Veterans Administration to sit as judge and jury on veterans claims be abolished, and the servicemens readjustment act be amended to allow the veteran who was denied a claim by the Veterans Administration to present his appeal from their decision before an impartial and independent board of appeals.

HOUSING

The Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill, presently before the House of Representatives Banking and Currency Committee, provides a much needed long range housing program based upon sound priniciples of federal aid to local communities. Passage of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill (S 1592) is of vital importance to all Americans. Negro citizens of America are the worst housed of all Americans and therefore this body pledges itself to work to secure bi-partisan support of this measure both nationally and locally.

LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT

Economic Security

We believe that the economic security of the American people must be founded upon full employment, and that appropriate and effective legislation must be enacted promptly on national and state levels to aid this goal. We condemn the program of the National Assocaition of Manufacturers in trying to prevent the achievement of full employment legislation.

Support for Southern Organization Drive

The NAACP recognizes that the future welfare of the colored workers and other minorities is necessarily interwoven with the progress of all workers in America. We heartily endorse the program of the CIO and AF of L to organize the workers of the South. We urge the NAACP branches in that section to campaign actively in support of the organizational drive; that they urge colored workers to join whichever union is best fitted in a local situation.

The CIO and AF of L southern drive must be successful in order that workers may enjoy full participation in trade unions. We urge bot unions to project their campaigns for the good of all workers, irresp tive of race; we furthur urge that the campaigns be conducted without rancor, smear or propaganda against either organization. Complete unity is essential to success in the southern drive. Anti-union forces will seize upon disunity to weaken or destroy organized labor in the South.

Collective Bargaining

We endorse without reservation the right of collective bargaining by democratically organized labor unions.

We condemn the hasty and ill-advised pronouncement of President Truman to curb the right to strike by the threat to induct strikers into the Armed Forces. Such action would suppress and ultimately destroy the rights of free labor. We commend the President for his action vetoing the Case Bill. We call upon him to veto another anti-labor measure, the Hobbs Bill.

(The End)

NAACP Bulletin

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
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EDWIN C. BERRY
OLIVER E. SMITH
FRANK WARD
SYLVIA RAY
CLIFFORD WALKER
REV. J. F. SMITH
NELS PETERSON
MARIE SMITH
JUANITA JOHNSON
ALICE PLYMPTON
GEORGE BROWN
RUTH HAEFNER
MARY M. DUNCAN

Vol. II, No. 1 June, 1946

Ratio For Democracy

THE photo-quiz question appearing in the Pioneer Weekly (Monroe Sweetland, Publisher) for June 6, was "Do you think Oregon should pass a civil rights bill, forbidding discrimination in public places on a basis of race religion or nationality?" Four persons answered the question affirmatively, and one said no.

Our guess is that the editor of the Capital Journal, Salem, Oregon, would like that ratio changed. We base our opinion on the following editorial appearing in the Capital Journal, Tuesday, April 16, 1946:

"USING REVERSE ENGLISH

"There is a refreshing note to the tactics used by the Oregon State Hotel Association in addressing candidates for legislative seats concerning their attitude on legislation likely to be proposed. Instead of questionnaires asking the would-be lawmakers to commit themselves in regard to their attitude on such proposals, the hotelmen urge the candidates to keep an open mind on all bills until they come up for discussion on the floor of one house or the other.

"Letters sent out to candidates by the Methodist Federation for Social Work and the hotel association recently illustrate the two methods of lobbying. In a letter asking the attitude of all candidates toward the so-called 'civil rights' bill (negro equality), for which it has been an active sponsor in the past, the Methodist federation pleads an interest 'in knowing what you suggest in the way of legislation, as at least a partial solution to the discriminatory practices which now exist in Oregon, especially in employment and the engagement facilities.'

"They ask that in the 'interests of good government' each one outline his attitude toward one or more proposals that may come before the legislature without knowing what the exact issues will be. Contrast the federation's demands to the hotelmen's manner of approaching the candidates on the same question, civil rights, which the latter have always opposed. Concerning the matter of preelection commitments they assert:

" 'The Oregon State Hotel Association has gone on record unanimously as condemning such a practice, regardless of from whom such a questionnaire might be sent, feeling that any candidate worthy of election will insist on using his own judgment in voting on any measure that may be introduced after he has had an opportunity to hear facts and arguments presented by both sides of any controversial subject and will not have his hands tied either by hopes of securing votes for himself or by fear of political punishment.'

"Considering the implications of opposition at the polls for those who do not see eye-to-eye with the Methodist group, and the expression of the hotelmen of their confidence in 'the moral courage and self-respect' exhibited by candidates in resisting pressure to commit themselves in advance, which approach to the candidate would you judge to be most successful in winning support or opposition to a legislative proposal? It is our offhand reaction to agree with the hotelmen in extending their belief that the great majority of Oregon voters are opposed to 'intimidation of candidates for public office;' that the candidate who makes such commitments invites suspicion of being all things to all men, and a true champion of none."

* * *

Publicity Committee

Ruth Haefner, Chairman

RUTH HAEFNER was speaker at the Eugene Women's City Club luncheon April 25. Miss Haefner outlined a program of action under the subject, "Things to Do Now." The following ten points were emphasized in her talk:

1. A "Crisis" subscription for at least one school and the public library in every county.
2. A poll of the candidates to the state legislature on the rights of minorities; especially State F.E.P.C. and Civil iRghts. Publicize the answers.
3. Request Hon. Harris Ellsworth (Congressman from the 4th District) to sign discharge petition 4 so that F.E.P.C. Bill, HR 2232 may be brought to the floor of the house for a vote.
4. Form a Committee of Citizens from Lane county to wait upon the Governor in regard to the appointment of a State Interracial Committee.
5. Name a Chairman for the Christian Social Relations Committee for the Eugene Council of Church Women.
6. Make it a point to see that the truth about minorities is taught in the public schools and colleges. (Exchange of professors of minority groups).
7. Arrange for distribution of current and future reprints from writings of such authors as Lillian Smith and Pearl Buck.
8. Plan reviews of books of social significance: Living Book Reviews in connection with the Drama department of schools, and parent-teacher groups.
9. Intergrate the Minorities into community organizations such

as the Audobon Society, YMCA, YWCA, American Legion Post. Support the program of the N.A.A.C.P.

10. Secure the services of the authorities to analyse community tensions and prescribe a remedy from such organizations as the Commission on Community Inter Relations of the American Jewish Congress, 212 West 50th St., New York.

* * *

Information Needed On Veteran Housing

MAYOR RILEY'S Emergency Committee for Veterans Housing is seeking reliable information as to the veterans' needs in the Portland area so that it can determine how best to assist in solving the housing shortage.

The committee was set up at the request of Wilson Wyatt, National Housing Expeditor, to evaluate and act upon building priorities and material shortages in Portland.

QUESTIONNAIRE

(Please fill out and return promptly to Robt. N. Joyner, Pres. N.A.A.C.P., Portland Branch, 1415 N. Williams Ave., Portland 12, Oregon.)

Do you intend to build a home in the metropolitan area?

Yes_____. No_____.

If so, what size? (floor area)_____sq. ft.

Have you a lot or land available? Yes_____. No_____.

What price can you afford?_____

Location of land_____
In or outside city limits

Is this land served by utilities and street improvements?

Yes_____. No_____.

Sewer	Yes_____.	No_____.
Water	Yes_____.	No_____.
Gas	Yes_____.	No_____
Electricity	Yes_____.	No_____.
Pavement	Yes_____.	No_____.

Is transportation available? Yes_____. No_____.

Are you employed regularly? Yes_____. No_____.

Please check below:

Veteran_____. Non-Veteran_____.

Remarks:

(Signed)_____
(This questionnaire will be confidential.)

* * *

Well Done

ON June 6, assembled in their annual Conference at Forest Grove, the 47 Congregational-Christian Churches of Oregon passed a resolution in favor of the proposed State Fair Employment Practices Bill sponsored by the Methodist Federation of Social Service. Unanimous support was previously pledged at a departmental meeting for Social Action, at which 40 persons were present. At its monthly meeting on June 2, the committee for Social Action of First Congregational Church, Irving Enna, Chairman, also pledged support.

The Congregational Conference also passed a resolution supporting HR 5454, which would stay deportation of Japanese aliens for the six months granted European or other merchants and students whose status here was affected by war. (NAACP should make itself vocal on this issue, and on the right of naturalization for legal resident aliens of Japanese ancestry on the same basis proposed for other "ineligible" groups, viz: Filipinos and Hindus. Particularly should we call for citizenship for the parents of the 23,000 Nesei who have served so valiantly in the army of the United States.)

In Toronto, Canada, Judge Mackay recently invalidated a deed restriction, barring transfer of property to Jewish Canadians, ruling it as a violation of public policy. To define public policy the Judge drew upon the San Francisco charter of the United Nations, which carries the promise that the peoples of the world will "practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors." (For complete text of this decision write for copy of "A VICTORY FOR DEMOCRACY". Address The Canadian-Jewish Congress, Central Division, 150 Beverly Street, Toronto, Ontario.)

* * *

Letter From Norway

LEST you neglect your obligation to millions of people who are dying from starvation and exposure in war ravaged countries we print a personal letter from Norway.

"Have received your letter of March 8th and the package you mentioned. It arrived in good condition and was a great surprise — especially to get an American package.

"I do not know a single person in the United States and to get something from an unknown person makes the pleasure double.

"I had a little of everything to contend with during the war so such pleasures encourage me to go on. August, 1943, my husband and I were arrested by the Gestapo and condemned to 8-15 years imprisonment, in spite of the fact we were to have a baby soon and had a little one at home.

"We were sent to Germany where our baby was born but died in six weeks.

"April, 1945, my husband and I met again in Sweden, having heard nothing from each other during the two years. He was in very bad condition and died of T.B. September, 1945.

"My two brothers-in-law were shot and my sister sent to Germany. When we arrived home our country was in ruins. Suffering was intense but my lot was one of thousands so I must not complain, for time heals everything. I've regained my health and some of my strength and am able to take care of my four-year-old daughter.

"We of the North are used to hard life. It's a matter of honor for us. We have won and Norway is ours again and the victory saves our children from slavery, so I send my heartiest thanks and greetings." R. J., Vestervag, Vardo Norway.

* * *

Youth Group

Mrs. Marie Smith, Adviser

(The following is a talk made at the graduating class of Sabin High School by Travis Johnson, Membership Chairman of the Youth Group.)

"Naturally graduating is just as important to me as anyone else, but it is only the beginning. There are even greater heights for us to find in some type of college or university. It gives me great pleasure and feeling of dignity to know that I am graduating from a standard school where there is cooperation and equality . . . where education is for anyone who has the will to seek it.

"Speaking on behalf of the other graduates of my race, it gives us the opportunity to carry on the fight for equality in fields of endeavor for all people throughout the United States or even throughout the world. We are proud to know that we have the opportunity to represent our race and through right education play a part in bringing to the world a higher standard so that tomorrow everyone may receive the opportunity of education. You have to have education before you can fight the world menaces of poverty, crime and disease, so I urge all of the world's youth of all races, creeds or color to proceed with their education.

"The future world will depend upon men and women who know what to do and how to do it. We, the members of the graduating class of '46, have reached a goal which was a long one. As we arrive at the point, the view of what lies ahead is so vast, so all-inclusive that for the moment we are somewhat speechless. First of all we must pause to set our guide posts for the next journey that we must all take for we cannot remain still at this point. We must go on.

"He profits most who serves his fellowman. To fellow-members of my graduating class, to members of my own race, this can be a great marker to guide us along the trail of tomorrow. By precept and example in the service of our fellowman we can bring our race a greater equality and justice. The journey of a thousand miles begins with the first step and I think the first step should be in tune to the knowledge that "He who profits most serves best."

* * *

Race Relations Institute

THE third annual Institute of Race Relations of the American Missionary Association will convene at Fisk for a three-week period from July 1 to July 20. A distinguished group of top national figures from the fields of government, religion, social service, education, press, radio and industry and labor will constitute the Institute's leadership. Following an initial period of orientation in the scientific background of race and race relations, the Institute will resolve itself into seminars and panels to work out practical action programs for harmonious group living.

Juanita L. Johnson is being sent as their delegate by the Portland Branch.

The Portland Branch purchased a scholarship ticket to the International Institute at Reed College, which was used by several members.

* * *

REGISTER now to vote in November election. Registrations taken until October 5. Don't wait until the last minute to exercise this valuable privilege.

State F.E.P.C. First Step Toward Economic Justice

"All things therefore whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do ye also unto them: for this is the law and the prophets." (Matthew 7:12)

WILL you help make Oregon a State in which we can say truly that Christianity and Democracy are vitally alive? The Methodist Federation for Social Service puts this leaflet in your hands with the belief that you, too, realize that the cooperation of all Christian, Democratic, and Progressive forces are necessary if we are to stem the tides of race hatreds and intolerance.

THE TASK WILL NOT BE EASY! OPPOSING FORCES HAVE ALREADY CHALLENGED US!

The kinds of lives we shall be allowed to live, the hopes and rights of our children and friends, depend largely on legislation passed in our law-making halls. In turn, legislation, good or bad, is determined to a great extent by the ideals and principles possessed by our legislators. Yet when we attempted to determine how the candidates felt concerning legislation which might partially solve discriminatory practices in employment, we were confronted with a typical reaction.

Below is our letter to the candidates. Following is an editorial from the Capital Journal, Salem, Ore., April 16.

The people of Oregon are becoming increasingly aware that the time has arrived when some specific action should be taken to insure the fundamental rights of our citizens who are members of a minority group. We feel you will agree that the interests of good government can best be served when the voters have a clear understanding of the candidates' opinions concerning issues which have a distinct bearing on the future welfare of our state.

We are vitally interested in knowing what you suggest in the way of legislation, as at least a partial solution to the discriminatory practices which now exist in Oregon, especially in employment and the engagement facilities.

We would appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

"USING REVERSE ENGLISH

"There is a refreshing note to the tactics used by the Oregon State Hotel Association in addressing candidates for legislative seats concerning their attitude on legislation likely to be proposed. Instead of questionnaires asking the would-be lawmakers to commit themselves in regard to their attitude on such proposals, the hotelmen urge the candidates to keep an open mind on all bills until they come up for discussion on the floor of one house or the other.

"Letters sent out to candidates by the Methodist Federation for Social Work and the hotel association recently illustrate the two methods of lobbying. In a letter asking the attitude of all candidates toward the so-called 'civil rights' bill (negro equality), for which it has been an active sponsor in the past, the Methodist federation pleads an interest 'in knowing what you suggest in the way of legislation, as at least a partial solution to the discriminatory practices which now exist in Oregon, especially in employment and the engagement facilities.'

"They ask that in the 'interests of good government' each one outline his attitude toward one or more proposals that may come before the legislature without knowing what the exact issues will be. Contrast the federation's demands to the hotelmen's manner of approaching the candidates on the same question, civil rights, which the latter have always opposed. Concerning the matter of preelection commitments they assert:

" 'The Oregon State Hotel Association has gone on record unanimously as condemning such a practice, regardless of from whom such a questionnaire might be sent, feeling that any candidate worthy of election will insist on using his own judgment in voting on any measure that may be introduced after he has had an opportunity to hear facts and arguments presented by both sides of any controversial subject and will not have his hands tied either by hopes of securing votes for himself or by fear of political punishment.'

"Considering the implications of opposition at the polls for those who do not see eye-to-eye with the Methodist group, and the expression of the hotelmen of their confidence in 'the moral courage and self-respect' exhibited by candidates in resisting pressure to commit themselves in advance, which approach to the candidate would you judge to be most successful in winning support or opposition to a legislative proposal? It is our offhand reaction to agree with the hotelmen in extending their belief that the great majority of Oregon voters are opposed to 'intimidation of candidates for public office;' that the candidate who makes such commitments invites suspicion of being all things to all men, and a true champion of none."

We believe that all citizens might well feel cause for alarm in the suggestion that we should not attempt to ascertain candidates' opinions prior to election.

Perhaps the time is pertinent to decide for ourselves what a "Representative Government" is.

Also, we would like to point out that we are not thinking in terms of Negro Equality exclusively, as was implied in the editorial. Our letter did not refer to any specific race or group of people. We are interested impartially in securing justice for all peoples, whatever their race, color, creed, or national origin.

—o—

JOIN US!

Together let's make the words from our pulpits, the lessons from our Sunday Schools mean something.

—o—

The inalienable right to work and freedom granted by our Constitution has been implemented by basic law in other progressive states. We, too, can secure an F.E.P.C.

THE OREGON METHODIST FEDERATION FOR SOCIAL SERVICE

(Printed in 100% Union Shop)

VANCOUVER, WASH. BRANCH N.A.A.C.P.

MILL PLAIN CENTER
McLOUGHLIN HEIGHTS, VANCOUVER, WASH.

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June 1946 **No. 12**

The President's Monthly Report

MARK A. SMITH, President

I. The subject of the month in Vancouver is "Political Action." The Branch is taking the stand of the National Organization. The National Association's position is strictly that of a non-partisan observer in all political contests.

The Vancouver Branch, however, has resolved:

1. To see that Colored citizens qualify as voters by registering according to law.
2. To keep the record of all incumbents and all candidates in order to be able to vote intelligently at every election.
3. To publish these records with such promises for the future as can be obtained and
4. We shall support only the "best qualified" candidates.

Our yardstick for "best qualified" candidates is the following:

1. That they favor organized labor and the development of skilled labor among Negroes in every field of organized labor at equal wages and with equal chances of promotion according to their merit.
2. That they favor non-discrimination in civil service examinations and appointments in government service and in all other tax supported jobs.
3. That they favor a fair employment practices act in industry.
4. That they oppose restrictive covenants in housing because of race, color or creed.
5. That they favor slum clearance and the prohibition of ghettos.
6. That they favor a strong state civil rights law.
7. That they favor a national health program.
8. That they favor price control.
9. That they favor an interracial committee on civic unity and race relations.
10. That they favor Federal low cost housing where privately built housing is not available.
11. That they favor a Columbia Valley Authority.

II. This month youth had its day. We had youths in graduating classes of practically every school in the area. Thanks to young Johnnie W. Parker, graduate of Vancouver High, for his formal invitation to the exercises. We saw many of our boys among the members of the school boy patrol. Sheriff Robert E. Brady presented certificates of award to to these boy patrolmen, and a combined banquet and skating party was staged in their honor at Holcombs skating rink. CONGRATULATIONS to Holcombs rink for their recognition, though belated, that segregation is unnecessary.

Although classed as jitterbugs at the Hi-Jinks Jamboree, our youthful representatives of the dance proved themselves true artists.

III. The NAACP Veterans Committee under the guidance of Andrew L. Yancey, chairman, boasts of having aided some twenty odd ex-servicemen to make community adjustments and to have encouraged several to take out memberships in the National American Veterans Committee (A.V.C.), at present the nation's most liberal and progressive veterans organization. Notice has come to this office that Master Sgt. Amos Nolund recently placed on the retired list at Ft. Hamilton has set out with his wife to make Vancouver their home. Welcome to our community, Mr. and Mrs. Nolund.

IV. The social entertainment committee with L. C. Slider and W. J. Parker in charge staged an impressive benefit dance for funds for the education committee's activities Monday evening, May 27th. It was a gala affair.

V. On Friday evening May 31, officials of the Branch met with officials of the Vancouver Civic Unity League in an informal party given by Mr. and Mrs. George Helliwell in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Grossman, of Fontana, California. Dr. Grossman is with the Permanente Foundation and Mrs. Grossman, a writer, is a former editor of the Civic Unity League's monthly newsletter.

VI. Nine ministers of the Portland-Vancouver Area assisted in the installation of Rev. Moses Guy as pastor of the Mill Plain Community Center on Sunday afternoon, May 26. The entire membership of the Branch turned out to pay homage to the stalwart leader of its Labor and Industry Committee.

VII. W. Irving Jones, Education Committee Chairman, was in the news by way of special mention from Charlie Cherokee of the Chicago Defender for Jones' stand for his political beliefs. Chairman Jones is County Committeeman for H district, and NAACP delegate to the Clark County Citizens Legislative Committee.

VIII. The Branch President was an invited guest and speaker before the Annual May Fellowship Tea of the Vancouver Council of Church Women held at the St. Lukes Parish House May 10. He shared speaking honors with Senora Victoria MacCaulley of Mexico and Miss Lilly Kobyoshi, a young Nisei from Portland.

IX. When one of the investigators queried a local restaurant owner concerning his alleged refusal to serve persons of color, the restaurant owner told a frightful story of entering a local tavern that has had the reputation of catering only to Negroes and of being asked out of the place because he was white. Therefore he is taking his revenge out on even those Negroes who resent the tavern's policy. Discrimination! Segregation! is not a joke.

X. June regular meeting and educational program will take place Sunday, June 23, three to five p.m. in the Sun Room of the Mill Plain Community Center, McLoughlin Heights. Theme, "Voting for Good Government."

* * *

Let's Look At The Records

SENATOR HUGH B. MITCHELL

1. Voted in favor of FEPC appropriations.
2. Signed cloture petition to end FEPC Filibuster in Senate.
3. Voted in favor of OPA.
4. Voted for Henry A. Wallace and Aubrey W. Williams.
5. Voted favorably on returning USES to states.
6. Voted favorably on Extension of 2nd war powers act to facilitate reconversion.
7. Voted right on reciprocal trade agreements.
8. Voted right on Bretton Woods.
9. Voted right on Unemployment Insurance.
10. Voted right on United Nations.
11. Favors Columbia Valley Authority.

CONGRESSMAN CHARLES R. SAVAGE

1. Signed discharge petition on FEPC.
2. Signed Poll Tax discharge petition.
3. Voted to abolish Poll Tax.
4. Voted to discontinue Dies Committee.
5. Voted for Wallace and Full Employment.
6. Voted for OPA.
7. Voted against the May-Arenda Anti-Labor rule.
8. Voted right on pay raise for federal workers.
9. Voted against Smith Anti-labor committee.
10. Voted right on United Nations.
11. Fought "savagely" for Damp appropriation and public power.

STATE REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM H. JONES

1. Favored a $50 minimum old age pension.
2. Favored expansion of child health care centers.
3. Favored minimum wage act for employees engaged in interstate occupations.

4. Favored strengthening of the civil rights act to prevent unjust discrimination because of race, color or creed.
5. Favored increase of the teachers retirement fund.
6. Favored an increase in unemployment compensation.
7. Favored another judgeship for the county.
8. Favored public ownership of power acceptable to all groups.
9. Favored a postwar planning commission for study and planning of employment and rehabilitation.
10. Favored Fair employment practices.
11. Favors a Columbia Valley Authority.
12. Favors State Veteran's bonus.

—o—

Have you registered to vote yet Do it now! June 22 is the last day.

—o—

News And Views

THURGOOD MARSHALL, NAACP Special Counsel, was named the 31st recipient of the Spingarn medal awarded annually for highest achievement by a Negro. This noted lawyer received the 1946 award particularly for his work in the Texas Primary case which may have more far reaching influence than any other act in the ending of disfranchisement based upon race or color in this country. He has shown evidence that m[illegible] be accomplished by intelligently utilizing the available r[illegible] ery of law and government than to resort to other ill-[illegible] techniques. Under Mr. Marshall's leadership the legal s[illegible] the NAACP has won a brilliant succession of victories [illegible] tional courts.

In Vancouver, where our right to register and vote is unchallenged, in order to insure good government, we must utilize to the fullest this advantage. Those who have not already done so REGISTER NOW. After June 22 it will be too late.

According to none other than former Congressman Ramspeck of Georgia, Thomasina Johnson, new appointee in Labor department's USES, and a former AKA leader in the fight for the Federal Aid to Education bill, "is good" . . . "Yep, she's mighty good."

—o—

REMEMBER Mrs. Dora Gordon, the Negro country school teacher who 36 years ago in Jefferson county, Georgia, initiated the free hot lunch for children, but when the idea was turned down by everyone concerned, she carried on by begging the food, cooking and serving it herself? "She too was mighty good."

—o—

THE Delta Airlines of Jacksonville, Florida, asked for a "new deal" when they discovered that the Florida law required them either to furnish one of their new deluxe cabs for a Negro passenger or pay a two dollar fare to the Negro owned New Deal Cab Co., to transport the Negro passengers into town. Seems that when segregation hits the profits it hurts.

—o—

IT seems that the K.K.K. won't be able to hide behind the white sheets much longer when New York State's attorney is removing from office officials revealed to have connections with the clan and when Governor Arnall of Georgia chooses to be an American rather than a typical Georgia Gov'ner.

—o—

SIDNEY HILLMAN at his union's convention in Atlantic City (Amalgamated Clothing Workers) pledged organization of the South with no Jim Crow locals, support of FEPC and anti-poll tax bill and 65 cent minimum for all poorly paid workers. When a union like this says we are brothers they mean BROTHERS.

Clip This Coupon

I wish to become a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Name_____ Amt._____

Address_____

City_____ Zone_____ State_____

Send remittance to

W. J. Parker, Membership Chairman, Vancouver Branch, 1330 Wintler Drive, Bagley Downs.

Mrs. Mary M. Duncan, Membership Chairman, Portland, 2216 S. E. 37th.

Membership $1.00 per year; $2.50 with "Crisis."

IN MEMORIAM
PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES
Died May 3, 1946

Victim of malignant filibuster
chronic public indifference
amputation of appropriations

The fight for a permanent FEPC must go on!

(From Washington Report, June 1, 1946)

MARCOS LOPEZ, a Negro of Cape Verde Islands West Africa, accompanied Captain Robert Gray on his discovery of the Columbia River in 1792, which gave this territory to the U. S. Lopez was killed in a fight with the Indians when one of the latter tried to take his knife. We were together then against a common enemy, fighting to survive and to progress. A fight to survive and to progress is still on. We will fail when we could [illegible]cceed if we allow ultra narrow and petty differences to divide [illegible]ur efforts against the main issues. There are times when we [illegible]eem not to be of one accord but of several. There is always the [illegible]anger that when we are not together in our thoughts and deliberations we will not be together in our actions.

If we are to find solutions to the grave and major problems that confront all of us today, it is most necessary that we have the non-partisan, undivided cooperation of every last one of us.

—o—

Membership Committee

Mary M. Duncan, Chairman

THE annual membership drive, under the efficient direction of Mrs. Mary M. Duncan, came to a successful close Sunday, June 16. During the six weeks drive over 750 memberships have been reported. This number represents only a partial report, Mrs. Duncan announced, as reports from all those participating in the drive have not yet been received. A complete report will be made at the September meeting where awards will be given to the three captains obtaining the highest number of memberships. Mrs. Duncan also stated that though the Drive was officially closed, the membership committee would continue to secure memberships.

To N.A.A.C.P. Annual Conference

MR. GEO. L. THOMAS, Vice-President of the Portland Branch NAACP was on June 16, chosen as delegate to represent the Branch at the Annual Conference to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 26 through June 30. For the first time in its history the convention will be a legislative body whose recommendations will be binding upon the board of directors and national executive officers. Heretofore, the annual conference has been an advisory body; however, a new constitution adopted by the Association gives the delegates the power to determine program and policy on a par with the board of directors.

• • •

Committee Chairman—Note

All reports or items to be included in the May Bulletin must reach the Editor by July 7. Please send material to Juanita L. Johnson, 1516 N. E. Couch, Portland 14.

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Portland 13, Oregon

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14

Southern Regional Council Inc
710 Sherland Bldg
Atlanta 3. Georgia

July 23, 1946

Mr. Courtney Junius Smith, President
NAACP Youth Council
610 West Duval Street
Jacksonville 4, Florida

Dear Mr. Smith:

I have the letter of July 11 signed by you and Mr. Chester R. Cowart inviting me to speak for you on August 25.

I regret very much that my schedule through October 8 is very crowded. It includes a speaking engagement at Jacksonville on September 6.

Mr. Cowart mentioned this meeting some time ago and I had hoped to learn of the definite date in time to include it in my full program. Let us hope that I shall be able to serve you at some other time in the future. Your organization has done a grand job, and I wish for you continued usefulness and success.

With sincere regrets, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:jm

T. L. REDDING, PRESIDENT
MRS. MARGARET E. PAUL, SECRETARY

C. M. VAUGHT, TREASURER
DR. C. F. DUNCAN,
CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

JACKSONVILLE BRANCH

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

610 West Duval Street
Jacksonville 4, Florida
July 11, 1946

Ex. Comm. West
Be there Sept 6

Dr. Harold L. Triggs
Room 432
63 Auburn N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Triggs:

The Jacksonville Youth Council of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is planning for the Second Annual State-Wide Youth Meeting. The proposed dates are August 23-24-25. This program is an annual project, planned to stimulate interest among youth in the activities of the NAACP.

You will note on the inclosed copy of the proposed program that you have been selected as principal speaker at the Mass Meeting, 3:30 P.M. on Sunday Afternoon. The Council shall be glad to reimburse you for your traveling expenses. Will you kindly inform us as soon as possible if you will be able to be with us at this time? We shall be indeed proud if you can find it convenient to serve.

Very sincerely yours,

YOUTH COUNCIL NAACP

Courtney Junius Smith

Courtney Junius Smith, President

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A. N. WILLIAMS
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Mr. Walter White, Secretary
NAACP
20 West 40 Street
New York, New York

GLAD TO ATTEND MEETING ON AUGUST 6.

Guy B. Johnson

PAID

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WESTERN UNION

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SOUHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL= TU ATLANTA

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WILL YOU DESIGNATE AT LEAST ONE AND NOT MORE THAN TWO REPRESENTATIVES TO MEET AUDITORIUM WENDELL WILLKIE MEMORIAL BUILDING 20 WEST 40 STREET NEW YORK CITY, 10 AM., TUESDAY, AUGUST 6TH, TO CONFER ON PLANS FOR JOINT ACTION TO CHECK RISING TIDE OF MOB VIOLENCE SUCH AS QUADRUPLE LYNCHING IN GEORGIA, BLINDING OF NEGRO VETERAN AT AIKEN, S. C., COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE ASSAULT ON NEGROES LAST FEBRUARY AND INCITEMENT OF DANGEROUS RACIAL, RELIGIOUS AND SECTIONAL BIGOTRY BY TALMADGE, BILBO AND U KLUX KLAN. WISH TO EMPHASIZE THIS IS WORKING CONFERENCE TO DEVISE AND IMPLEMENT MOST EFFECTIVE METHODS OF ORGANIZATIONAL, GOVERNMENTAL AND PUBLIC ACTION ON FORCES OF BIGOTRY WHICH THREATEN ALL AMERICANS. PLEASE REPLY TO NAACP, 20 WEST 40 STREET BY TELEGRAM OR TELEPHONE LONGACRE 3-6890=

WALTER WHITE 20 WEST 40 STREET.

20 AM 6 20 40 3-6890 20 40.

RECEIVED
JUL 31 1946
Southern Regional Council

3:45PM

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

TENTATIVE PROGRAM OF POSSIBLE PROCEDURE AGAINST MOB VIOLENCE SUBMITTED FOR CONSIDERATION OF ORGANIZATION REPRESENTATIVES INVITED BY NAACP TO CONFERENCE AT WENDELL WILLKIE MEMORIAL BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6TH, 1946, - 10 A.M.

1) Appointment of delegation to confer with President Truman and Attorney-General Tom Clark.

2) Ask every church leader -- minister, rabbi and priest -- in the United States to preach special sermon and offer prayers against mob terrorism and oppression of minorities and to urge members of their congregation not only to refuse to join hate groups but to oppose actively spreaders of hate. Consider feasibility of having special day of prayer by churches of all denominations.

3) Ask each Chamber of Commerce, manufacturers association or employers association to take steps to activate their members against mob violence.

4) Ask each international and local union to intensify campaigns against any of their members joining hate groups or indulging in mob violence or to initiate such programs if none have been started.

5) Propose joint labor-mangement committee in each industrial area to work actively against violence and to remove tension by publicity, abolition of segregation and discrimination in employment and the enactment of such municipal, state or federal legislation as is necessary.

6) Consideration of resolution requesting Congress to reconvene and to enact federal anti-mob violence legislation.

7) Ask local units of national organizations to call upon Senators and Congressmen to discuss issues, to urge Senators to pledge to vote for cloture, to urge members of the lower House to sign the discharge petition for anti-lynching legislation if they have not already done so and to support proposals of Senator Wayne Morse to change rules of House and Senate on first day of session to prevent filibustering in Senate and throttling of legislation by House Rules Committee.

8) Urge newspaper and magazine editors and in particular radio and moving picture executives to give widest possible publicity in radio, films, articles, editorials and in other ways against mob violence.

9) Have organizations with branches in the various states to confer with their Governors and Attornies-General in order to stop any indication of mob violence or racial friction and to insure that their state police will handle such incidents, if occurring, with intelligence.

10) Appoint Executive Committee of 5 to 7 to implement this program, with power to appoint sub-committees.

Discussion

① Man from Civ. Rights Congress (Bloch?) wants "more rigorous" approach:
E.g. - get Tom Clark out!
- keep Bilbo from being seated

② George Weaver - C.S.O. - says
- laying all evil to Bilbo, etc., is merely skirting the edge of the basic trouble. We have thereby helped to elect Bilbo.

3. Max Yergan - Nat'l Negro Congress - says N.N.C. was in act of calling a meeting of this sort, but advised its invitees to attend this one.
- We face a nationwide "planned" reaction toward violence. Even this state (N.Y.) is in danger. E.g. Governor
- Don't set up a new organization, but let's all act, and perhaps have a coordinating committee.

4. Man from Negro Elks - Let's not have speeches all day. Get down to consideration of proposals

5. Etc. Etc. 40 mins. of argument about what kind of Com., whether actions here bind all the agencies, etc.

NAACP Release

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
MEET TO PLAN JOINT ACTION
ON WAVE OF TERROR IN SOUTH

August 8, 46

New York, August 8th--At a joint meeting called by the NAACP on August 6th at the Wendell Willkie Memorial Building, forty national organizations took steps for unified action against the rising tide of mob violence, as evidenced in South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and other states.

Arthur B. Spingarn, Chairman of the NAACP board, presided over the meeting. Speakers were Walter White, NAACP Executive Secretary, Oliver Harrington, Public Relations Counsel and Isaac Woodard, blinded Negro veteran. Woodard described his horrible experiences in a South Carolina town a few hours after his discharge from the service.

The group drew up a tentative program of procedure to stem recurrences of mob violence and voted to send telegrams to the President of the United States and to Attorney General Clark requesting them to throw the full force of the Federal Government to bring the lynchers before the bar of justice.

The organization representatives all pledged the unqualified support of their organizations and voted to form an Executive Committee to plan direct action in a campaign to publicize the dangers of race friction cropping up everywhere in the country, and to take steps in the various States to confer with Governors and Attorneys-General to insure the cooperation of the law in handling incidents, if they occur, with intelligence. A resolution requesting Congress to reconvene and to enact Federal anti-mob violence legislation was considered and joint labor-mangement committees in each industrial area were proposed to work actively to remove tension by publicity, abolition of segregation and discrimination in employment and enactment of such municipal, state or federal legislation as is necessary.

Organizations participating in the meeting were the NAACP, the Southern Regional Council, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, the YWCA (National Board), the YMCA (National Council), the American Jewish Congress, the American Jewish Committee, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the Council Against Intolerance in America, the Council for Democracy, CIO-PAC, AFL, National Negro Congress, National Citizens Political Action Committee, Civil Rights Congress, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the National Council of Negro Women, National Urban League, the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, the American Veterans Committee, the IBPOEW, National Education Association, National Lawyers Guild, National Medical Association, National Conference of Christians and Jews, Methodist Federation for Social Service, United Parents Association, National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, Americans United for World Organization, Union for Democratic Action, Friends of Democracy, Workers Defense League, Freedom House, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, League for Fair Play, Alpha Phi Alpha, American Council on Race Relations, Catholic Interracial Council, Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the American Civil Liberties Union.

YOUTH COUNCIL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

PROPOSED PROGRAM

SECOND ANNUAL STATE-WIDE YOUTH MEETING

Friday, August 23, 1946

9:00-A. M.	Registration	
9:30 A. M.	Devotion----------	Rev. Father Leonard
10:00-10:45 A. M.	General Meeting----------	Bishop H. Y. Tookes
11:00-11:45 A. M.	Meditation----------	Miss Cynthia Harper Mr. Neal Bland
12:00 P. M.	Luncheon	
2:00-4:00 P. M.	Seminar	

1. Youth and the Church---------- Rev. A. B. Coleman
2. Social and Moral Ethics---------- Mrs. Margaret Simms
3. Community Civic Responsibility------- Mrs. Francis Ewell
4. Economic and Vocational Opportunities in the South---------- Mrs. L. G. Coleman
5. What Youth Councils and Adult Branches can do to help each other---------- Mr. T. L. Redding

7:00-11:45 P. M.	Theater Party----------	Strand Theater

Saturday, August 24, 1946

9:00 A. M.	Devotion----------	Rev. Samuel Nesbitt
10:00-11:00 A. M.	Address----------	Dr. C. F. Duncan
11:05-12:00 P. M.	Business Meeting----------	Mrs. Vanchetta Cowart
	Reports of Youth Council Chapters Reports of 1945-1946 State Officers Election of 1946-1947 Officers	
12:30 P. M.	Beach Outing----------	American Beach

Sunday, August 25, 1946

9:00-11:00 A. M.	Sunday School and Out-Door Breakfast----------	City ZOO
3:30 P. M.	Mass Meeting---Address------	Dr. Harold L. Triggs

PRESS SERVICE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

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President

MARY WHITE OVINGTON
Treasurer

20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

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FOR RELEASE: September 13, 1946

NAACP POLITICAL ACTION PROGRAM ADOPTED

New York, September 12th--The tradition-shattering action taken at the 37th Annual Conference of NAACP branches, paving the way for political action, became a firmly established element in the Association's program when the NAACP Board of Directors accepted the recommendations of a special six-man committee which had been appointed to study the plan.

Particular emphasis was given that section of the special committee's report which provided safeguards for maintaining the non-partisan policies of the Association. Members of the committee, three of whom were elected by delegates representing more than 1,000 branches with a total membership of 535,000, and three by the NAACP Board of Directors, included Magistrate Joseph H. Rainey, Philadelphia; Attorney David M. Grant, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Channing H. Tobias; Mr. Palmer Weber and Arthur Spingarn, all of New York City. Also present at the meeting in New York's Wendell Willkie Memorial Building was the Association's Executive Secretary, Walter White.

It was clearly pointed out at the New York meeting that the Association does not endorse either a party or an individual associated with a party for election purposes. However, the politically influential membership was urged to examine issues and candidates. There was an implied realization in the committee's report that the membership in many instances would be more familiar with local situations. Local awareness would be further implemented, however, by a clarification of issues affecting Negroes and other minorities by experts in the National Office.

In the matter of ratings of candidates the National Office shall limit itself to giving full information on the voting records of Senators and Congressmen with particular emphasis on issues affecting Negroes. Since the National Office will not rate candidates on a state level, these candidates shall be judged on their relative positions where these issues are concerned. NAACP members will be kept in constant awareness of these issues primarily through the Association's regular publications, the Crisis magazine and a monthly tabloid, The Bulletin, copies of which go to NAACP members only. This program will apply to primaries as well as general elections.

The following resolutions were voted as recommendations to the Board of Directors by the Committee:

(1) That the Association go on record as not endorsing any political party or any individual because of party connections or affiliation.

(2) That the policy of the NAACP shall be that branches are urged to examine proposals, purely non-partisan in character as listed below, affecting local or state public issues and which require electorate approval; to take a position for or against such proposals within the Constitutional limits of the Association, unless good cause be presented why a position not be taken; and give active support to a position taken thereon.

(Continued)

To include such issues as:

(a) Proposals arising locally or state-wide by and through initiative and referendum.

(b) Bond issues.

(c) Charter and Constitutional Amendments.

Where proposal is state-wide, state conferences of branches, where they exist, are urged to determine and announce a position to be binding on all branches. Otherwise, some workable intra-state method should be devised for unified coordinated action after consultation with the National Office.

(3) That the National Board call a meeting of all representative Negro organizations to consider the question of focusing attention on issues that will come up for decision in the election of candidates in the fall and the importance of Negroes participating actively by registering and voting. Further recommended that advertisements and other material be carried in the press.

(4) That the Board call upon every branch to conduct a registration and voting drive.

(5) That an entire issue of the Bulletin be devoted to registration and voting.

(6) That the Board consider the use of staff assistants and preparation of material that would be of assistance to the local branches in the conducting of registration and turning-out-the-vote drives.

An indication of the far-reaching implications in the Association's newly adopted program may be found in the recently published analysis of the vote by which representative Roger C. Slaughter was defeated for renomination in Kansas City. According to an authoritative source, this analysis is being studied with unusual interest in both Republican and Democratic national headquarters.

According to this analysis, compiled by a member of the executive committee of the National Negro Publishers Association, Mr. Slaughter was beaten solely by Negro voters on the issue of his opposition to FEPC. The analysis further forecasts that the same resentment will be shown by Negroes toward other members of Congress, both Republicans and Democrats, whose records are "bad" on legislation involving the security and rights of minority groups. This forecast is further implemented by the fact that in addition to those voting areas where NAACP branches and members wield political influence, many thousands of Negroes are now going to the polls in areas where they have only recently been given the right to vote in the primaries by the NAACP victory in the U. S. Supreme Court in the historic Texas Primaries Case. A concerted drive is being planned as part of the NAACP Political Action Program to increase the registrations in these areas with the issues involved clearly defined.

NAACP ACTION FREES GI
SENTENCED TO 50 YEARS September 13, 1946

New York, Sep 13th--Sentenced by a prejudiced court-martial to fifty years at hard labor, Noel W. Greenidge is a free man today, as a direct result of the intervention of the NAACP Legal Staff. His period of confinement was entirely remitted and he was given an opportunity to reenlist in the service.

His letter to Franklin H. Williams, NAACP attorney, is typical of the many received by this office. Says Greenidge:

"Your efforts instilled in me the courage to see it through--and to retain the intense faith in this our country and the ideals for which it stands.

"Having laid aside the uniform which I wore proudly--and in which I was still the object of an insidious prejudice--I find the world I left changed, and yet unchanged. The Negro and other minorities apparantly still face the almost insuperable obstacle of national acceptance--and the necessity of forcing recognition of that portion of victory they won for their country."

FOR RELEASE - November 15, 1946

NAACP

NAACP URGES REPBULICANS
CONSIDER NEEDED LEGISLATION November 15, 1946

New York, Nov. 14th--Republican leaders meeting on November 14th to discuss procedure and legislative program for the Republican dominated 80th Congress, were urged by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to place on their agenda for critical consideration the passage of Federal legislation needed to guarantee the constitutional rights and safety of 15,000,000 Negroes and members of other minorities in America. The recommendations were outlined in a letter addressed to Senator Wallace H. White (R.-Maine) which was forwarded over the signature of Walter White, Executive Secretary of the NAACP.

In his letter Mr. White declared: "May we urge that there be placed on the agenda the following items:

1. Federal anti-lynching legislation to check the current and exceedingly dangerous wave of mob violence. We ask that the Republican Party pledge itself to support of Senator Wayne Morse's proposal to adopt rules on the first day of the new Congress to prevent filibustering in the Senate or the bottling up of legislation in the House Rules Committee. In any event, we urge the Republican Party to go on record to support cloture in the event of a filibuster against the anti-lynching bill or on items 2, 3 and 4 below.

2. Enactment of a federal Fair Employment Practice Commission as has already been pledged in the 1944 Republican Platform.

3. Passage of federal legislation to outlaw the poll tax.

4. Amendment of the Civil Rights Act to give greater power to the Department of Justice and other federal agencies to protect the basic civil rights of American citizens when the several states fail, refuse or neglect to guarantee such civil rights.

5. To deny a seat in the 80th Congress to Senator Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi for his open advocacy of mob violence to prevent Negro citizens from exercising their constitutional right to vote, his admitted membership in the Ku Klux Klan, and for his violation of federal statutes prohibiting the acceptance of certain campaign contributions, if investigations now underway by congressional committees prove these charges.

"May we also urge inclusion of provisions for federal aid to education, housing and the extension of social security."

The NAACP recommendations were expected to stimulate significant interest among Republican leaders in view of the traditional, non-partisan political nature of the Association whose 535,000 members represent a cross section of political party leanings. Mr. White has consistently warned leaders of both major parties of the profound effect the rapidly

(Continued)

growing Negro vote will have in the coming presidential election and in his HERALD TRIBUNE column of October 18th he stated..."There is constant emphasis...that the one unequivocal pledge made to Negroes in the 1944 Republican platform was that of support of a Federal anti-discrimination law. But Negroes know that 118 out of 183 Republican members of the House of Representatives refused or failed to sign a discharge petition to bring the F.E.P.C. out of the House Rules Committee. Had only 53 of the 118 signed, the necessary 218 signatures would have brought to the floor of the House the F.E.P.C. bill, where it would have passed by a better than 2-to-1 vote...

"How the Negro votes in 1948 will depend in a very large measure upon five crucial issues with which the Eightieth Congress will be confronted. If the Senate and House Republicans continue to play ball with the reactionary Southern Democrats as at the moment there seems to be every liklihood of their doing, any hope by the Republican Party that it will once again have the support of the crucial Negro vote might as well be abandoned. If on the other hand, the Republicans keep some of the promises they so eloquently and frequently make to Negroes, the present Negro resentment against the Bilbo-Talmadge-Rankin-Byrnes domination of the Democratic Party may develope into a force strong enough to decide who will occupy the White House and control Congress in 1948."

NOTE TO EDITORS: This story corrects the one dated January 9th in our regular release, which contained several errors.

FOR RELEASE:- January 11, 1947

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Southern Regional Council

NAACP OUTLINES
15-POINT PROGRAM
FOR 80TH CONGRESS

January 11, 1947

New York, Jan 11th--The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at its annual meeting, January 6th, looked to the new Congress with hope tempered with skepticism. Members of the Association, meeting for the thirty-eighth time, in the Wendell Willkie Memorial Auditorium, called for Congressional action on a fifteen-point legislative program recommended by Walter White, executive secretary, and designed "to strengthen the democratic system" and spread its benefits to all citizens.

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel, outlined a legal program for 1947 which will include intensified court action against "discriminatory registration practices."

The legislative program recommended by Mr. White follows:

1. A Federal anti-lynching bill.
2. Adequate Federal Civil Rights legislation.
3. A strong FEPC bill.
4. A bill to abolish the poll-tax.
5. A bill for federal aid to a low-cost housing program, with proper safeguards for the rights of minorities.
6. A bill amending immigration laws to reestablish lapsed quotas and otherwise permit displaced persons in Europe to enter the United States.
7. A bill to include domestics and agricultural workers under the Social Security Act.
8. A bill to provide Federal aid to the states for education, with proper safeguards for the rights of minority groups in states having separate school systems.
9. A minimum wage bill for workers producing goods for interstate commerce.
10. A national health bill.
11. A bill to prohibit the segregation of passengers in interstate travel.
12. A civil rights bill for the District of Columbia.
13. Abolition of the Wood-Rankin Committee on Un-American Activities.
14. Amendment of the Senate rules to invoke cloture against filibustering by a majority, instead of a two-thirds vote.
15. Maintenance of rent controls.

Four new members elected to the NAACP board of directors for three year terms ending December 31, 1949, were: Eric Johnston and Philip Murray, both of Washington, D.C.; Dr. George D. Flemmings, of Fort Worth, Texas and Dr. Nathan K. Christopher, of Cleveland, Ohio. Directors reelected were: Dr. Louis T. Wright, New York City; Hon. Charles E. Toney, New York City; Theodore Spaulding, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mary White Ovington, New York City; Dr. O. Clay Maxwell, New York City; Allen F. Jackson, Hartford, Conn.; Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, New York City and the Hon. Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kans.

N.A.A.C.P.

February 12, 1947

Mr. Walter White, Secretary
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Walter:

Thank you for your telegram concerning the anti-filibuster resolution, which arrived during my absence from the office.

Under our charter and official policies, we do not engage, as an agency, in any direct action to influence the Congress or the State Legislatures. Our members, as individuals, are of course free to express themselves in any way they wish, and I believe that a number of them have expressed themselves on this and other matters now pending in Congress.

With highest regards and best wishes,

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:r

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WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

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SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, ATT GUY JOHNSON=
63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLANTA GA=

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE IS CLEARLY DISTURBED THAT ONLY TWO ORGANIZATIONS, ITSELF AND NATIONAL MARITIME UNION, TESTIFED BEFORE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION IN SUPPORT OF S.RES. 25, 30, 32 AND 39, SO-CALLED ANTI-FILIBUSTER RESOLUTIONS. HEARINGS FOR PROPONENTS CLOSED YESTERDAY. HOWEVER, WE HOPE AND VIGOROUSLY URGE THAT YOU WILL SEND TELEGRAM TO SENATOR KENNETH S. WHERRY, SUB-COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, URGING FAVORABLE REPORT ON ANTI-FILIBUSTER RESOLUTION AND ASKING THAT YOUR TELEGRAM BE MADE PART OF OFFICIAL RECORD. PLEASE SEND US COPY OF WHATEVER TELEGRAM YOU SEND=

WALTER WHITE N A A C P.

S.RES 25 30 32 39 WHERRY N A A C P.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

FOR RELEASE - March 21, 1947

NAACP

NAACP CASE AGAINST
TEXAS UNIV. TO OPEN March 21, 1947

Austin, Tex., Mar 20th--Hearings on Heman Sweatt's demand for admission to the University of Texas Law School are scheduled to begin in this city on Wednesday, March 26th, with Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, famed for his tradition-shattering civil rights victories in the United States Supreme Court, heading a battery of NAACP attorneys. Nationwide attention will be focused on the Civil Court of Appeals of Texas as the Attorney General of Texas and his staff, defending the University of Texas, attempts to establish the legality of the tradition-bound university's barring of Negro students.

The NAACP action seeking a writ of mandamus, was filed in the local state court in Austin on May 16, 1946. In June of that year the lower court entered an order that the University, in denying admission to Sweatt in the absence of an equal, separate law school, denied Sweatt the equal protection of laws under the Constitution of the United States. The presiding judge, however, stayed for six months the operation of the decree, pending the establishment of a separate but equal school. On December 17, 1946, the State of Texas filed a motion alleging that a separate school had been established and on the basis of this motion, the court denied the writ of mandamus and an appeal was immediately taken to the civil court of appeals of Texas.

In opposing the stand taken by the Texas Attorney General, the NAACP brief takes the position that before a state may allege a right to segregation, the state must first show the existence of facilities completely equal in all respects to the facilities offered white students. The brief also makes a direct attack on what it terms the legal "fiction" and "judicial myth" of separate but equal facilities. The brief further alleges that: "There is of course a dictionary difference between the terms of segregation and discrimination. In actual practice, however, this difference disappears. Those states which segregate by statute in the educational system have been primarily concerned with keeping the two races apart and have been uniformly disregarded even their own interpretation of their requirements under the 14th Amendment to maintain the separate facilities on an equal basis.

"Racial segregation in education originated as a device to 'keep the Negro in his place', i.e., in a constantly inferior position. The continuance of segregation has been synonymous with unfair discrimination. The perpetuation of the principle of segregation, even under the euphemistic theory of 'separate but equal' has been tantamount to the perpetuation of discriminatory practices. The terms 'separate' and 'equal' cannot be used conjunctively in a situation of this kind; there can be no separate equality."

The fight now being waged to force the University to remove its color bars only recently precipitated a wide-spread campus revolt by students against the University's administration. A historic, democratic coalition was formed with NAACP branch members, University of Texas campus organizations and several prominent professors, in open defiance of the tradition-bound officials and trustees, met together at completely unsegregated mass meetings to demand that Sweatt be admitted to the University, and calling for an end to race bigotry and hypocrisy.

PRESS SERVICE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
President

MARY WHITE OVINGTON
Treasurer

20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Telephone Longacre 3-6890

WALTER WHITE
Secretary

ROY WILKINS
Assistant Secretary

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FOR RELEASE - April 11, 1947

SENATORS WARNED TO SHUN FALSE ECONOMY

April 11, 1947

Washington, D.C., Apr 9th--Warning the Senate to "shun the follies of false economies," Leslie Perry of the Washington Bureau, NAACP, urged members of the Senate Appropriations Committee to make a deficiency appropriation of $23 million for the current school lunch program and to restore the 43% cut in the appropriation for the Department of Labor.

Current funds for the school lunch program, which serves nearly 5 million children throughout the United States, are practically exhausted. Schools in California, Illinois, New York, and North Carolina are especially hard hit and may have to either close down the lunch program or seriously curtail it.

Operating funds for the Department of Labor also took a deep slash from the House. USES had its request of $6½ million reduced to $900,000. Its Bureau of Labor Statistics which collects and analyzes data on cost of living, industrial accidents, employment and wages had its appropriation reduced 60%.

Subcommittees of the Senate Appropriations Committee began holding hearings this week on the School Lunch Program deficiency appropriation and the regular appropriation for the Department of Labor.

In a sharply worded telegram to Senator Styles Bridges (R., N.H.), Chairman of the Deficiency Subcommittee considering appropriation for the School Lunch Program, Perry wrote "...The Congress would be penny-wise and pound foolish to economize at the expense of the Nation's children."

In another telegram to Senator William F. Knowland (R., Calif.), Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee considering the appropriation for the Department of Labor, the NAACP said, "We hope that the Senate will shun the follies of false economies in which the House indulged when it considered the appropriation for the Department of Labor. United States Employment Service, the only Federal agency making a large scale effort to utilize the services of minorities in industry, was practically wiped out. The Bureau of Labor Statistics which furnishes information, vitally necessary to workers and industry alike, on the cost of living, employment, and wages and hours has been seriously crippled. We urge you to restore the funds necessary to enable these agencies to render important services to the American people."

NAACP LAWYER TO SPEAK IN CLEVELAND ON FEPC

April 11, 1947

Cleveland, O., Apr 9th--Thurgood Marshall, NAACP legal counsel, will speak in Cleveland on April 15 on Fair Employment Practices Legislation at the Euclid Baptist Church, 18th Street and Euclid Avenue. Marshall will present a progress report of activities in the State of Ohio to effect passage of FEPC bills, and he will analyze bills already enacted in the states of Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey, and those pending in fifteen other states. Since the legal staff of the NAACP plays a prominent role in fighting for national FEPC measures, Marshall is one of the best-informed men in the nation on his subject.

(Continued)

The Rev. J. C. Mickle, Jr., Program Chairman of the Cleveland branch, NAACP, in announcing the Marshall talk, said he was especially happy to present the program at this time, since the Ohio State campaign for FEPC legislation has reached a crucial stage. State Senate hearings are now being held on Bill No. 90.

NAACP ASKS CLEMENCY
FOR SENTENCED VET April 11, 1947

New York, N.Y., Apr 9th--The legal staff of the NAACP today submitted a petition for clemency to the War Department in behalf of James Young, former army private, now serving a life term at hard labor for alleged rape of a native girl in the Philippines. Young was convicted by an army court in the Pacific Theater of Operations on September 25, 1945.

The petition pointed out that many errors of law had been committed at the trial; that hearsay testimony was admitted; that all elements in the alleged crime had not been established, and that many damaging leading questions had been permitted by the court. The petition further stated that the witnesses testifying against Young were unworthy of belief and that a review of their testimony showed many contradictions of fact.

The petition urged that clemency be granted Young by remitting the entire remaining portion of his sentence of confinement for life at hard labor and by permitting him to reenlist in the service so that he might obtain an honorable discharge.

LABOR RESOLUTIONS SENT
TO CONGRESS COMMITTEES April 11, 1947

New York, N.Y., Apr 9th--The NAACP Labor Department today sent resolutions urging favorable action on Fair Employment Practice Legislation, and opposition to the Ball-Taft-Smith Bill and the Case Bill, both anti-labor, to each member of the House and Senate labor committees. The resolutions were passed at regional conferences of the Association in San Francisco, Calif., and Charleston, S.C., and represented the view of delegates from twelve states.

Stating that there must be a national Fair Employment Practice Law with adequate enforcement power, a resolution called the introduction of Senate Bill 984 a step in the right direction. Another resolution declared, "We are not confused or fooled by the present effort to pass such anti-labor proposals as the Ball-Taft-Smith Bill and Case Bill. We recognize this legislation as an attack upon the liberties of the American workingman and spurn it as a move in the direction of dictatorship."

In reference to Congress cutting the funds of the U.S. Department of Labor, a resolution urged the Senate to restore the funds, especially those which are for the office of the United States Employment Service. "We condemn the practice of the State Employment agencies which permit the acceptance of discriminatory orders," this resolution continued. "We call upon the governors of the states in this region to end this practice. We instruct our Labor Committees to inspect the offices of the Employment service in their communities and work to eradicate the discriminatory practices which exist."

A final resolution urged President Truman to veto HR 2157, the bill designed to block portal-to-portal suits, which has been passed by the Senate and House, because of the effect this legislation would have on the Fair Labor Standards Act.

NAACP ANNUAL MEETING
IN JOHN WESLEY CHURCH April 11, 1947

Washington, D.C., Apr 10th--John Wesley A.M.E. Zion Church, corner 14th and Corcoran Streets, N.W., will be the meeting place of the 38th Annual Conference of the NAACP here June 24th-29th inclusive. All the business sessions and evening mass meetings will be held at the church, of which the Rev. Stephen Gill Spottswood is pastor. The Rev. Spottswood is also president of the District of Columbia branch of the NAACP, which will be host to the conference.

(Continued)

CONTINUE CASE AGAINST
LOUISIANA UNIVERSITY April 11, 1947

Baton Rouge, La., Apr 9th--The NAACP today appealed the decision of a Louisiana district judge who dismissed suits against the Louisiana State niversity. The Association's lawyers took the cases of Viola Johnson and Charles Hatfield, who are seeking by mandatory writ to obtain admission to the law school and the medical college, respectively, to the Court of Appeals, First Circuit, of the State of Louisiana.

The appeal petitions described the qualifications of Miss Johnson and Hatfield and stated there is no medical college and law school within the state other than those maintained by the state at Louisiana State university where they can secure the required education.

The district judge, who previously dismissed the suit, said the petitioners should have demanded that Southern university, the state institution for Negroes, establish medical and law schools. He said in the meantime the petitioners must pursue their studies outside the state under a scholarship aid plan provided for in a Louisiana statute.

This is one more in a series of cases which the NAACP is trying throughout the South to test the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment in regard to the duty of the state to afford graduate and professional school training for Negroes.

SEGREGATION FOUGHT
IN JERSEY SCHOOLS April 11, 1947

Camden, N.J., Apr 10th--A survey on segregation in schools in New Jersey has furnished ammunition for an attack on segregation by New Jersey NAACP branches, who are coordinating this campaign with their membership drive for 30,000 NAACP members throughout the state, it was revealed today by Dr. Ulysses S. Wiggins, chairman of the Education Committee of the New Jersey State Conference and President of the Camden, N.J., branch. Dr. Wiggins said the branches initiated their assault on segregation by sending copies of the survey, conducted by Miss Noma Jensen, former field secretary, to Governor Alfred E. Driscoll, the commissioner of education of New Jersey, the New Jersey State Council Against Discrimination, county and state superintendents, and other public officials throughout the state.

About twenty-two NAACP branches helped compile the survey, which covered fifty-two communities in eighteen counties. Segregated schools were found in Atlantic City, Egg Harbor, Pleasantville, Hackensack, Beverly City, Bordentown, Burlington, Cinnaminson Township, Florence, Moorestown, Mount Holly, Mount Laurel, Palmyra, Riverside, Berlin, Haddonfield, Camden, Cape May, Ocean City, Rio Grande, West Cape May, Whitesboro, Wildwood, Bridgeton, Port Norris, Montclair, Newark, Orange, East Orange, West Orange, South Orange, Mollucca Hill, Bayonne, Jersey City, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Metuchen, Asbury Park, Fair Haven, Freehold, Leonardo, Keyport, Matawan, Neptune Township, Red Bank, Morristown, Lakewood, Tom's River, Paterson, New Brunswick, Somerville, Elizabeth, Plainfield, Summit, Marshalltown, Penns Grove, Salem, Swedesboro and Woodstown.

At the conclusion of the survey Miss Jensen conferred with the New Jersey State Commissioner of Education and the head of Education Division of the New Jersey State Commission Against Discrimination.

In most instances when the Superintendents of Schools and members of the Boards of Education were queried about segregation in the schools, they said they were maintained, first, "because Negroes asked for them", and, second, "this was the only way Negro teachers could be hired." Contrary to the statement that, "Negroes have asked for colored schools", is this report of the Secretary of the Long Branch, New Jersey Board of Education for the year 1884-85 concerning the opening of the Brook Street School:

"Soon after the close of our last scholastic year by order of the Board, a lot was purchased and a building erected to accommodate a colored school which from the early fall, has been in successful operation until the close of the present school year.

"At first some of the colored people, who are ever sensitively jealous of their rights as 'American citizens of African descent', insisted on sending their children to the white school. Finding that there was no opposition to this on the part of teachers or trustees, and that

(Continued)

the colored school was not intended to create a distinction of race, class nor color, other than that ineradicably established by nature, the opposition gradually and quietly gave way, and the later months of the year were marked with some success."

In the majority of segregated school systems visited, the teaching load of the Negro teacher is three times that of the white teacher.

In many instances it has been found that the "all Negro" schools do not have a district and white pupils who live near it are sent to schools in other districts. Negro principals and teachers seem to be perpetuating segregation in several towns in New Jersey because they are afraid that in the process of integrating the public schools they will lose their jobs. Yet most of these principals and teachers are on tenure so that the local Boards of Education must keep them teaching or else pay them a salary.

Most Negro parents contacted during this survey did not know that they had a right to send their children to the nearest school even if there is a colored school in the community.

Miss Jensen said, "It is quite obvious from this survey that segregation and discrimination are most intensive in the State of New Jersey, even though there is a New Jersey school law against segregation."

The survey concluded, "Inasmuch as the New Jersey School Law makes the practice of segregation or discrimination on account of color a misdemeanor and punishable by fine, parents of children affected must break down the fallacy that segregated schools are maintained in order that Negro teachers may have a job by insisting upon the integration of schools, by demanding mixed teaching staffs and by insisting that all pupils attend the school in their district whether they are white or colored. If a school is designated as a 'colored school' it behooves the local NAACP branch to break it up by making a concerted attack against it."

STATE LEADERS NAMED
IN NAACP CAMPAIGN April 11, 1947

New York, N.Y., Apr 10th--The NAACP's "Make It A Million" membership drive gathered momentum this week as the five regions, nationwide geographical divisions established for the campaign, finished their preliminary work and swung into full operation in their task of doubling last year's enrollment.

State membership chairmen designated so far are Rev. C. S. Timmons, Mexico, Mo., for Missouri; Melton H. Stevens, Independence, for Kansas; Mrs. Viola Gibson, Cedar Rapids, for Iowa; T. R. Ragsdale of Muskogee, Atty. Amos T. Hall of Tulsa, Dr. W. S. Boyd of El Reno and Dr. H. W. Williamston of Idabel, for Oklahoma.

State Chairmen for the eight Region 3 states are Atty. James W. Dorsey of Milwaukee, for Wisconsin; Dr. R. C. Riddle of Benton Harbor, for Michigan; E. B. Jourdain, Jr., of Evanston, for Illinois; Atty. Willard B. Ransom of Indianapolis, for Indiana; Horace Rains of Columbus, for Ohio; Atty. T. G. Nutter of Charleston, for West Virginia; Atty. Alfred M. Carroll of Louisville, for Kentucky; and M. G. Ferguson of Nashville, for Tennessee.

Other state and regional chairmen include Miss Mary H. Thornton, Bridgeport, Conn., for New England; T. V. Mangum, Statesville, for North Carolina; Mrs. Lulu B. White, Houston, for Texas, Harry T. Moore, Brevard County, for Florida, and John H. Klugh, Jamaica, for New York.

Regional coordinators, with headquarters at San Francisco, Calif.; New York, N. Y.; Columbus, O.; Kansas City, Mo., and New Orleans, La., report that regional speakers bureaus have been set up to service branch mass meetings.

Daniel E. Byrd, executive secretary of the New Orleans branch who heads Region 5, LeRoy Carter, Region 4 coordinator with offices in Kansas City, and Noah Griffin, Region 1 head in San Francisco, who have been in close touch with branches through letters and personal visits, declare that spirit is high and competition keen between branches and between states.

Lucille Black, coordinator of Region 2 which comprises northeast Atlantic seaboard states, held a conference of branch membership chairmen in the national NAACP office on March 22nd. Six similar conferences were held in five Region 3 cities.

May 15, 1947

Mr. Jesse O. Dedmon, Jr.
Secretary, Veterans Affairs
N.A.A.C.P.
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. Dedmon:

I greatly appreciate your kindness in writing that you could arrange distribution of some copies of our various state surveys on services to Negro veterans.

I am sending up to you the number of each which you suggested.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:r

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

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Official Organ: The Crisis

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Southern Regional Council

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Labor Secretary

8 May 1947

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This acknowledges receipt of your letter and the inclosure. I would be very happy to send to our branches, in all of the states where you have made a survey, copies of the survey and request them to follow through on this. I am enclosing herewith a list of the number of copies that you might send me to be distributed in each of the states where you have made surveys.

Sincerely yours,

Jesse O. Dedmon, Jr.

Secretary, Veterans Affairs

Encl/
JOD:amh

PRESS SERVICE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Telephone Longacre 3-6890

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FOR RELEASE - June 6, 1947

LARGEST MASS MEETING
IN NATION'S HISTORY
PLANNED BY NAACP

June 6, 1947

Washington, D.C., Jun 4th--NAACP officials in Washington, New York and key cities throughout the Nation, were moving ahead rapidly with plans for the staging of what promises to be the largest single mass meeting in the Nation's history. Focal point of the gigantic meeting will be the June 29th closing session of the NAACP annual convention at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C., where 100,000 spectators are expected to assemble to hear President Harry S. Truman deliver a major declaration of government policy on racial tensions, which have developed to the point where they constitute a matter of grave concern to the chief executive. Simultaneous with the Lincoln Memorial meeting, NAACP branches in practically every section of the United States will assemble in hundreds of meeting halls. These meetings, with an expected 4 to 5 hundred thousand persons attending, will be joined to form one gigantic mass meeting linked together by radio. All of the major networks will broadcast the President's speech and parts of the meeting.

Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, declared in New York today that the June 29th meeting will be the most significant in the Association's 38 years. With huge delegations of Negro and white leaders arriving in Washington for the meeting, the veteran association will be rededicated to the fight for full democracy for all people, irrespective of race, creed or color. Mr. White referred, during a press interview, to the wave of indignation in America and in every section of the globe, with which the recent "green light decision" in America's first lynching trial had been received. "The verdict of the South Carolina jury which, in effect, told lynching mobs in the South that Negroes were now fair prey for the rope and the torturers' tools, has defiled the 300,000 graves of America's young soldiers who thought they were dying for the security of all men", said Mr. White. "The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People", he continued, "will meet in the fitting shadow of the Abraham Lincoln monument to rededicate all of its resources and energies to the peoples of all nations who fought and are still fighting to secure the rights of all men. Terrorism has always met with resistance. Nazi terrorism met with resistance and caused the destruction of a nation. The Negro people hope that their federal government will make resistance to the terrorism now being directed against them unnecessary."

As plans for the historic NAACP meeting were being developed, reports from more than 1000 branches in the Nation indicated exeellent response to the current NAACP membership drive. The Association's director of branches attributed the climbing membership roster to the anxiety of both Negroes and whites over ominous signs of increasing lynching-mob spirit in many sections of the South. Field secretaries now touring the South report a fresh awareness on the part of Negroes, for the need of a much stronger NAACP. One Southern official stated, "They're joining NAACP because of their great faith in its program. The Lincoln Memorial meeting should spur the drive even more."

FIGHTS FOR RIGHT TO ENTER
SOUTH CAROLINA LAW SCHOOL June 6, 1947

Columbia, S.C., Jun 4th--In an effort to secure the right of a Negro to attend the University of South Carolina Law School, NAACP lawyers are participating in a case now being tried in the United States District Court of South Carolina. The Association lawyers seek to gain admission of John W. Wrighten, Negro veteran, to the law school on the grounds that since the State of South Carolina has not provided a separate law school for Negroes equal to that of the University of South Carolina, under the law (as laid down by the Gaines decision, U. S. Supreme Court, December 12, 1938), Wrighten is entitled to attend the only law school maintained by the State for the legal education of its citizens.

PROTESTS SHIFT WHICH WILL
COST JOBS OF 2000 NEGROES June 6, 1947

New York, Jun 4th--Declaring that the jobs of some 2,000 Negroes are at stake, Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, today registered a protest with John Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury, over the plan to move a division of the Internal Revenue Bureau from the Bronx to Missouri. White said in a telegram to Snyder, "We have just been informed that the processing Division of the Internal Revenue Bureau now located at 260 East 161st Street, the Bronx, New York City, is to be moved to Kanaas City, Missouri. Unless it is absolutely necessary that this be done, we urge that this move not be made. Of the 2,200 employees, some 90 per cent are Negroes. The racial attitude of Kansas City is such that it is most questionable if any Negroes are employed there and at best, only a few will be hired. Moving of this processing division will thus mean a loss to Negroes of nearly 2,000 jobs, which will be a severe and unjustified economic burden..."

PETITION FOR CHANGE OF
DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE June 6, 1947

New York, Jun 4th--The legal staff of the NAACP today petitioned the War Department to change the discharge of Roy C. Keys, Negro veteran, from dishonorable to honorable. Keys was sentenced on June 11, 1942, by an army court at Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo., to a year at hard labor and a dishonorable discharge for disobeying the command of his superior officer.

Association lawyers declared that Keys is an arrested tubercular and the army should never have taken him in the first place. He had been hospitalized twice, before his induction, for pulmonary tuberculosis and therefore he was justifiably reluctant to subject himself to extreme physical exertion. On the day that Keys was accused of disobeying his superior officer, he first reported to his sergeant that he did not feel well enough to go to the rifle range that morning. Keys spoke to his commanding officer, who, instead of sending him to the dispensary which would probably have been the most reasonable action, ordered Keys to go to the rifle range. Keys did not go to the rifle range and was discovered later in the service club.

At this time, Keys had been in the service for only five and a half months. In all probability, the NAACP also pointed out, he was not conscious of the importance of strict compliance with direct orders received from superior officers. Prior to his induction into the service, the petition to the War Department said, Keys was a respected and substantial citizen in his community. He also had a record of satisfactory employment with the Ford Motor Company, in which he had built up a considerable seniority.

After he was dishonorably discharged, Keys suffered greatly. His employers refused to take him back, and although they subsequently hired him, he has lost his seniority rights. The petition stated that the disgrace of a dishonorable discharge has made it difficult if not impossible for Keys to readjust to civilian life and concluded by requesting the War Department to change the form of his discharge.

SOUTH CAROLINA COURT
HEARS PRIMARY CASE June 6, 1947

Defense Attorneys Admit "Private Club" Elections
Determine Candidates for Office

Columbia, S.C.,--South Carolina's "private club" white Democratic primary elections were under their first legal fire here June 3 and 4 when attorneys for George Elmore argued against the exclusion of Negroes in the U. S. court for the Eastern District of South Carolina before Judge J. Waites Waring.

In stipulations filed with the court it was agreed by attorneys for the Richland County Democratic executive committee, the defendants, that the present primary elections determine the winner of the final election. They argued that since the state does not conduct the primary, the Federal Constitution does not apply.

NAACP lawyers, representing Elmore, argued that under the U. S. Supreme Court's opinion in the Classic case, any election, primary or general, which determines the choice of the voters may not exclude citizens because of race or color.

The battery of lawyers for the defense argued so long on their point of a private club, private church, private association of members, that Judge Waring finally asked whether any instance could be cited where a church had elected a Congressman.

Judge Waring directed both sides to file briefs within ten days and stated he would render his decision after that time. Elmore's attorneys are Harold Boulware of this city, and Thurgood Marshall and Robert L. Carter of the New York staff of the NAACP.

PHILIP MURRAY WILL
ADDRESS NAACP MEET June 6, 1947

New York, Jun 5th--Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, will address delegates to the 38th Annual Conference of the NAACP in Washington on June 26th, it was announced. today.

Mr. Murray is expected to deal with labor problems, with special reference to Negro workers, and to re-emphasize the policy of the CIO against discrimination.

At the opening mass meeting of the conference on Tuesday night, June 24, Dr. Louis T. Wright, chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors, will give a report on the year's activities, with recommendations to the conference on policy and program.

The other speaker at the opening session will be Leon Henderson, former OPA Administrator, who will discuss prices, wages, and the spiraling cost of living and their affects on groups of wage earners such as the Negro.

Other speakers during the conference, which will end June 29, will include Loren Miller, Los Angeles attorney who is a leading opponent of restrictive housing covenants; Dr. Percy L. Julian, who will receive the 32nd Spingarn Medal for his work in organic chemistry; and Reverend Robert Wilson, chairman, NAACP National Planning and Advisory Committee to Youth Councils and College Chapters.

Special music for the sessions is being prepared by a Washington committee of which Warner Lawson, of the Howard University School of Music, is chairman. The sessions will be held at John Wesley AME Zion Church, 14th and Corcoran Streets, N.W.

URGE ARMED SERVICES
END SEGREGATION NOW June 6, 1947

New York, Jun 4th--Roy Wilkins, NAACP assistant secretary, today urged the immediate dropping of racial segregation and discrimination in the Nation's armed forces. In a statement to Congressman Walter G. Andrews (R-NY), the NAACP executive declared, "This Association has noted announcement by you that hearings will be held on universal military training beginning June 10 and that members of the President's Advisory Commission on Universal Military Training will be the first witnesses.

(Continued)

"We feel certain your committee will give the most careful attention to recommendations in the report of Dr. Compton's committee to President Truman that there should be no discrimination 'for or against any person or group because of his race, class, national origin or religion' and that 'segregation or special privilege in any form should have no place in the program.'

"In this connection we respectfully direct the attention of your committee to a copyrighted dispatch from London in today's New York Herald Tribune asserting that Defense Minister A. V. Alexander announc announced in the House of Commons June 4, that the color bar in the British Army and Navy have been abolished and that the color bar in the Royal Air Force was abolished eighteen months ago. This means that the United States remains the only large estern nation which segregates men in its fighting forces on the basis of color, since France and Canada had no such policy.

"This Association, with membership of more than 500,000 white and colored Americans, urges that your committee recommend a policy of no segregation or discrimination in the enlistment and employment of Americans in the armed services of the Nation. We concur, most heartily, with the following language in the report of Dr. Compton's committee:

"'Nothing could be more tragic for the future attitude of our people, and for the unity of our nation than a program in which our Federal government forced our young manhood to live for a period of time in an atmosphere which emphasized or bred class or racial differences.'"

ATOM SCIENTIST TO
AWARD SPINGARN MEDAL June 6, 1947

New York, Jun 4th--It was officially announced today, at the NAACP headquarters in New York City, that Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize recipient and Distinguished Service Professor in chemistry at the University of Chicago, will make the Spingarn Medal award speech and present the medal to Dr. Percy L. Julian, distinguished research chemist, at the NAACP Annual Convention in Washington, D.C., Friday night, June 27th. Dr. Julian becomes the thirty-second recipient of the award "for distinguished achievement by an American Negro", for his brilliant contributions in the field of chemical research.

Dr. Urey, who is one of the world's outstanding figures in the field of atomic research, served during the war as Director of the Gaseous Diffusion Branch of the Atomic Bomb project and is a director of the National Committee on Atomic Information.

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WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

(08)

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63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

WILL YOUR ORGANIZATION DESIGNATE A REPRESENTATIVE TO MEET 11 AM TO 12:30 NOON, JUNE 17TH IN MAIN FLOOR AUDITORIUM, WILLKIE BUILDING, 20 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, TO CONFER ON PLANS FOR PUSHING ENACTMENT OF FEDERAL ANTI-LYNCHING BILL FOLLOWING SHOCKING ACQUTTAL OF 28 MEMBERS OF MOB IN GREENVILLE, SC? IF AT ALL POSSIBLE WE WOULD LIKE VERY MUCH ATTENDANCE OF ONE OF YOUR TOP STAFF MEMBERS OR, IF YOUR HEADQUARTERS OUTSIDE NEW YORK, DISIGNATION OF ONE OF YOUR RESPONSIBLE LOCAL OFFICIALS. PLEASE REPLY BY TELEGRAPH COLLECT TO NAACP, 20 WEST 40TH STREET OR TELEPHONE LONGACRE 3-6890=

WALTER WHITE SECRETARY NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE.

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Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

June 11, 1947

Mr. Walter White, Secretary
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York

Regret that limitations our charter forbidding direct legislative activity make it impossible send representative meeting June 17.

George Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council

N.A.A.C.P.

December 9, 1947

Mr. Leslie S. Perry
NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. Perry:

Appreciate your letter of December 1 about the Wagner-Morse Case Bill.

The Council has long favored legislation, both State and Federal, to strengthen the hand of law against the crime of lynching.

As we are a non political organization we can not endorse a specific piece of legislation.

We appreciate the copy of the House Bill and shall do what we can to get it known.

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20 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

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Please direct reply to:
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100 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.
Telephone National 5794

Walter White, *Director*
Leslie S. Perry, *Administrative Assistant*
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RECEIVED DEC 3 1947 Southern Regional Council

December 1, 1947

Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Rm. 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED DEC 3 1947 Southern Regional Council

Dear Mr. Johnson:

We are working to obtain Congressional hearings on anti-lynch legislation early in 1948 and therefore ask your organization to endorse the Wagner-Morse-Case (S.1352 and HR-3488) Bill as soon as possible. The recent report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights recommended the enactment of Federal legislation embracing the major provisions of the Wagner-Morse-Case Bill.

In 1946 six persons are known to have met death by lynching. One person has been killed by a lynch mob in 1947 and there have been attempts to lynch many others.

Please send copies of your resolution to (1) Senator Homer Ferguson, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary subcommittee, (2) Congressman Earl C. Michener, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, (3) Senator Robert F. Wagner, (4) Senator Wayne Morse, and (5) Congressman Clifford P. Case.

Of course, the Washington Bureau, NAACP needs a copy so as to be certain that it is inserted into the Congressional Record and the committee hearings.

For your information I am enclosing a copy of the bill, a short analysis we made of it and a statement of its legislative status.

Your early cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie S. Perry

Leslie S. Perry

LSP:mt

Encls/

WASHINGTON BUREAU, NAACP
100 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest
Washington 1, D. C.

November 26, 1947

MEMORANDUM

Subject: The Wagner-Morse-Case Anti-Lynch Bill (S-1352 and HR-3488)

From: Leslie Perry

House

On May 15, 1947 Congressman Clifford P. Case (R., N.J.) introduced a new and greatly strengthened Anti-Lynch Bill, HR-3488. Congresswoman Helen Gahagan Douglas (D., Calif.) has also introduced an identical measure. These bills have been referred to the House Judiciary Committee of which Congressman Earl C. Michener (R., Mich.) is chairman. Because the House Judiciary Committee failed to hold hearings on the bill, Congressman Case has introduced Discharge Petition #9 to take the bill from the Committee. A discharge petition requires the signatures of 218 members to bring the bill to the floor for vote.

Senate

Senators Robert F. Wagner (D., N.Y.) and Wayne Morse (R., Oreg.) joined in introducing a companion bill in the Senate on May 27. A Senate Judiciary subcommittee has been appointed to consider anti-lynch legislation. Thus far hearings have not even been scheduled.

The members of the subcommittee are:

Senator Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.), Chairman
" Chapman Revercomb (R., W.Va.)
" James O. Eastland (D., Miss.)

HOW YOU CAN HELP

1. Have your organization adopt a resolution without delay endorsing the Wagner-Morse-Case Bill.

2. Urge Senator Homer Ferguson to schedule hearings immediately, and favorably report S-1352.

3. Ask your congressman to sign Discharge Petition #9 on HR-3488.

4. Write Congressman Earl C. Michener, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, to schedule hearings immediately on HR-3488.

(See attached analysis of Bill)

WASHINGTON BUREAU, NAACP
100 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest
Washington 1, D.C.

THE WAGNER-MORSE-CASE ANTI-LYNCH BILL (S.1352 and H.R. 3488) HAS "REAL TEETH".

1. It defines lynching as <u>any</u> violence to person or property by a mob (an assemblage of two or more persons) (a) because of the race, color, religion, creed, national origin, ancestry or language of the victim, or because (b) the victim was suspected, accused, or convicted of a criminal offense.

2. The victim does not have to die in order to be "lynched" within the meaning of the bill. Any injury is sufficient.

3. Members of the lynch mob, or any person who aids or incites the mob, are made punishable by a maximum imprisonment of 20 years or a maximum fine of $10,000 or both.

4. Dereliction on the part of state officers charged with responsibility of protecting the victim or apprehending the lynchers is made punishable by a maximum imprisonment of five years or a maximum fine of $5,000, or both.

5. Every governmental subdivision of the state which wilfully or negligently permits an individual to be seized, abducted and lynched is made liable to the lynched, if he lives, for monetary compensation for injury of $2,000 to $10,000 or, if he is killed, to his next of kin. These suits would be brought in a Federal district court and prosecuted by the Attorney General of the United States in behalf of the victim or the victim's next of kin.

6. All criminal prosecutions under the Act would be brought in a Federal district court.

7. Prosecutions brought in Federal courts are more effective than state courts because:

(a) Judges and prosecutors could be brought from other states or sections of the country. They would therefore be more free of local prejudices and pressures.

(b) The jury would be impanelled from a larger geographical area. For example, South Carolina is divided into two federal districts so that the jury list would be made up from one-half of the state instead of the immediate community as is the case under state procedure.

(c) There is a much greater chance of Negroes being on the jury panel which seldom occurs in state courts.

Perry - 6/23/47

1-25

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3488

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 15, 1947

Mr. CASE of New Jersey introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To declare certain rights of citizens of the United States, and for the better assurance of the protection of such citizens and other persons within the several States from mob violence and lynching, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

FINDINGS AND POLICY

SECTION 1. The Congress hereby makes the following findings:

(a) The duty of each State to refrain from depriving any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, and from denying to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws, imposes on all States the

1 obligation to exercise their police powers in a manner which
2 will protect all persons equally without discrimination because
3 of race, creed, color, national origin, ancestry, language, or
4 religion. A State deprives a person of life, liberty, or property
5 without due process of law and denies him the equal protec-
6 tion of the laws when the State's inaction has the effect of a
7 discriminatory withholding of protection.

8 When a State, by the malfeasance or nonfeasance of its
9 officials, permits persons not expressly designated as its
10 agents to punish any person within its jurisdiction for crimes
11 or alleged crimes, without trial or other due process of law,
12 and condones such conduct by participating in or facilitating
13 such conduct or by failing to punish either those of its officials
14 who permit such conduct or those guilty of the conduct, the
15 State effectively deprives the victims of such conduct of life,
16 liberty, or property without due process of law and denies
17 to them the equal protection of the laws.

18 Lynching constitutes an organized effort not only to
19 punish the persons lynched but also to terrorize the groups,
20 in the community or elsewhere, of which the persons lynched
21 are members by reason of their race, creed, color, national
22 origin, ancestry, language, or religion, and thus to deny to
23 all members of such groups, and to prevent them from
24 exercising, the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution
25 and laws of the United States. By condoning lynching,

1 the State makes the lynching, punishment without due
2 process of law, or other denial of the equal protection of the
3 laws its own act and gives the color and authority of State
4 law to the acts of those guilty of the lynching, punishment,
5 or other denial.

6 (b) When persons within a State are deprived by a
7 State or by individuals within a State, with or without con-
8 donation by a State or its officials, of equal protection of the
9 laws because of race, color, creed, national origin, ancestry,
10 language, or religion, they are denied, or limited in the
11 exercise of, human rights and fundamental freedoms.

12 (c) The law of nations requires that every person be
13 secure against violence to himself or his property by reason
14 of his race, creed, color, national origin, ancestry, language,
15 or religion.

16 SEC. 2. The Congress finds that the succeeding pro-
17 visions of this Act are necessary in order to accomplish
18 the following purposes:

19 (a) To enforce the provisions of article XIV, section 1,
20 of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States;

21 (b) To promote universal respect for, and observance
22 of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without
23 distinction as to race, language, or religion, in accordance
24 with the treaty obligations assumed by the United States

1 under article 55 and article 56 of the United Nations Charter;
2 and
3 (c) To define and punish offenses against the law of
4 nations.

5 RIGHT TO BE FREE OF LYNCHING

6 SEC. 3. It is hereby declared that the right to be free
7 from lynching is a right of citizens of the United States,
8 accruing to them by virtue of such citizenship. Such right
9 is in addition to any similar rights they may have as citizens
10 of any of the several States or as persons within their juris-
11 diction.

12 DEFINITIONS

13 SEC. 4. Any assemblage of two or more persons which
14 shall, without authority of law, (a) commit or attempt to
15 commit violence upon the person or property of any citizen
16 or citizens of the United States because of his or their race,
17 creed, color, national origin, ancestry, language, or religion,
18 or (b) exercise or attempt to exercise, by physical violence
19 against person or property, any power of correction or
20 punishment over any citizen or citizens of the United States
21 or other person or persons in the custody of any peace officer
22 or suspected of, charged with, or convicted of the commission
23 of any criminal offense, with the purpose or consequence
24 of preventing the apprehension or trial or punishment by
25 law of such citizen or citizens, person or persons, or of im-

1 posing a punishment not authorized by law, shall constitute
2 a lynch mob within the meaning of this Act. Any such
3 violence by a lynch mob shall constitute lynching within
4 the meaning of this Act.

5 PUNISHMENT FOR LYNCHING

6 SEC. 5. Any person whether or not a member of a
7 lynch mob who willfully instigates, incites, organizes, aids,
8 abets, or commits a lynching by any means whatsoever, and
9 any member of a lynch mob, shall be guilty of a felony
10 and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not
11 exceeding $10,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding
12 twenty years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

13 PUNISHMENT FOR FAILURE TO PREVENT LYNCHING

14 SEC. 6. Whenever a lynching shall occur, any officer
15 or employee of a State or any governmental subdivision
16 thereof, who shall have been charged with the duty or shall
17 have possessed the authority as such officer or employee to
18 prevent the lynching, but shall have neglected, refused, or
19 willfully failed to make all diligent efforts to prevent the
20 lynching, and any officer or employe of a State or govern-
21 mental subdivision thereof who shall have had custody of
22 the person or persons lynched and shall have neglected,
23 refused, or willfully failed to make all diligent efforts to
24 protect such person or persons from lynching, and any

1 officer or employee of a State or governmental subdivision
2 thereof who, in violation of his duty as such officer or em-
3 ployee, shall neglect, refuse, or willfully fail to make all
4 diligent efforts to apprehend, keep in custody, or prosecute
5 the members or any member of the lynching mob, shall be
6 guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be
7 punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000 or by imprison-
8 ment not exceeding five years, or by both such fine and
9 imprisonment.

10 DUTY OF ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

11 SEC. 7. Whenever a lynching of any person or persons
12 shall occur, and information on oath is submitted to the
13 Attorney General of the United States that any officer or
14 employee of a State or any governmental subdivision thereof
15 who shall have been charged with the duty or shall have
16 possessed the authority as such officer or employee to protect
17 such person or persons from lynching, or who shall have
18 had custody of the person or persons lynched, has neglected,
19 refused, or willfully failed to make all diligent efforts to
20 protect such person or persons from lynching or that any
21 officer or employee of a State or governmental subdivision
22 thereof, in violation of his duty as such officer or employee,
23 has neglected, refused, or willfully failed to make all diligent
24 efforts to apprehend, keep in custody, or prosecute the
25 members or any member of the lynching mob, the Attorney

1 General of the United States shall cause an investigation
2 to be made to determine whether there has been any viola-
3 tion of this Act.

4 COMPENSATION FOR VICTIMS OF LYNCHING

5 SEC. 8. (1) Every governmental subdivision of a State
6 to which the State shall have delegated functions of police
7 shall be responsible for any lynching occurring within its
8 territorial jurisdiction. Every such governmental subdivision
9 shall also be responsible for any lynching which follows upon
10 the seizure and abduction of the victim or victims within its
11 territorial jurisdiction, irrespective of whether such lynching
12 occurs within its territorial jurisdiction or not. Any such
13 governmental subdivision which shall fail to prevent any
14 such lynching or any such seizure and abduction followed
15 by lynching shall be liable to each individual who suffers
16 injury to his or her person or property, or to his or her next
17 of kin if such injury results in death, for a sum of not less
18 than $2,000 and not more than $10,000 as monetary com-
19 pensation for such injury or death: *Provided, however,* That
20 the governmental subdivision may prove by a preponderance
21 of evidence as an affirmative defense that the officers thereof
22 charged with the duty of preserving the peace, and the
23 citizens thereof, when called upon by any such officer, used
24 all diligence and all powers vested in them for the protection
25 of the person lynched: *And provided further,* That the satis-

1 faction of judgment against one governmental subdivision
2 responsible for a lynching shall bar further proceedings
3 against any other governmental subdivision which may also
4 be responsible for that lynching.

5 (2) Liability arising under this section may be enforced
6 and the compensation herein provided for may be recovered
7 in a civil action in the United States district court for the
8 judicial district of which the defendant governmental sub-
9 division is a part. Such action shall be brought and prose-
10 cuted by the Attorney General of the United States in the
11 name of the United States for the use of the real party in
12 interest, or, if the claimant or claimants shall so elect, by
13 counsel employed by the claimant or claimants, but in any
14 event without prepayment of costs. If the amount of any
15 such judgment shall not be paid upon demand, payment
16 thereof may be enforced by any process available under the
17 State law for the enforcement of any other money judgment
18 against such governmental subdivision. Any officer of such
19 governmental subdivision or any other person who shall dis-
20 obey or fail to comply with any lawful order or decree of
21 the court for the enforcement of the judgment shall be guilty
22 of contempt of that court and punished accordingly. The
23 cause of action accruing hereunder to a person injured by
24 lynching shall not abate with the subsequent death of that
25 person before final judgment but shall survive to his or her

1 next of kin. For the purpose of this Act the next of kin
2 of a deceased victim of lynching shall be determined according
3 to the laws of intestate distribution in the State of domicile
4 of the decedent. Any judgment or award under this Act
5 shall be exempt from all claims of creditors.

6 (3) Any judge of the United States district court for
7 the judicial district wherein any suit shall be instituted under
8 the provisions of this Act may by order direct that such
9 suit be tried in any place in such district as he may desig-
10 nate in such order: *Provided,* That no such suit shall be
11 tried within the territorial limits of the defendant govern-
12 mental subdivision.

13 SEC. 9. The crime defined in and punishable under
14 the Act of June 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 326), as amended by
15 the Act of May 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 781), shall include the
16 transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of any
17 person unlawfully abducted and held for purposes of punish-
18 ment, correction, or intimidation.

19 SEVERABILITY CLAUSE

20 SEC. 10. The essential purposes of this Act being the
21 safeguarding of rights of citizens of the United States and
22 the furtherance of protection of the lives, persons, and prop-
23 erty of such citizens and other persons against unlawful
24 and violent interference with or prevention of the orderly
25 processes of justice, and against possible dereliction of duty

1 in this respect by States, or any governmental subdivision
2 thereof, or any officer or employee of either a State or
3 governmental subdivision thereof, if any particular provision,
4 sentence, or clause, or provisions, sentences, or clauses, of
5 this Act or the application thereof to any particular person
6 or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of the Act,
7 and the application of such provision to other persons or
8 other circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

9 SHORT TITLE

10 SEC. 11. This Act may be cited as the "Federal Anti-
11 Lynching Act".

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3488

A BILL

To declare certain rights of citizens of the United States, and for the better assurance of the protection of such citizens and other persons within the several States from mob violence and lynching, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CASE of New Jersey

MAY 15, 1947

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

N.O.U.C.P.

December 9, 1947

Mr. Leslie S. Perry
NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. Perry:

It is a pleasure to arrange for you to receive New South and other publications of the Council.

We no longer maintain a simple mailing list but would like to send you our material in exchange for whatever may be coming from you that would be suitable for our use.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSMiee

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

LONGACRE 3-6890

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Please direct reply to:
WASHINGTON BUREAU NAACP
100 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.
Telephone National 5794

Walter White, *Director*
Leslie S. Perry, *Administrative Assistant*
Jesse O. Dedmon, Jr., *Secretary, Veterans' Affairs*
Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr., *Labor Secretary*

December 3, 1947

Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Rm. 432
Atlanta 3, Gerogia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I would very much appreciate being placed on the mailing list for free or courtesy releases and publications. This information should prove mutually helpful to our common objectives.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie S. Perry

Leslie S. Perry

LSP:mt

RECEIVED
DEC 5 1947
Southern Regional Council

NAACP
(To Mr. White)

March 4, 1948

Mr. Walter White, Secretary
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West Fortieth Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. White:

I have been pressing hard to get responsible voices from the South to take up the South's duty to protect the civil rights of its people. The right course, I think, is a combination of Federal legislation and positive action by states and local communities. It is difficult to press in the South for positive local action and at the same time keep it clear that the nation as a whole must act too.

I hope the good story in the New York Times for Saturday, February 28--page seven--reached you. It described the Southwide meeting here in Atlanta February 27 on human and civil rights. The Council had sponsored the meeting in cooperation with thirteen other organizations in the South. It was well attended, with people there from eleven states and over seventy towns. The meeting coincided with meetings in Atlanta of women from two of the largest Protestant denominations, and they were present at the meeting on human and civil rights. In the evening session we combined with a huge meeting at Atlanta University, which went very well indeed.

After a general morning session, we broke down into workshops, which cast up the enclosed recommendations for action to strengthen the rights of the people in the South. We had good press coverage. It was a lonely voice in the heat of controversy hereabouts, but it must had had some value as a voice honest and sincere.

It would be an excellent thing if CBS would carry another broadcast on the whole question.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosure

: Workshop Findings

GSM:eb

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26th
February
1948

My dear George Mitchell:

Thank you for your prompt reply. I heard the broadcast in Indianapolis with F. E. DeFrantz at whose home I was staying when I went there to speak. We were both utterly shocked at the bias, the half-truths and the untruths uttered by both speakers.

I want you to see the enclosed copy of a letter which I wrote to Leon Levine, in charge of the educational programs at CBS.

CBS asked me to suggest speakers who would give a truer picture. I suggested Dr. Frank Graham and Dr. Channing H. Tobias. I would very much appreciate by collect telegram any suggestions you may have.

As a Southerner myself I resent the picture of the South which Messrs. Folsom and McGill gave. I was not surprised at Folsom; I was shocked by McGill for whom I entertained high regard even though we disagree on method. No one could ever have suspected from either speech that students, veterans, church and labor groups and others of like mind in the South exist.

Cordially
Walter White
Secretary

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

WW:emw
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26th
February
1948

Dear Mr. Levine:

I am glad to comply with your suggestion that I put in writing the gist of our telephone conversation about the program "People's Platform" over CBS last Sunday on which Governor Folsom of Alabama and Ralph McGill of the Atlanta Constitution spoke.

The basic criticism of mine and a very sizeable number of other persons who heard the program is that, wittingly or otherwise, totally false statements were made by both speakers. For example, Mr. McGill stated that the Southern Regional Council had gone on record in opposition to federal legislation or other action on the issue of civil rights in the South. Because I had not heard of such action and thinking that possibly it had been taken and not publicized, I telegraphed the Southern Regional Council for the facts. Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, wired me in reply today, "Mr. McGill did not state the Southern Regional Council's position in his radio broadcast over CBS last Sunday. The Council has never opposed federal legislation in the area of civil rights. At the same time we have always urged the South to assume its responsibilities in guaranteeing the civil rights of its people."

Governor Folsom made the statement that the people of the South, and particularly Negroes, opposed federal "interference". I telegraphed some of the distinguished Negro members of the Southern Regional Council such as Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, President of Morehouse College, Atlanta and Mr. P. B. Young, Editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide. Dr. Mays wired in reply that neither he nor Dr. Ira Reid of Atlanta University agreed with McGill's statement and they are issuing a statement to that effect. Mr. Young wires, "Ralph McGill does not speak for me as member of Southern Regional Council."

Aside from these misstatements of fact, both speakers were guilty, in my opinion, of stating conclusions and giving opinions which are diametrically opposite to the truth. Both declared that the South itself is getting rid of lynching, the white primary, educational inequalities and the poll tax. I don't want to be guilty of a statement on the other side as extreme as that. But the facts will bear out the assertion that the white primary was outlawed wholly and solely because test cases were taken to the United States Supreme Court and won in that tribunal. There is no record of any serious attempt on the part of any of the South to eliminate disfranchisement by means of white primaries.

The same is true of the poll tax. The one reason why the poll tax has been abolished by two Southern states (but still retained by seven other Southern states) is because of the campaign for federal legislation. Precisely the same situation applies to the fight against lynching. The same circumstances attend the struggle for equalization of education. Practically the only reason for the improvement in the matter of graduate and professional training for Negroes, the lessening of the differential in teachers' salaries and per capita expenditures is due to the series of actions in

courts of law and of public opinion conducted by "Northerners" through such organizations as the NAACP which are told of in the enclosed pamphlet, "Equal Justice Under Law".

But my criticism goes even deeper in that neither Governor Folsom nor Mr. McGill accurately pictured the gratifying and considerable increase in enlightened public opinion in the South against discrimination and segregation.

Most reprehensible was the assertion by both men that President Truman's recent message to Congress and the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights was motivated wholly by selfish political reasons. I happen to know as a matter of personal knowledge that, while political considerations naturally play a part in the action of any President who is a candidate for reelection, Mr. Truman demonstrated by his record in Congress and by the creation of the Committee on Civil Rights in 1946 that he had a genuine and admirable concern about gross violations of legal and human rights of American citizens which injure America both here and abroad.

It is my hope that CBS will continue its admirable and courageous record by scheduling as soon as possible another "People's Platform" on which less biased and more able spokesmen may tell and interpret the truth. If we can be of any help in this connection, I am sure you do not need to be told of our willingness to render it.

Ever sincerely

Secretary

Mr. Leon Levine
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

WW:cmw

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A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1206

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(TELEPHONED TO WESTERN UNION, 25FEB48 BY ELIZABETH BRITTON)

FEBRUARY 25, 1948

WALTER WHITE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLES
69 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK? NEW YORK

MR. MCGILL DID NOT STATE THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL'S POSITION IN HIS RADIO BROADCAST ~~OF~~ OVER CBS LAST SUNDAY. THE COUNCIL HAS NEVER OPPOSED FEDERAL LEGISLATION IN THE AREA OF CIVIL RIGHTS. AT THE SAME TIME WE HAVE ALWAYS URGED THE SOUTH TO ASSUME ITS RESPONSIBILITIES IN GUARANTEEING THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF ITS PEOPLE.

GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

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This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

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GEORGE S MITCHELL, DIRECTOR SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL=
63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

RALPH MCGILL OVER CBS SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 22 STATED THAT SOUTHERN REGIONAL COINCIL OPPOSED FEDERAL ACTION ON CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUES• IMPORTANT THAT IT BE KNOWN IF HE HAS CORRECTLY STATED POSITION OF THE COUNCIL, ESPECIALLY SINCE MR MCGILL EMPHASIZED THAT NEGRO MEMBERS OF COUNCIL ARE OPPOSED TO FEDERAL ACTION• THIS REQUEST FOR CLARIFICATION OF COLLECTIVE AND INDIVIDUAL OPINIONS OF SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL IS BEING SENT AT INSTRUCTIONS ON NAACP COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION• PLEASE WIRE REPLY COLLECT AFTER YOUR MEETING WEDNESDAY=
WALTER WHITE, SECRETARY, NAACP•

NAACP 22••

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Chi DEFENDER
3-20-48

Copy
A. Miller
(Atlanta)

MS

Walter White

People, Politics And Places

PEOPLE'S PLATFORM

THE EFFECT of southern pressures and the distortion of the truth which those pressures create was never more [illegible]ally audible than on a recent [illegible]adcast of CBS's "People's Platfo[illegible]ers were Governor James E. Fol[illegible]ama and Ralp[illegible] Edi[illegible]tor of [illegible] CONSTIT[illegible] subject was Pres[illegible]dent Truman's mes[illegible]sage to Congress urging immediate passage of civil rights legislation.

Although Governor Folsom was supported by labor and some other liberal groups as a liberal the manner and language of his recent nomination of himself as Democratic candidate for President has created in the minds of a good many people the belief that he aspires to be another Huey Long. But much more was expected of Ralph McGill who has been widely publicized as a "southern liberal." The performance of both men was sickening and infuriating to a lot of listeners, which included F. E. DeFrantz of Indianapolis with whom I listened to the broadcast in his home in that city.

'NEGRO AND NIGRA'

It wasn't so much that McGill and Folsom started out saying "Negro" and then lapsed into "Nigra." But both men indulged in false statements or in highly inaccurate versions of what is causing certain changes in the South and the nation today.

One of the fundamental principles which governs the newspaper business is that a reporter should be accurate in giving the facts. Mr. McGill, Editor of one of the South's leading newspapers, stated th[illegible]thern Regional Council had gone [illegible] opposition to Federal legislation agai[illegible]nching, the poll tax, and job discrimination. Thinking that such action might have been taken witho[illegible]g released to the newspapers or that I h[illegible] looked the story, I telegraphed the Sout[illegible]ional Council to get the facts. Geo[illegible] S. [illegible]itchell, Executiv[illegible] Director of the Council promptly wired in reply, "MR. McGILL DID NOT STATE THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL'S POSITION IN HIS RADIO BROADCAST OVER CBS LAST SUNDAY. THE COUNCIL HAS NEVER OPPOSED FEDERAL LEGISLATION IN THE AREA OF CIVIL RIGHTS. AT THE SAME TIME, WE HAVE ALWAYS URGED THE SOUTH T[illegible]UME THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF SOUTH[illegible]UME ITS RESPONSIBILITIES IN GUA[illegible]ING THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF ITS PEOPLE."

Thus, falsehood No. 1.

Governor Folsom asserted bluntly that the people of the South, and particularly Negroes, were opposed to "Federal legislation" and "northern interfe[illegible]e." President Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse [illegible]ge, Atlanta, wires unequivocally that [illegible]r. Ira Reid of Atlanta University do [illegible]nd they are issuing a statement of th[illegible], P. B. Young of the Norfolk JOUR[illegible]GUIDE who is also a member [illegible]RD OF THE SOUTHERN R[illegible]IL WIRED "RALPH McG[illegible]EAK FOR ME AS MEM[illegible] REGIONAL COUNCIL," [illegible]er what Negroes, if any, Governor F[illegible]nsulted and by what authority they spe[illegible]

ONLY PART OF THE STORY

But this is only part of the story. Both speakers asserted repeatedly and vigorously that the South itself is wiping out the poll tax, the white primary, educational discrimination, and job inequality. Who has actually done the job? The reason and the ONLY reason the white primary has been wiped out is because the NAACP has carried to the United States Supreme Court and won three smashing victories against the white primary. In addition, it won the case in South Carolina in which Judge J. Waties Waring [illegible]ously outlawed the white primary and his [illegible] was unanimously upheld in a brilliant [illegible]ision written by Judge John J. Parker of the [illegible]rcuit Court of Appeals.

Similarly, lynching has diminished and the poll tax is on the run wholly and solely because of the campaign for Federal legislation against those twin evils. As for the reduction of the still great differential in educational opportunity for Negro and white in the south ranging from kindergarten [illegible] post-graduate schools, all of that has been [illegible] through legal battles Waged by the NA[illegible] does even Governor Folsom dare assert with a straight face that anything would have been done had not there been the pressu[illegible] legal decisions and public opinion?

Lying is [illegible] enough [illegible] it is done cleverly or at least slightly masked by the semblance of reason or truth. But th[illegible] attempt, including a gratuitou[illegible] of P[illegible]t Truman by both speakers [illegible]ging [illegible] current concern for civil [illegible] is m[illegible]olly by political ambi[illegible] does not [illegible]ave the merit of plausibili[illegible]

26- N.A.A.C.P.

August 26, 1949

Mr. Roy Wilkins
N.A.A.C.P.
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. Wilkins:

As you will be concerned with the defence of the accused persons in the case at Groveland, Florida, I send you a copy of the Council's just published analysis of the outburst of mob violence there.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosure

NAACP

10 February 1950

N. A. A. C. P.
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

Please send us your pamphlet, Survey of the Negro Vote in the 1948 Presidential Election, containing a tabular summary by states and published January 1949. This pamphlet was listed in the Pamphlet Index, but no price was given. If there is a charge, please bill the Southern Regional Council.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

NAACP

June 6, 1950

Mr. C. L. Harper
Atlanta Branch, NAACP
204 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Harper:

Here is a letter to Mr. Wilkins about the 1951 convention. I do hope we can get them.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encl.

June 6, 1950

Mr. Roy Wilkins
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
In Session June 20 - 25, 1950
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Wilkins:

The Southern Regional Council would like to add a most earnest welcome to the 1951 convention of the NAACP.

The South and the City of Atlanta should have the advantage of your great meeting.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

ATLANTA BRANCH

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

204 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
June 1, 1950

Dear Friends:

The Atlanta Branch, National Association For the Advancement Of Colored People, is planning to extend to its National Organization, at the annual meeting in Boston, Mass., June 20-25, an invitation to hold the 1951 convention in Atlanta, Georgia.

If the invitation should be accepted this will be the first time the convention will have been held in this section and one of the few times it has been held in the South. We believe that Atlanta has something to offer in the way of demonstrating the results of good race relations and many of the hundreds who expect to attend the convention have never visited the South.

It is for this reason that we would like to have as many organizations as possible to extend formal letters of invitation which will be submitted at the meeting in Boston, by our official delegates. We expect to have 1200 to 1500 delegates and visitors from all sections of the country, and speakers are usually persons of outstanding national and international importance.

Please, therefore, join us in extending the invitation by addressing a letter to:

National Association For the Advancement Of Colored People
In Session, June 20 - 25, 1950
Boston, Mass.

If possible, the letter should be typed on 8½ X 11 inch sheets and sent to our headquarters, 204 Auburn Avenue NE, Atlanta, Georgia, not later than June 10, 1950.

Thanking you for your cooperation, we remain

Very truly yours,

RECEIVED
JUN 5 1950
Southern Regional Council

ATLANTA BRANCH, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

C. L. Harper

C. L. Harper, President

J. H. Calhoun

J. H. Calhoun, Executive Secretary

NAACP

June 6, 1951

Mr. Henry Lee Moon
Director of Public Relations
N.A.A.C.P.
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. Moon:

Since Dr. Mitchell is out of the city for the whole of this week, I am taking the liberty of replying to your letter of June 4.

We have been in touch with Mr. C. L. Harper, Dr. William Boyd, Mrs. Grace Hamilton, and other local persons, about the question of the Atlanta papers which you mention. We have heard indirectly that the papers would like to soft-pedal the convention as much as possible, probably on the grounds that publicity on it would provide ammunition for Talmadge and his race baiting associates. That does not mean that the Atlanta papers will ignore the convention; indeed, it is inconceivable that they could do so.

There are ways, however, to assure fuller coverage than would otherwise take place. One of these is to get the widest possible play through the wire services. As you will probably have heard by now from Dr. Boyd, Bem Price, of the Atlanta Bureau of AP, will staff the convention and is eager to have your cooperation in advance. Mr. Price is an excellent man, who can be counted on to do a good job. Any help you can give him will be well invested.

UP and INS, which rarely staff anything, might be prodded by requests from subscriber papers in New York or elsewhere. It seems quite likely that John Popham, Southeastern correspondent for the New York Times, will cover the convention. That will also do a good deal to cause the Atlanta papers to give the

convention the attention it deserves.

I would suggest, of course, that you approach the Atlanta newspapers with your material as though you took their interest for granted and assumed that the convention would have big play in their pages.

Dr. Mitchell will be back in the office on Monday and will see your letter then. Pay us a visit when you arrive in Atlanta.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

HCF:er

CABLE ADDRESS: NACAPEOPLE, N. Y.

LONGACRE 3-6890

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40TH STREET NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

AIR MAIL SPECIAL

June 4, 1951

Dear George:

We have just had word that the Atlanta papers; that is the Constitution and the Journal, are prepared to give our convention the silent treatment when it meets there June 26-July 1.

I don't know whether there is any truth to this report but I wonder if you have any means of finding out whether or not any such plan has been developed by the Atlanta newspapers and, if so, what steps you think we should take to counteract it. I would greatly appreciate any information and suggestions you may be able to make to me in response to this inquiry.

I shall be arriving in Atlanta about June 19 and look forward to seeing you in the event that you are in the city at that time.

Ever sincerely,

Henry

Henry Lee Moon
Director, Public Relations

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

HLM:mw

NAACP

Atlanta, Georgia
June 28, 1951

TO THE DELEGATES, FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE,

the Southern Regional Council extends heartiest greetings.

Your assembly in Atlanta, as widely representative Americans who share a common interest in strengthening our democratic practices, has special significance today. To questioning peoples throughout the world, it demonstrates the validity and promise of our national ideals. For us here at home, it reaffirms the powerful obligation to see that the duties and benefits of citizenship are denied to no one.

May your convention have every success.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

NAACP

See also sec Ex Dir: Conferences, 1952 for participation in Atlanta conference, Feb. 22.

NAACP

April 9, 1952

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Coordinator
N. A. A. C. P.
729 Masonic Temple Bldg.
1630 Fourth Ave., N.
Birmingham, Ala.

Dear Mrs. Hurley:

Here is a most interesting story from the April 2 NEW YORK TIMES. It shows the first beginnings of a "fight back" on behalf of city people needing housing.

It occurs to me that the NAACP could be extremely effective in furthering this effort by city members of Congress to get action.

Perhaps you may know already of efforts in this direction by the NAACP in New York. But I thought it worthwhile to bring it to your attention.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

Mc, misc.

April 28, 1952

Mr. Henry Lee Moon, Director
Public Relations
NAACP
20 W. 40th St.
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Henry:

Many thanks for the Delaware decision. We are delighted to have the whole thing. We had picked up newspaper accounts of parts of it, and are carrying them in the issue of NEW SOUTH that should be out in a day or two.

I'll send you some extra copies.

I hear you were in Atlanta some days ago, albeit hurriedly. Do call me whenever you get here, and I will come to where you are.

I have had several opportunities in the last few weeks to be at meetings with Mrs. Hurley from Birmingham. She is a whiz! Such a wise choice.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

CABLE ADDRESS: NACAPEOPLE, N. Y. LONGACRE 3-6890

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

RECEIVED APR 28 1952 Southern Regional Council

April 23, 1952

Dear George:

I am enclosing a copy of a decision handed down by Chancellor Collins J. Seitz of the Delaware Court of Chancery in regard to the segregated schools in two suburbs of Wilmington, Delaware.

On behalf of Negro children and their parents, attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People filed suit in this court seeking a judgment which would outlaw segregation in the elementary and high schools of New Castle County.

This is one of a series of such suits filed by NAACP lawyers in South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas and other states in a concerted drive to abolish the entire segregated school system.

Chancellor Seitz's decision does not overrule the "separate but equal" doctrine. However, it provides for the admission of Negro children to hitherto all-white elementary and high schools. Thurgood Marshall, NAACP Special Counsel, calls it "the first real victory in our campaign to destroy segregation of American pupils in elementary and high schools." The NAACP attorney sees this decision as "most encouraging" and believes that it "will be a valuable precedent in" cases in other states.

I am sending this to you for your information and for whatever other use you may be able to make of it.

Sincerely,

Henry

Henry Lee Moon
Director, Public Relations

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HLM:mw
Enc.

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naacp

RECEIVED
JUN 16 1952
Southern Regional Council

June 6, 1952

Atty. Ben F. Ray, Chairman
Alabama State Democratic Committee
Massey Building
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Sir:

Our attention has been called to the emblem which appears on the official election ballot of the Democratic Party in the State of Alabama.

We are told that the emblem has appeared on the ballot for more than half a century, but we believe that the time has more than come when it should be changed.

The idea of "White Supremacy" which has been symbolical of the political South and its traditions is one which we are sure you will agree is paradoxical to "democracy" and Christianity.

Since the United States of America is waging a battle against ideas in other parts of the world, ideas which are in contradiction to democracy and the "American Way of Life," would it not be well if all of her States initiate efforts to change ideas and patterns, too, which do not help in that great struggle?

It must be confusing to foreign students who come into this section of the country to see a ballot on which the words "White Supremacy" and "For the Right" are inscribed after they have read and heard about a country which offers opportunity for all. It is impossible for our diplomats abroad to argue the validity of nations which have a predominately colored population joining with us, a "free" nation, so long as there exists the disparity between the rights of some and the rights of others. If we are clear in our thinking we cannot help but see that the day of world peace will come much sooner if we here at home show more respect for each other and have more regard for the fundamental rights of all American citizens, regardless of race, creed or color. The United States of America will become more truly united when all states accept their share of responsibility in granting to all of

their citizens their human and their constitutional rights.

The Negro is still being denied the right to vote unhampered in many counties of the State and it will appear that the State Democratic Party endorses this disfranchisement, in spite of its disagreement with the "Dixiecrats" if the official ballots remain unchanged.

We, therefore, ask you at this time to use your good offices to have removed from the official ballots of the Democratic Party in the State of Alabama all references to "White Supremacy". Let this be done in the name of democracy, christianity, and for the good will of thousands of citizens of the State of Alabama, both Negro and white who believe with Thomas Jefferson, that, "All men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness."

May we hear from you.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Ruby Hurley
Regional Secretary

RH:S

NAACP

The "Committee of 100"

Founded by WILLIAM ALLAN NEILSON

Dedicated to the Creation of an America of Justice and Equality for Our Negro Fellow Citizens

20 WEST 40th STREET • NEW YORK 18, N.Y.
LACKAWANNA 4-2521

ALLAN KNIGHT CHALMERS
Chairman
FRANCIS J. McCONNELL
Honorary Chairman
EDWARD L. PARSONS
Pacific Coast Chairman

June 27, 1952

Dear Friend:

In Florida last year, Negro homes were bombed, one Negro prisoner shot dead by a sheriff and a second gravely wounded, a Negro leader and his wife murdered by unknown assailants, and a 26 year-old Negro taken from his home and lynched near Winter Garden.

Florida is no more a hotbed of racial hatred than some other Southern states. The facts of racial violence in this one state, recounted by Joe Alex Morris in the enclosed article from the Saturday Evening Post, are facts of life in American society, encountered in the North as well as in the South.

All through the past year the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund has fought valiantly in Florida and elsewhere to put out the flames of racial violence, to prevent injustices that could never be undone. Our attorneys have defended Walter Irvin and other innocent victims of "justice by color" in the courts. We have assembled the wisest heads in the legal profession to present the Constitutional case for equal justice before the courts. Some, like Mr. and Mrs. Moore, have given their lives to further the democratic way of solving our racial problems. Others give their work and money for the principles of our common faith in decency.

Before the middle of July, 1952, the Supreme Court of Florida will receive the appeal of Walter Irvin. He is 24, and has been twice sentenced to death. His defense has already cost the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund $42,768.37 for legal fees, printing of legal papers, transportation of witnesses, and expense of investigations for two trials and the series of appeals which won the first reversal from the U. S. Supreme Court. We are prepared to carry on this fight in the belief that American justice in the end will vindicate this innocent young man. We need your help to save Walter Irvin, who has already endured nearly three years of imprisonment for a crime he did not commit.

Will you give as generously as you can?

Sincerely yours,

Allan Knight Chalmers

Allan Knight Chalmers
Chairman

The "Committee of 100" sponsors an annual appeal for $150,000 toward the budget of the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. All contributions are deductible for U. S. Income Tax Purposes.

98

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Bradford Young

NAACP

Atlanta Bound!

NAACP

June 26 thru July 1

1951

MA. 6064

ATLANTA, GEORGIA
204 AUBURN AVE., N. E.

RECEIVED
DEC 2 1952
Southern Regional Council

December 1, 1952

Dear Member:

The Nominating Committee of the Atlanta Branch, NAACP has selected you as a nominee for the 1953 Executive Committee.

Our Committee will make its report to the Branch Election meeting at 8:30 P. M., December 9, 1952 in Room 7, Butler St. YMCA. It is hoped that you will arrange to be present.

You will find enclosed a statement of duties and requirements, as taken from the "Constitution and By-Laws for Branches" of the NAACP. Kindly read them carefully, and especially those in regard to the requirements for attendance at meetings, to determine your interest in serving.

Under present arrangements the Executive Committee meets at 7:00 P. M. the second Tuesday in each month in various sections of the city followed by Branch meetings at 8:30 P. M. Advance notices are usually sent out in regard to the meeting. It is hoped that you will be able to serve in the program for protecting the Constitutional rights of our citizens.

Kindly fill out the enclosed card indicating your willingness to serve and mail it so as to reach the Branch Office not later than Noon, Saturday, Dec. 6, 1952.

Very truly yours,

C. W. Peters

(Rev.) C. W. Peters
Chairman 1952 Nominating Committee
Atlanta Branch, NAACP

42nd ANNUAL CONFERENCE

MA. 6064

DUTIES OF BRANCH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, NAACP

The Executive Committee shall have general control of the affairs of the Branch, subject to the authority of the Branch and to the provisions of this constitution. It shall consist of the President, First Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, the Chairman of the Executive Committee and the Chairmen of the standing committees of the Branch, the President of the Youth Council, the President of College Chapter in the same community, the Senior Branch Adviser in the Youth Council, the Senior Adviser of the Junior Youth Council, and such other members to be elected at the annual meeting of the Branch as the Branch by by-law may decide, provided that the total membership of the Executive Committee shall not exceed thirty-five except by written authorization of the Board of Directors of the Association.

The Executive Committee shall render a report, which shall contain the reports of all standing and special committees, to the Branch at the regular meetings of the Branch and whenever otherwise required by the Branch.

The further duties and powers of the Executive Committee shall be:

(a) At its first meeting following the annual election meeting, to select a Chairman of the Executive Committee.

(b) At this first meeting, to creat the various standing and special committees, the Chairman of each to be selected by the President, subject to the advice and consent of the Executive Committee.

(c) To create special committees as needs arise.

(d) To fill all vacancies in Branch offices or on committees for the unexpired term.

(e) To decide matters of Branch policy subject to endorsement by the Branch and to accord with National Office policy.

(f) To appoint, employ and enter into contract with paid employees of the Branch subject only to employment procedure and qualifications approved by the National Office.

QUORUM -- The quorum of the Executive Committee shall be determined by the Branch but shall not be less than one-third of its total membership.

* * * * * * * *

The position of any member of the Executive Committee or of any standing or special committee who shall be absent from three consecutive meetings of the Committee, without notice or explanation to the Committee, or who shall not perform required duties for three consecutive months, shall be declared vacant by the Executive Committee. A member of any standing or special committee may be directly removed by his chairman for dereliction of duty.

naacp

February 24, 1953

Mr. Walter White, Secretary
N. A. A. C. P.
20 W. 40th St.
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Walter:

I promised the other day to bring you up to date on the Southern Regional Council's request to the Fund for the Republic.

What we want is enough money to enable us to put into each Southern State full-time staff for the next five years. The State staff would ordinarily be a white person and a Negro person and a clerk. The present Southwide membership of the Southern Regional Council would, we presume, be turned over to vigorous State organizations, based upon our present State Divisions of the Southern Regional Council. The Council itself would then become a Southwide Board of Trustees, administering the grant, correlating the work of the State organizations, and tying in with that work a quite modest program of research. The research would be, for the most part, feeling out needs for additional research and the parceling of the various areas of inquiry to colleges and universities and other groups. The State groups, assisted by their permanent personnel, would work particularly on all questions of race affecting the schools, on police administration, on matters of equal justice, on community self-surveys, on race in the news, on major aspects of employment opportunity, and such similar special needs as might be approved, State by State, from time to time.

We think that the time has gone by when the South can be expected to blunder through these periods of great tension without the assistance of any established body joining together white and Negro leadership. For thirty years of work in this field the Council, and the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation before it, have found many friends and many fruitful ways to work. They need now to be strengthened by firm organization.

We ourselves think the request is, considering the need, modest, and we are warmly hopeful that the Fund for the Republic will see the importance of it and will enable us to put it through.

We rejoice all over the South in the most friendly relationships with the NAACP and its local branches. I am satisfied that the two organizations can work together with increasing benefit to the cause we both serve.

May I say, in passing, that we have been delighted with the helpful relationships that Mrs. Ruby Hurley, for your Southeastern Office, has opened to us. She is crisp, persuasive, and effective, and we cherish greatly her cooperation.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

NAACP

CABLE ADDRESS: NACAPEOPLE, N. Y.

LONGACRE 3-6890

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Please direct reply to:
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE NAACP
624 ~~xx~~ Masonic Temple Bldg.
1630 - 4th Ave., No.
Birmingham, Alabama
Telephone Birmingham 3~~xxx~~ 3-2887

March 3, 1953

MAR 4
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mr. Fleming:

We take this opportunity to thank you for your contribution to the success of our First Annual Southeastern Regional NAACP Conference.

A number of the delegates have written us that they enjoyed the sessions and got a great deal of information from them. You played no small part in making this possible.

Thank you again, and with every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

Ruby Hurley

Ruby Hurley
Regional Secretary

RH:S

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

CABLE ADDRESS: NACAPEOPLE, N. Y.

LONGACRE 3-6890

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Please direct reply to:
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE NAACP
624 xxx Masonic Temple Bldg.
1630 - 4th Ave., No.
Birmingham, Alabama
Telephone Birmingham xxxx 3-2887

RECEIVED
FEB 11
Southern Regional Council

February 10, 1953

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Dr. Mitchell has indicated to us that you will attend our Southeastern Regional Leadership Training Conference. We are very glad to know this because you have a great deal to contribute in our effort to make our branches more alert to the issues confronting us in the Region.

Specifically we are asking that you share in the discussion on Housing which is scheduled to begin on Saturday morning, February 21. The subject is "Democratic Housing for Democratic Slums" and we should like to have information relative to slum clearance and relocation problems, federal and public housing programs, and what people in local communities can do to alleviate the horrible housing conditions, as for instance, in having representation on city housing commissions.

A copy of the program is enclosed for your guidance and information and it is entirely possible that we will be calling on you as a resource person in some of the other discussions.

If you have anything in the way of literature on these various matters please let us have it for distribution.

I regret that we did not have sufficient notice to plan to be in attendance at the Alabama State Meeting today. We hope that it was successful.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ruby Hurley

Ruby Hurley
Regional Secretary

RH:S
encl

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

TENTATIVE PROGRAM
SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL NAACP CONFERENCE
EIGHTEENTH STREET BRANCH YMCA

Birmingham, Alabama — February 20-22, 1953

THEME: "No Compromise With Segregation Or Discrimination"

Friday, February 20:

Beginning at 9:00 A.M. — Registration

2:00 P.M. — Business Session
- Call to Order
- Devotions
- Statement of Purpose
- Appointment of Committees

3:00 P.M. — Regional Advisory Board Meeting

7:00 P.M. — Workshop - Education
"The NAACP Educationak Program - A Two-Pronged Job."
- The Legal Program for Integration
- A Public Relations Program to Educate Negroes and Whites

SATURDAY, February 21:

9:00 A.M. — Workshop - Voting
"The Ballot, the Key to First-Class Citizenship"
- Registration - Poll Tax - Voting
- Records of Candidates - Local, State, National

10:30 A.M. — Workshop - Housing
"Democratic Housing for Democratic Slums"
- Slum Clearance and Relocation Problems
- Federal and Public Housing Programs
- City Housing Commissions

11:15 A. M. — "Segregation Must End in Places of Public Accommodation"
- State and Municipally-owned Parks, Golf Courses, Etc.
- Bus and Train Stations
- Airports

12:00 — Recess for Lunch

1:30 P.M. — Workshop - Making A Living
"Fair Employment Practices - A MUST in the South"
- Local and State FEPC Laws
- Minimum Wage and Hours Laws
- Fair Labor Standards
- Cooperation with Labor Unions
- Farm Problems

2:15 P. M. — Workshop - The Organization
"How to Get the Job Done"
- The Executive Committee - Its Composition; its Work
- The Branch Meeting - The Membership
- The Public Meeting - Fund Raising

5:00 P. M. — Recess for Dinner

7:30 P. M. Birmingham Branch Coronation of "Miss NAACP"

Sunday, February 22:

9:00 A. M. Business Session

Reports from Committees

10:30 A. M. Delegates Will Go to Churches of Their Choice

3:00 P. M. Public Meeting
St. Paul Methodist Church, 1500 Sixth Avenue, North

COPY

NATIONAL OFFICERS

President
Arthur B. Spingarn
Chairman of the Board
Dr. Louis T. Wright
Vice-Presidents
Mary McLeod Bethune
Nannie H. Burroughs
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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

LONGACRE 3-6890

CABLE ADDRESS: NACAPEOPLE. N. Y.

Official Organ: The Crisis

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Walter White *Executive Secretary*
Roy Wilkins *Administrator*
Thurgood Marshall *Special Counsel*
Henry Lee Moon *Director, Public Relations*
Gloster B. Current *Director of Branches*
Robert L. Carter *Assistant Special Counsel*
Lucille Black *Membership Secretary*
Ruby Hurley *Southeastern Regional Secretary*
Donald Jones *Regional Secretary*
Lester P. Bailey
Bernard Brown
John W. Flamer
Gertrude Gorman
Assistant Field Secretaries
Franklin H. Williams *West Coast Regional Secretary-Counsel*
Herbert L. Wright *Youth Secretary*
Clarence Mitchell *Director, Washington Bureau*
William Pryor *Assistant to the Director, Wash. Bureau*
Herbert Hill *Labor Relations Assistant*
Walter P. Offutt, Jr. *Church Secretary*
James W. Ivy *Editor, The Crisis*
327

Please direct reply to:
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE NAACP
624 Masonic Temple Bldg.
1630 - 4th Ave., No.
Birmingham, Alabama
Telephone Birmingham 3-2887

February 3, 1953

Dear Friend:

We are deeply appreciative of your expression of willingness to participate in the 1st Annual Southeastern NAACP Regional Leadership Training Conference which will be held in Birmingham February 20-22, 1953. We hope that the results will be productive and satisfying to all concerned.

The Conference will open officially at 2:00 o'clock Friday afternoon, February 20 with the business session at Conference Headquarters in the YMCA, 326 So. 18th Street.

We would like to meet with all workshop chairmen and discussion leaders at 4:30 that afternoon in the same place. We hope that you will find it possible to be present.

Will you let us know if you desire us to make housing reservations for you or if you will take care of them yourself?

Thank you again, and looking forward to seeing you soon, I am

Sincerely,

Ruby Hurley

Ruby Hurley
Regional Secretary

RH:S

P.S. If you have not done so already, please send us a biographical sketch as soon as possible, also a glossy print of your photograph.
RH.

RECEIVED
FEB 6
Council

INFORMATION FOR DELEGATES

****

Conference Headquarters — YMCA, 326 So. 18th Street, Phone 54-9321

Regional Office — 624 Masonic Temple Bldg., 1630 4th Ave., N. Phone 3-2887

Friday Night Meeting — Union Bethel Independent Methodist Church 13th Street and 6th Avenue, South

Reception for Delegates Sponsored by the Birmingham Branch Friday Night after the Evening Meeting - YMCA

Saturday Sessions: YMCA

Saturday Night - 7:30 "Miss NAACP" Coronation Festival - YMCA

Sunday Morning Business Session - YMCA

Sunday Afternoon Closing Meeting - 3:00 P.M. St. Paul Methodist Church 15th Street & 6th Avenue, N.

****

Apex Cab Co.	Phone 4-5531	L & N Station	4-0311
Harlem Cab Co.	4-0511	Eastern Air Lines	9-6101
Terminal Station	7-2194	Delta Air Lines	59-9601

****

PLACES TO EAT

YMCA, 326 So. 18th Street

Fraternal Cafe, 1626 4th Avenue, N. (Closed Sunday afternoon)

Nancy's Cafe, 317 N. 17th Street

Patterson's Eat Shoppe, 710 8th Avenue, N.

Gary Grill, 17th Street & 5th Avenue, N. (Closed Sunday)

Zanzibar Dafe, 411 North 17th Street

Monroe's Steak House, 1622 4th Avenue, North

Carver's Luncheonette, 324 North 17th Street

Chita Chata, 4005 8th Avenue, North

Mack Delicatessen, 403 8th Avenue, North

Palmer's Cafe, 207 8th Avenue, North

Bob's Savoy, 1712 4th Avenue, North (Closed Sunday)

ANNUAL REPORT FROM THE
SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE

INTRODUCTION

The Southeastern Regional Office has made a serious and determined effort to give incentive, stimulation and direction to Branches in the area toward the end that memberships would be increased, financial contributions greater and the program a more dynamic influence in the various communities and states.

It would appear from observations and discussions that the NAACP is at a crossroad in the South. The white man of the political South has done an excellent job of conditioning the Negro to the acceptance of an inferior position in society. The NAACP has done an excellent job of creating a climate in which Negroes may move about with less fear of physical injury or possible death. The NAACP has made it possible for the Negro in the South to enjoy a better way of life -- better jobs with more money, better homes, and better schools. Everything is so much better than it was that the average Negro feels little cause for complaint, in fact he is inclined to be satisfied with the improved conditions. Therefore, the need for NAACP is not felt to be so great and it is more difficult to get NAACP memberships and money than it was during the years when the pressures were more obvious.

Improvement is being shown, however, in many areas and we expect to show greater progress in the months ahead.

CONTACTS WITH BRANCHES

The Regional Secretary has traveled 16,577 miles thus far this year. She has visited 38 communities, attended State Conferences in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Tennessee, and attended State Executive Board meetings in Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. She covered a total of 152 speaking, branch and other engagements during this year including appearances before Teachers Associations of Alabama and Mississippi, the American Teachers Association, and the Alabama State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

News letters and directives on specific issues were sent to branch officers periodically. Although 804 personal communications and 10,664 mimeographed letters of one kind or another were sent to the 263 branches in the region only 635 letters were received. Effort has been and is being made to stimulate greater response from branch officers.

STATE CONFERENCE ACTIVITIES

Tighter organization of State Conferences has been effected in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Tennessee. Constitutions to govern the Mississippi and Tennessee Conferences have been completed and submitted to the National Office for approval. The Florida constitution will be completed in the near future.

We have not received reports from North Carolina or South Carolina.

The Alabama State Conference was active in the campaign for registration and voting and has begun work on the admission of Negroes to the University of Alabama.

Of the 25 branches and 1 authorized committee in the state, 21 had made some report of memberships as of November 10, during this year. On that date 4,182 of the 8,000 membership goal had been produced.

There remains a great deal of work to strengthen the state organization, organize new branches, and stimulate greater activity in existing branches.

The Florida State Conference was handicapped in a measure by the illness of the president. The reaction of the Christmas Night bombing in Mims seems to have set in after the Jacksonville meeting in January and memberships showed a marked decline from 4,028 to 2,717 as of November 26. With the assignment of Mr. Saunders to the state interest began to rise in Tampa and other parts of the state. With the election of new officers in several of the Branches we expect further improvement.

The new president of the State Conference has begun plans for a stepped-up program for the 68 branches listed in the state.

The Georgia State Conference initiated a plan designed to organize new branches, reactivate those that are dead or dormant and revitalize existing units. Vice presidents were chosen to assume the responsibility in each of four sections of the state. The Regional Office supplied each vice president with a listing of the counties in his area, the names and addresses of officers of existing branches and the names and addresses of persons who were once active in communities where branches are now inactive.

Reverend Ralph Mark Gilbert of Savannah reported that he had visited twenty-three counties in his area and had made some progress in setting up temporary organizations in a number of them. He plans a second trip early in the year.

One of the vice presidents died in the spring; one was busy with the political action program and the fourth person was apparently inactive.

The president of the Georgia State Confer nce has raised funds for the Ward case which is now in the courts and was most active in the registration and voting drive.

Georgia Branches were given a quota of 7,725 members and had obtained 4,109 as of December 3 for 1952.

The Mississippi State Conference has made tremendous progress in the fact of untold obstacles. Attempts to intimida te NAACP leaders have been unsuccessful. Further, our people have not been too discouraged by the hypocrisy of some Negro "leaders."

New branches were organized in Greenwood, Columbus and Natchez.

We were successful in securing two men who have secured applications for admission to the University of Mississippi and are now waiting for directives from the Legal Department.

Reverend W. A. Bender who organized the conference and served as president for seven years was made president emeritus this year and Rev. Amos O. Holmes of Amory was elected president.

On October 30 the 21 branches in the state had secured 1,099 memberships toward the year's quota of 2,250.

The reports for North Carolina and South Carolina will be given by their workers. We can only say here that North Carolina's 62 branches reported 4,749 memberships as of October 16 toward the quota of 10,875. South Carolina's 86 branches reported 5,410 of 13,125 memberships as of October 14.

Tennessee is a state in which a great deal of work is to be done. There are only five active branches in the state, although the potential is much higher. The year's quota is 11,550; as of October 3,087 memberships had been reported.

The new administration under the leadership of Mrs. B. H. Netherland of Knoxville has had one board meeting in which plans were laid for increasing membership and program activity.

We expect that in another year all of the state conferences in the region will be organized and geared to show substantial increases all along the line.

BRANCH ACTIVITY

It is impossible to give a full report of Branch activities for many reasons, but chiefly because for the most part we know what branches are doing only when visits are made to their communities. However, commendation should go to the Nashville Branch which has attacked the proposed Negro golf course, the discrimination agianst Negro blind children who are in the worst possible segregated accommodations, and segregated seating for the Passion Play, "Black Hills."

The Knoxville Branch is recognized also for its protest against segregation for the presentation of the play there; for their cooperation in getting branch activity revived in Oak Ridge, Alcoa and other communities in eastern Tennessee; for opening job opportunities for Negroes and for the support it gives to the youth council program in that city.

The Bessemer, Alabama Branch gave excellent response in our effort to prosecute a case against a white man who raped a seven year-old colored child. He received a sentence of 30 years in prison.

Henry County, Alabama deserves special recognition for the work done there in registration and voting. This branch operates in southern Alabama back woods. Threats and very real intimidation did not prevent 116 Negroes from registering and voting -- voting out the Superintendent of Schools who had been definitely anti-Negro.

Amory, Indianola and Natchez, Mississippi Branches were active in registration and voting campaigns. It is significant that in Natchez a number of teachers are active NAACP Branch workers.

All branches that do anything at all in such areas as Early County, Georgia are to be congratulated. Just a few years ago Negroes could not ride in a new car or wear a suit of clothes in that section.

CASE WORK

Twenty-one cases have been referred to the Regional Office during the year. There were two rape cases and a police killing in Bessemer which were investigated by the Regional Secretary, with our attorney, and on which she worked closely.

The other cases were investigated by Branch officers in Savannah, and Dothan, Alabama and Florida Field Secretary Saunders. One case was referred to the Houston, Texas Branch for investigation. Investigations are pending in two other cases -- one an extradition case in Memphis and the other of a Negro held on a charge of murder in Fulton, Mississippi.

Conferences were held with the Attorney General of the State of Alabama on the record of Negro deaths at the hands of law enforcement agents in the state. This matter was submitted to the Legal Department for referral to the Department of Justice.

A conference was held with the Commanding General of the Brookley Field AFB at Mobile, Alabama. Branch Secretary J. L. LeFlore and the Regional Secretary got information about the racial incidents which have occurred there and gave the General our position on the matter of such cases.

PROTESTS

In addition to the protests made relative to police killings the Regional Secretary made protests to the Governor and the State Board of Education of Alabama against their decision to use the 12th grade textbook "CHALLENGE OF DEMOCRACY" only if the chapter "Minority Groups Should Share Equally With All Others In The American Way of Life," was deleted and other changes made. A number of branches and other organizations cooperated by sending letters of protest also.

Letters were sent to the Aughinbaugh Canning Company, Biloxi, Mississippi relative to the offensive labels on their products; to the Southern Finance Company in Anniston for derogatory pictures and terms on billboards; to two stores in Birmingham relative to the use of courtesy titles; to the L & N Railroad Company relative to discrimination in transportation and to the Birmingham Transit Company relative to discrimination on buses. Communications were sent to and a conference was held with the chairman of the Alabama State Democratic Committee in which we asked that the slogan "White Supremacy" be removed from the party's official ballot. Promise was given us that he would work toward that end.

Replies were received only from the Birmingham stores and Transit Company and the L & N Railroad.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Press releases have been sent to a number of papers in the region from time to time. Excellent cooperation has been given by the Birmingham World through Mr. Emory O. Jackson.

The Regional Secretary was interviewed on four programs in Mobile and held a press conference while there.

Contributions were sent to the Nation for the special political action edition; and to American Unity.

We cooperated with the Southern Regional Council and the Southern Regional office of the Anti-Defamation League on surveys being made by them.

In addition to speaking at meetings of other organizations mentioned earlier in the report, we participated in the regional meetings of the National Council of Negro Women and Organizations in the Field of Human Relations. We were host to the latter group at a meeting in Birmingham.

The Birmingham Chapter of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity cited the Regional Secretary "for service over and above the call of duty in the promotion of her work among the nation's largest minority."

SPECIAL MATERIALS RELEASED

A leaflet, "Ten Reasons Why You Should Join the NAACP" was prepared and distributed to Branches in the region for the Membership campaign.

Another leaflet, "Ten Reasons Why You Should Vote" was prepared for the Alabama State Coordinating Committee on Registration and Voting.

"You Are A Teacher? Then You Should Join the NAACP. Why? Because," was prepared in mimeographed form for Branch campaigns.

YOUTH PROGRAM

We regret exceedingly that time did not permit our doing much on the youth program. We did speak to assemblies and groups of students in several of the communities visited, particularly Knoxville, Tennessee; Albany, Georgia, and Mobile, Alabama.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

We mention briefly the South-wide Conference which we held in Jacksonville, Florida following the bombing of the Moore's in Mims which received excellent publicity and response.

We were also working at the Annual Convention in Oklahoma City with Region V. Citations were presented to persons who had secured more than 100 memberships in their branch campaigns in one of the Region's meetings there.

The Southeast Regional Advisory Board was set up with representation from each State Conference in the Region. Reverend J. M. Minton was elected chairman and the Regional Secretary will serve as secretary to the Board.

THE FUTURE

The Southeastern Region has a terrific potential but we have a job of great magnitude to educate both Negroes and whites to the point that they recognize the NAACP as an organization defending the rights of all American citizens to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without discrimination because of race, creed, or color and that Negroes, particularly, in this region will give the necessary support to make us more effective.

RH:S

PROGRAM

FIRST ANNUAL

LEADERSHIP TRAINING CONFERENCE

SOUTHEASTERN REGION

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT

OF

COLORED PEOPLE

****

THEME: "NO COMPROMISE WITH SEGREGATION

OR DISCRIMINATION"

CONFERENCE HEADQUARTERS: 18th ST. BRANCH, YMCA

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

FEBRUARY 20-22, 1953

OUR GOALS

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

The First Annual Southeastern Regional NAACP Leadership Training Conference has been called to give to Branch, Youth Council and College Chapter officers and members, information relative to the problems which the Association faces in its continued drive for complete emancipation, techniques which may be used to solve those problems and stimulation to get the job done as quickly as possible.

Our goals for the coming year, as set forth by the Regional Advisory Board, are as follows:

1. At least 57,500 memberships in the seven member states.

2. A substantial increase in the number of qualified, registered voters.

3. Implementation of the United States Supreme Court decisions affecting education in graduate schools to the end that Negroes will be admitted to such schools in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina.

4. Implementation of Court decisions affecting interstate transportation to the end that no Negro traveling across state lines will be segregated or otherwise discriminated against because of race.

5. Greater advancement toward the end of segregation and discrimination in housing, recreational facilities and places of public accommodation.

To achieve these goals branches, youth councils and college chapters of the NAACP must share in the responsibility. We hope that each delegate will make a contribution here and share what has been gained on the return home.

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THERE CAN BE NO COMPROMISE WITH SEGREGATION OR DISCRIMINATION.

P R O G R A M

"NO COMPROMISE WITH SEGREGATION OR DISCRIMINATION"

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20

MORNING

REGISTRATION AND HOUSING - Conference Headquarters, YMCA
326 So. 18th Street

AFTERNOON

2:00 P. M. Business Session
Dr. J. M. Hinton, South Carolina, Presiding

3:00 P. M. Regional Advisory Board Meeting

4:00 P. M. Meeting of Conference Chairmen
and Discussion Leaders

EVENING

7:30 P. M. Public Meeting - Union Bethel Independent Methodist Church
Rev. T. L. Lane, Pastor, 13th St. & 6th Ave., So.
Miss Barbara J. Gardner, Talladega College, Alabama,
Presiding
Subject: The NAACP Educational Program, A Two-Pronged Job
-- The Legal Program for Integration
-- A Public Relations Program to Educate
all People

Speakers: Dr. W. M. Boyd, Atlanta, Georgia
Mr. C. W. Greenlea, Atlanta, Georgia
Dr. R. H. Gilbert, Savannah, Georgia

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21

MORNING

9:00 A. M. Discussion - Mr. A. J. Clement, Jr., Charleston, S. C.
Chairman

Subject: The Ballot, A Key to First-Class Citizenship
Registration, Poll Tax, Voting, Records,
Platforms, Candidates

Speakers: Mrs. A. W. Simkins, Columbia, S. C.
Mr. C. A. Bacote, Atlanta, Ga.
Mr. C. R. Darden, Meridian, Miss.

10:30 A. M. Discussion - Democratic Housing for Democratic Slums -
Mr. W. W. Law, Savannah, Ga., Chairman

Slum Clearance and Relocation Problems
Federal and Public Housing Programs
City Housing Commissions

Speakers: Mr. A. L. Thompson, Racial Relations Officer, -
Federal Housing Administration, Atlanta, Ga
Mr. J. H. Calhoun, Atlanta, Ga.
Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Southern Regional
Council, Atlanta, Ga.

11:15 A. M. Discussion - Segregation Must End in Places of Public
Accommodation - Dr. Lee Lorch, Nashville,
Tenn., Chairman

State and Municipally-Owned Parks, Golf
Courses, etc.
Bus and Train Stations, Airports, Restaurants
and Hotels

Speakers: Atty. F. A. Rodriguez, Tampa, Fla.
Mr. K. M. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C.
Mr. M. W. Day, Nashville, Tenn.
Mr. Baxter Stretcher, Florida A & M College
Atty. R. L. Carter, Asst. Special Counsel, NAACP
New York City

12:30 P. M. Recess for Lunch

SATURDAY cont'd.

AFTERNOON

1:30 P. M. Discussion - Fair Employment Practices, A MUST in the South
- Mr. Price Michael, Knoxville, Tenn., Chairman

Local and State FEPC Laws
Minimum Wage and Hours Laws
Fair Labor Standards
Cooperation with Labor Unions
Farm Problems

Speakers: Mr. J. L. LeFlore, Mobile, Ala.
Mr. E. O. Jackson, Birmingham, Ala.
Mr. Aubrey Williams, Montgomery, Ala.

At this time Youth Delegates will enter into separate session.

2:15 P. M. Discussion - How to Get the Job Done - Atty. W. A. Fordham, Tampa, Fla., Chairman

The Executive Committee - Its Composition and Its Work
The Branch Meeting - The Membership
The Public Meeting - Fund Raising
The Youth Council and College Chapter

Speakers: Mrs. B. H. Netherland, Knoxville, Tenn.
Rev. A. O. Holmes, Amory, Miss.
Mr. W. C. Patton, Birmingham, Ala.

Mr. G. B. Current, Director of Branches New York City
Mr. Edward Life, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

5:00 P. M. Recess for Dinner

EVENING - 7:30 P. M.

"MISS BIRMINGHAM NAACP" CORONATION FESTIVAL - YMCA GYMNASIUM

All Delegates Are Invited To Attend.
Admission Free

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 22

MORNING

9:00 A. M. Business Session - YMCA - Dr. J. M. Hinton, Chairman

Reports from Committees
Adoption of Resolutions

10:30 A. M. DELEGATES WILL GO TO CHURCHES OF THEIR CHOICE

AFTERNOON

3:00 P. M. Closing Meeting - St. Paul Methodist Church,
Rev. H. B. Gibson, Pastor
15th Street and 6th Avenue, North

CLOSING ADDRESS - Walter White, Executive Secretary, NAACP

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

"NO COMPROMISE WITH SEGREGATION

OR DISCRIMINATION"

WHO'S WHO AT THE CONFERENCE

Dr. J. M. Hinton, President, South Carolina State Conference of NAACP Branches; Member Board of Directors; Chairman, Southeastern Regional Advisory Board, Columbia, South Carolina.

Dr. W. M. Boyd, President, Georgia State Conference of NAACP Branches, Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. C. W. Greenlea, Executive Committee Member, Atlanta Branch NAACP; Advertising and Promotions Department ATLANTA DAILY WORLD, Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. R. M. Gilbert, Area Vice President, Georgia State Conference of NAACP Branches; Founder and former State Conference President; Pastor, First African Baptist Church, Savannah, Georgia

Miss Barbara J. Gardner, Vice President, Alabama State NAACP Youth Conference; Student, Talladega College, Alabama

Mr. A. J. Clement, Jr., President, Charleston, S. C. Branch NAACP, Charleston, South Carolina.

Mrs. A. W. Simkins, Secretary, South Carolina State Conference of NAACP Branches, Columbia, South Carolina

Mr. C. A. Bacote, Professor, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. C. R. Darden, President, Meridian, Miss. Branch NAACP; Member Executive Committee, Mississippi State Conference of NAACP Branches, Meridian, Mississippi

Mr. W. W. Law, President, Savannah Branch NAACP; former National NAACP Youth Chairman; Member Board of Directors, Savannah, Georgia

Mr. A. L. Thompson, Racial Relations Officer, Federal Housing Administration, Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. J. H. Calhoun, Former Executive Secretary, Atlanta Branch NAACP; Area Vice President, Georgia State Conference of NAACP Branches; Member Regional Advisory Board, Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Director of Information, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Lee Lorch, Department of Mathematics, Fisk University; Vice President, Tennessee State Conference of NAACP Branches; Advisor, Fisk University NAACP Chapter, Nashville, Tenn.

Atty. W. A. Fordham, President, Florida State Conference of NAACP Branches; Attorney-at-Law, Tampa, Florida

Atty. F. A. Rodriguez, Chairman, Legal Redress Committee, Florida State Conference of NAACP Branches, Tampa, Florida

WHO'S WHO cont'd.

Mr. K. M. Alexander, President, North Carolina State Conference of NAACP Branches; Secretary, Charlotte Branch NAACP; Member Board of Directors; Member Regional Advisory Board, Charlotte, N. C.

Mr. M. W. Day, President, Nashville Branch NAACP; Treasurer, Tennessee State Conference of NAACP Branches; Editor, NASHVILLE GLOBE, Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. Baxter Stretcher, President, Florida State Youth Conference, NAACP; Student, Florida A. & M. College, Tallahassee, Fla.

Mr. J. L. LeFlore, Secretary, Mobile Branch NAACP; Mobile, Ala.

Mr. E. O. Jackson, BIRMINGHAM WORLD; former Secretary, Birmingham Branch NAACP; Birmingham, Ala.

Rev. A. O. Holmes, President, Mississippi State Conference of NAACP Branches; Pastor, St. James Methodist Church, Amory, Miss.

Mrs. B. H. Netherland, President, Tennessee State Conference of NAACP Branches; former President, Knoxville Branch NAACP; Member Regional Advisory Board; Knoxville, Tenn.

Mr. W. C. Patton, President, Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches; President, Birmingham Branch NAACP; Member Regional Advisory Board, Birmingham, Ala.

Mr. Edward Life, Member Georgia State NAACP Youth Conference; Morehouse College Chapter NAACP; Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Price Michael, Southeast Regional Representative, National Youth Committee; Knoxville Youth Council, Knoxville, Tenn.

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NATIONAL OFFICERS - NAACP

Arthur B. Spingarn	President
Walter White	Executive Secretary
Roy Wilkins	Administrator
Henry Lee Moon	Director, Public Relations
Thurgood Marshall	Special Counsel
Robert L. Carter	Assistant Special Counsel
Gloster B. Current	Director of Branches
Lucille Black	Membership Secretary
Daniel E. Byrd	Field Secretary, Legal Dept.
Robert W. Saunders	Florida Asst. Field Secretary
Ruby Hurley	Regional Secretary

Paid Personnel

Voting pressure

Information (& put on record)

Coop, W + N.

B'ground facts

Problems -

1. Information (Bureaucracy)
   Local ldrship - on the record - Pd'pers (Bacote)
2. Political pressure (Clement)
3. Comm. coop, W + N

May 4, 1953

Mr. C. L. Harper
NAACP
204 Auburn Ave., NE
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Harper:

I am sorry that for the first meeting of the NAACP membership council on Tuesday, May 5, I have a previous engagement to be in Athens, Georgia. Do let me know of subsequent meetings, and I will try my best to get there.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

CABLE ADDRESS: NACAPEOPLE, N. Y.

Naacp

LONGACRE 3-6890

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

204 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
April 30, 1953

RECEIVED
MAY 4
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

This is to thank you for the very fine work that you have done in the current NAACP Drive. You have been selected by the Campaign Committee to serve on the NAACP Membership Council. The purpose of this Council will be to bring in memberships throughout the National Campaign period which is through June 15, 1953.

The Council will meet each Friday at 7:00 P. M., at which time reports will be made in order that Atlanta will have one of the largest memberships in the history of the NAACP.

The first meeting of the Council will be on Tuesday, May 5th, at 7:00 P. M., at the NAACP office, 204 Auburn Avenue. Please be present and bring in any memberships that you have to report.

Sincerely,

C. L. Harper

C. L. Harper, President

D. L. Hollowell
Co-Chairman

J. R. Wilson, Jr.
Co-Chairman

CLH:vo'n
Enclosure

THE NAACP MEMBERSHIP JOB IS NOT COMPLETE IN ATLANTA

You are a citizen of Atlanta, and as a good citizen you take a good deal of pride in what happens in Atlanta. In the tradition of the American way of life, Atlanta is far behind in the area, particularly, of Civil Rights of the Negro and other minority groups.

The Atlanta NAACP has a goal of 5,000 members for 1953. We must and can reach this goal. There should be twice as many members as this minimum figure to help finance the work the NAACP is doing in Atlanta, in Georgia, and throughout the Nation.

As you read this leaflet, ask yourself the following questions:

1. Have I taken out my own membership? Have I put the NAACP in my budget along with the other organizations in my community?

2. As a person who believes in the rights of all people, have I encouraged my neighbor to join the NAACP?

3. Have I asked the person with whom I work to join the NAACP?

4. Have I asked those in the clubs and other organizations to which I belong to throw their support to the NAACP?

5. Have I asked my Pastor and church members to join the NAACP in order to spread brotherhood on earth?

6. Have I asked the persons with whom I trade, and with whom I spend my money to help support the NAACP which stands for democracy for all people?

7. Have I diligently worked for the NAACP instead of giving it lip service as is the case of a lot of my fellow-citizens?

YOU NEED THE NAACP

TO SECURE AND PROTECT FIRST CLASS CITIZENSHIP FOR ALL AMERICANS

TO ELIMINATE THE COLOR LINE IN EMPLOYMENT

TO DEFEND YOUR RIGHT TO LIVE IN A HOME OF YOUR CHOICE

TO OPEN UP THE BEST SCHOOLS IN YOUR COMMUNITY TO ALL CHILDREN

TO UPHOLD YOUR RIGHT TO VOTE

TO GUARANTEE EQUAL JUSTICE UNDER THE LAW

TO EXPOSE AND FIGHT RACIAL BIGOTRY AND DISCRIMINATION WHEVER THEY OCCUR

We must for the sake of our own good and the advancement of democracy support the NAACP for Civil Rights. NO ONE CAN AFFORT NOT TO BELONG TO THE NAACP.

Reports may be made continuously at the NAACP Headquarters -
204 Auburn Avenue, N. E. MAin 6064

Naacp

July 29, 1953

Mr. Henry Lee Moon
Director, Public Relations
N. A. A. C. P.
20 W. 40th St.
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Henry:

I think the man's idea about the button is good. I have talked of the same thing myself, but we have never moved on it. I have even designed one, as hereon.

Another possibility for the same device would be for an appropriate organization to trademark the design or get a copyright on it and license its use for business establishments, hotels, restaurants, and so on. A sign, as a decal, on a window would mean no discrimination at all. I should think filling stations might compete to get the sign.

That was an exceedingly good paper you did for the institute at Nashville. Scholarly, judicious, and as nearly accurate as could be in so guessy a field. I hope you will send me a copy of it.

Sincerely and with warm regards,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

July 20, 1953

Dear Friend:

I am enclosing copies of correspondence which I have recently had in the hope that you will read it carefully and let me have your reaction to the suggestion advanced by my correspondent who, at the present time, prefers to remain anonymous because of his employment and location. He has, however, agreed to the circulation of his letter for this purpose.

I am sending this correspondence to a number of our friends of both races in the South so that I may have a composite picture of the reaction to this proposal.

I would appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Henry Lee Moon

Henry Lee Moon
Director, Public Relations

HLM:mw
Enc.

RECEIVED
JUL 22
REGISTRATION
Southern

National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

My wife and I are white New Englanders who moved to this town last summer. We knew what to expect, of course; nor had we been unexposed to racial discrimination and direct contact with colored people in the North. In fact, I suppose we have had rather more experience, and rather more concern, with so called problems of race relations than the vast majority of people in our home region. This is merely by way of self-introduction.

I am writing to you in order to get an evaluation of an idea that I have been harboring for some time. Talking recently with some local Negro friends, quite simple people but with what is for this community a remarkable lack of diffidence in discussing Jim Crow with whites, I pointed out that I, as a white man, felt just as humiliated by the racial taboos--by having to sit separately in buses, for example--as they could. For it is humiliating to any sensitive and conscionable person to be confronted with the indignities to which his group has subjected another group of people; the humiliation weighs the more heavily on him, because he is the cause of it; the Negroes must merely bear the cross, not answer for it in any way. Violence degrades the doer far more than it does the victim. If for no other reason than this, I said to my friends, I am a sworn enemy of Jim Crow.

At this point one of the Negroes said he wished there were more people like me around. I quickly replied that I believed there were--many of them. I added that I thought the time was riper than anyone supposed for a vigorous, open campaign against segregation in the South. But the best weapon in the hands of the supremacists hereabouts is the tradition of silence about all race problems. For instance, after six months here, I finally learned (it was told me sotto voce) that a suit was pending against the University, in which a Negro was trying to gain admission to the Law School. But there has never to my knowledge, been a single item in one of the papers about it; I have never heard anyone discuss it openly. I doubt if many people know it is going on.

I come to my point. I personally know many white people here who detest Jim Crow, who are completely free of any illusions of racial superiority. I constantly observe unknown white people behaving in public as if nearby colored people were people. Often there are strong economic motives for this, and here is a fortunate factor for us. But as a group the enemies of discrimination and segregation do not have any idea of their own numerical strength. This is now, I feel, the greatest obstacle to progress. One is often afraid, as a newcomer, to express even the slightest opinion as an individual, or to explore, even tentatively, the opinions of new acquaintances. One lonely neck sticking out can be seen a long way off; and sniping as a retaliatory tactic can have crippling effectiveness. Group action is the only way. But first the members of our group must make themselves known to each other--white people to white people primarily; for the issue will have to be fought out by whites against whites.

I suggest, therefore, that a movement be started to identify publicly the individual enemies of Jim Crow and everything associated with Jim Crow. I suggest that some form of very modest insignia be devised, such as an inconspicuous, small metal (not enameled but pressed) lapel button and dress pin, which people can wear to make themselves known to each other--and, of course, though for the time being quite incidentally, to the Negro people. There would be no lettering, no slogan, no picture; merely some small, utterly simple design, possibly with a symbolic reference. We would, of course, be advertising to the supremacists our hostility to supremacy, but that would not be the primary purpose. We would be reassuring ourselves publicly, counting ourselves, building up our confidence as a potentially militant group--proving, I hope, that there were indeed many of us around.

Harmless, mild, ineffective? I think not. It is desperately important for us to get to know each other, for only thus can we prepare to go forward. The ultimate aim, of course, is to bring about abolition by public campaign and political pressure, by nullifying legislation. There is no question of gradualism. There is only the problem of intelligent preparation for action. The forces must be marshaled. Is this a practical way to begin?

Why do I address this question to NAACP? Because you are the most experienced organization dealing with these problems. You are in a position to evaluate a plan of this sort, to see possible pitfalls which I, or all we like-minded whites, especially Northerners, might in our naivete overlook. I am therefore broaching the matter to you before taking it up with like-minded whites in such organizations as the very liberal local chapter of the League of Women Voters. I have the added motive of personal caution, for in my employment I am prohibited from taking an active part in any political activity of an organized nature. I have a wife and children to support. But my wife is free to act; we have acquaintances in the LWV; it would be perfectly easy for me to start the ball rolling in a very quiet and anonymous way. My colored friends, incidentally, with whom I discussed the scheme, reacted favorably and approved by writing you.

I should therefore be very grateful to you for an opinion. At the same time, I should be grateful for any contact you could establish for me with a nearby branch of NAACP if you thought such contact might be fruitful. Certainly it would not be wise for any Negroes to engage openly in such a movement, to wear the button, or to be associated with us in any way; the job is for us, the whites, to do. But we would be glad to have our Negro neighbors know that we were trying to do it.

Fraternally yours,

Dear Mr._____:

We are well aware that there are many white people in the South, both Southern-born and others, who share your resentment against the prevailing forms of racial discrimination and segregation in that area. We believe that there are a great many more such persons than is generally realized because, as you indicate, they have been victims of a sort of conspiracy of silence. The Dixie demagogues have preempted the rostrum, leaving a substantial number of people in that region voiceless. The great need is to devise some means by which these people may become more articulate and exert an influence commensurate with their numbers.

I am not certain that your suggestion for a symbol is quite the answer. It seems to me to be taking on the trappings of conventional fraternal orders without the other aspects of such organizations. This, of course, is no final judgment and certainly is subject to revision if the situation warrants it.

You know, of course, that our organization does include in its membership white persons as well as Negro. We do have in the South, as elsewhere, a number of white members, some of them quite active in the work of the Association.

In addition to the NAACP there are other organizations of an interracial character (predominantly white, whereas the NAACP is predominantly Negro) working in the area of race relations in the South. The best known of these are the Southern Regional Council and the Southern Conference Educational Fund. There are also church groups working in this general field. The locals of the Congress of Industrial Organizations are interracial for the most part in the South and occasionally there are interracial locals of the American Federation of Labor. In addition, the American Veterans Committee is organized along interracial lines, without discrimination or segregation.

Because the question which you raise is of vital importance, I wonder if you would approve my circulating among friends of ours in the South, both Negro and white, copies of your letter and of this reply, with the suggestion that these people communicate their reaction to your proposal. I think such a distribution would stimulate interest throughout the region.

Thank you for sharing your idea with us and I do look forward to hearing from you again.

Ever sincerely,

Henry Lee Moon
Director, Public Relations

HLM:mw

September 11, 1953

Mr. J. H. Calhoun - naacp
237 Auburn Ave., NE
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Calhoun:

You will be interested in the good little article this contains, by Sinclair Jacobs.

I thought perhaps you would want to send some extra copies of this on to people in the headquarters office of the Elks.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encls.

NEWS FROM

NAACP

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40TH STREET
WALTER WHITE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
ROY WILKINS
ADMINISTRATOR

LONGACRE 3-6890
HENRY LEE MOON
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

FOR RELEASE: JULY 29, 1954

WARNS JIM CROW TRAVEL BILL
83rd CONGRESS' LAST CHANCE July 29, 1954

NEW YORK, July 29.-- Republican leaders in the House of Representatives have been warned that unless the pending anti-Jim Crow travel bill is passed the "two-year legislative activity of the Eisenhower Administration will show a complete blank on civil rights."

The warning was expressed in identical telegrams sent on July 26 by Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator, to Speaker of the House, Joseph W. Martin, and the majority leader, Charles A. Halleck. The telegrams urged "favorable action by the House on H.R. 7304, a bill to outlaw segregation of the races in interstate travel."

The G.O.P. leaders were reminded that "other agencies of government have taken forward steps in civil rights field but the legislative branch has no record of accomplishment thus far in the new administration." Further, Mr. Wilkins said that in the elections in the fall civil rights advocates will be "interested in the legislative record since congressmen rather than judges or the President will be running for office."

Previously, President Eisenhower had been urged to issue "a clear and certain call upon Congress to act" on this bill. In a telegram to the President, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman, NAACP Board of Directors; Walter White, executive secretary; and Clarence Mitchell, director, Washington Bureau, expressed the conviction that with the President's support the measure can be passed.

The bill, the most hopeful of the civil rights legislative program, was approved on July 21 by the House Commerce Committee by a vote of 19 to 7. It still must be cleared by the House Rules Committee before being voted upon by House members. Meanwhile, no action has been taken on the companion bill in the Senate.

NAACP branches in key states have been asked by Gloster B. Current, director of branches, to secure commitments for support of the bill from their respective congressmen. "This bill," Mr.Current

told the branches, "can be passed in this session of the 83rd Congress if our people let their representatives and senators know that this is a crucial item in our legislative program and should be enacted forthwith."

HEARING HELD ON DESEGREGATION
OF YONKERS, N.Y.,PUBLIC SCHOOL July 29, 1954

ALBANY, N.Y., July 29.-- Decision has been reserved by Dr. L.A. Wilson, New York State Commissioner of Education, following arguments pro and con on the closing of an all-Negro school in the City of Yonkers. The school was ordered closed as of June 29 by the Yonkers. Board of Education and the pupils assigned to two other schools.

The Yonkers branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People endorsed the Board's action and was represented at the hearings here on July 28 by Miss Olive J. Hamilton, vice president. Opposing the desegregation order was a group of Negro parents for whom W. Scott Davis, attorney, was spokesman. Mr. Davis and his group contended for retaining the 82-year-old school and extending the district lines to include white residential areas. They filed a petition with the State Commissioner of Education to that end. Arguing for desegregation was the corporation counsel of Yonkers, J. Raymond Hannon.

In a resolution passed on July 23, the Yonkers NAACP endorsed the action of the Board "in its decision to close School No. 1 in the City of Yonkers which has become a segregated Negro school as result of residential segregation in the community."

Further, the branch offered "its cooperation in helping the board to implement its decision" and called "upon all citizens and residents of Yonkers" to support and cooperate with the Board in "the elimination of racial segregation in the public schools."

ICC HEARS 7 RAIL COMPANIES
ADMIT THEY JIM CROW NEGROES July 29, 1954

WASHINGTON, July 29.-- Seven of the 11 railroad companies cited by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its complaint filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission admit that they maintain segregated facilities for Negro passengers in interstate travel.

The admission was made here this week at hearings held July 27-28 before the ICC in which attorneys for the NAACP charged 11 railroads and the Richmond Terminal Ry. Company with segregating Negro passengers in interstate travel. The charges against the companies

were brought by the NAACP and 20 persons, including one white man.

The seven companies which admit to Jim Crow facilities claim they do so where the laws require the separation of the races, but claim that the facilities provided for Negroes are equal to those provided for white passengers.

NAACP attorneys, for the purpose of the hearings, conceded that the facilities were equal in every respect, but asked if the railroads had the right to segregate passengers in interstate travel.

The four remaining companies deny that they practice enforced segregation. NAACP witnesses, however, testified that these railroads do segregate.

The railroads admitting to segregation are the St. Louis-San Francisco Ry. Co., the Louisville and Nashville Ry. Co., the Santa Fe Railway System, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Kansas City Southern, the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio, the Southern Ry. Co., and the Richmond Terminal Co., which operates the waiting rooms and other facilities in the Broad Street Station in Richmond, Va.

The other railroads are the Texas and Pacific, the Missouri Pacific, the Sea Board Air Line and the Illinois Central.

The Union News Co., which operates a restaurant in the Broad Street Station at Richmond, was listed in the NAACP's original complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission. It was dismissed. NAACP attorneys, however, argued that the Richmond Terminal Company does have an obligation to see that interstate passengers are not discriminated against in the restaurant.

The Richmond Terminal Co., which leases to the Union News, admits to segregation but contends that if Negro passengers used the facilities provided for whites nothing was done about it. Richmond's chief law enforcement officer testified to the effect that Negroes have used the facilities.

W. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the Virginia state conference of NAACP branches, testified that he has for the past 7½ years been a constant observer of the situation at the Broad Street Station and has never seen a Negro passenger using the facilities set aside for whites.

Banks said he has seen Negroes approaching the waiting room and drinking fountain but after noticing the "White" signs, turned away.

The complaints of James Green, Dorothy M. Scott and Rev. A. L. James were permitted to enter the records as having been denied ser-

vice in the restaurant at the Richmond Broad Street Station.

Findings of a survey of travel conditions made under the direction of Dr. Herman H. Long of Fisk University in Nashville were termed obsolete by some of the attorneys for the railroads who claimed that practices had been changed since the survey was made in 1949-50. Dr. Long testified on the various methods used by the companies to enforce segregation.

Several other witnesses testified to the effect that they have been subjected to humiliation and other forms of embarrassment as a result of the railroads' continued practice of enforced segregation.

NAACP assistant counsel,Robert L. Carter, said that the sole issue involved in the hearings is the validity of segregation in interstate travel.

Briefs on the hearings are due to be filed with the ICC on October 18.

BIDS COLUMNIST SUPPORT
ANTI-FILIBUSTER RULE July 29, 1954

NEW YORK, July 29.-- The indignation of David Lawrence about the 13-day filibuster against the administration's Atomic Energy Control bill could be accepted with "greater credence...were it not for the record," Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said here this week.

The Washington columnist had denounced "a group of senators in the minority striving to impose their will upon the majority" and charged that "the accumulated damage allegedly done by Senator McCarthy, in his brusque handling of persons accused of having Communist connections, is infinitesimal compared with the damage done by the 'filibuster' not only to the public business but to the prestige of the Senate itself, here and abroad."

Failing to recall that Mr. Lawrence had ever been "disturbed over filibusters against civil rights bills," Mr. White expressed the hope that the political commentator "will be equally indignant against filibusters when the next one against civil rights legislation occurs."

In a later column, Mr. Lawrence warned that "there is a tendency now among northern Republicans to feel that the time has come to force a strict cloture rule through the Senate so as to prohibit unlimited debate."

NAACP PAYS TRIBUTE TO MRS. MARY
CHURCH TERRELL AND HUGO ERNST July 29, 1954

NEW YORK, July 29.-- The NAACP has paid tribute to Mrs. Mary Church Terrell of Washington, D.C., a women's leader, and Hugo Ernst of Cincinnati, Ohio, a labor leader, both of whom died last week.

In a telegram addressed to Mrs. Terrell's daughter, Mrs. Phyllis Langston of Washington, Roy Wilkins, administrator of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, declared that Mrs. Terrell, "in her tireless crusade for equality, justice and true democracy over nearly a century ... gave inspiration and leadership not only to members of her racial group, but to all Americans who love our country and support its ideals."

A telegram sent to the Hotel and Restaurant Employes and Bartenders International Union, AFL, in Cincinnati, of which Mr. Ernst was president, asserted that "no labor leader in American history ever toiled more consistently or uncompromisingly against racial and religious bigotry" than did Mr. Ernst, and that "we of NAACP particularly have benefited immeasurably by his sage counsel and unqualified support." The message was signed by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the Board of Directors, and Walter White, executive secretary, of the NAACP.

Mrs. Terrell, who died in Annapolis, Md., at the age of 90 years, vigorously crusaded for equal rights for women and for members of minority races. For many years she advocated these rights from lecture platforms, and in recent years she was active in the Congress of Racial Equality in the nation's capital. For thousands of Americans the name of Mrs. Terrell was synonymous with militancy and zeal in the advocacy of civil and political rights for women, and racial equality under the law.

Mrs. Terrell received wide publicity when, at the age of 85, she applied for membership in the Washington, D.C., branch of the American Association of University Women, and was rejected because of her race. The succeeding controversy resulted in a revision of the Association's by-laws, making an academic degree the only qualification for membership. Mrs. Terrell led her graduating class at Oberlin College.

During the course of her career, Mrs. Terrell served as a member of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, president of the National Association of Colored Women, and president of the South West Community House in Washington. She studied in Europe, and attended a

number of international conferences on the Continent and in Britain, including the International Congress of Women in Berlin in 1904, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in Zurich in 1919, and the World Fellowship of Faiths in London in 1937.

Mr. Ernst had served for nine years as president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes Union when he died at the age of 78. Previously he had been general secretary-treasurer of the 440,000-member union since 1939. He took out his first union card 50 years ago while working as a waiter at the St. Louis Exposition.

On March 10 of this year, Mr. Ernst was one of the speakers at the Freedom Fulfillment Conference of the NAACP in Washington, D.C., a one-day event attended by President Eisenhower which launched the Association's ten-year Fight for Freedom campaign.

The Fight for Freedom campaign seeks to eliminate all racial segregation and discrimination in the U.S. by January 1, 1963.-- the centennial of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

CHURCH CONFERENCE DENOUNCES
SEGREGATED CHURCHES, SCHOOLS July 29, 1954

NORTHFORK, W.Va., July 29.-- Delegates to a district conference of The Methodist Church here have declared themselves opposed to racial segregation in any faction of American life, including The Methodist Church and its agencies.

A resolution adopted by the conference delegates and visitors proclaimed "thanks to God Almighty" that the United States Supreme Court unanimously banned segregation in public schools.

"We accept our responsibility to work through church and community channels and in cooperation with the NAACP to speed up the process of transition from segregated schools to a new pattern of justice and freedom," the resolution announced.

The document further declared support of the NAACP's Atlanta Declaration and of the NAACP itself "for its courageous stand on the unjust treatment of minority groups..." and pledged support to the "ongoing program" of the Association.

The Atlanta Declaration, drawn up by NAACP leaders from 17 southern and border states in Atlanta, Ga., on May 23, calls for a peaceful transition from segregated to integrated schools to comply with the Supreme Court ruling and states that the NAACP will "resist the use of any tactics contrived for the sole purpose of delaying desegregation" of schools. The Bluefield, W.Va., District Conference

of The Methodist Church held sessions here July 14 to 16.

WEEK'S DONATIONS TO FIGHT FOR
FREEDOM CAMPAIGN TOTAL $1,568 July 29, 1954

NEW YORK, July 29.-- The NAACP's Fight for Freedom campaign received $1,568.60 in donations this week to aid its civil rights work.

The ten-year campaign aims to wipe out all racial segregation and discrimination in the U.S., by January 1, 1963, the centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation.

The funds this week were contributed by individuals, organizations, churches, and local NAACP chapters.

Richard Rodgers, composer, donated $500 by becoming a life member of the Association. Richard L. Simon, co-founder of Simon and Schuster, New York book publishing firm, sent $100 as an initial payment on a NAACP life membership.

The Bluefield, W.Va., District Conference of The Methodist Church contributed $50. Mt. Zion Baptist Church in the same town sent $25.

One hundred dollars was received at campaign headquarters from Maxwell A. Kriendler of the Jack Kriendler Memorial Foundation in New York, and $50 from the Pennsylvania State Federation of Negro'Women's Clubs, Inc., in Pittsburgh.

Persons who contributed on an individual basis were Dr. Irving Somach of New York, Fred and Renee Zinnemann of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Lena Goodenough of S. Ozone Park, N. Y., $50 each; and Ferrall P. Lanton of Bluefield, W.Va., $20.

NAACP branches which sent funds to aid the civil rights fight on the national level were: Pontiac, Mich., $425; Trenton, N.J.,$100; Great Falls, S.C., $25; and Lorain, Ohio, $23.60.

RICHARD RODGERS, COMPOSER,
BECOMES NAACP LIFE MEMBER July 29, 1954

NEW YORK, July 29.-- Richard Rodgers, who composed the music for a score of Broadway productions including "Oklahoma!" and "South Pacific," last week became a life member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Richard L. Simon, co-founder and partner in Simon and Schuster, New York book publishing house, made an initial payment on an NAACP life membership.

Mr. Rodgers, who received a Pulitzer award for his "Oklahoma!" score in 1944, has been responsible for the music or production, or both of many of the Broadway hits of the last 30 years. Among his most recent Broadway outputs have been "Carousel" in 1945, "Annie Get Your Gun" and "Happy Birthday" in 1946, and "John Loves Mary" in 1947. He composed the musical play "Carousel," and co-produced the latter three.

Mr. Simon, who co-founded Simon and Schuster in 1924, had previously been associated with the publishing firm of Boni and Liveright.

URGES INCREASED Y.M.C.A.
ACTIVITY ON INTEGRATION July 29, 1954

ESTES PARK, Colo., July 29.-- Increased activity of the YMCA Young Adult Council toward bringing about greater racial integration inside the YMCA and in the nation generally was urged by Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator, who acted as a consultant to the Triennial Young Adult Assembly here last week. There were 400 delegates from 30 states in attendance at the four-day meeting.

February 15, 1957

Mr. Roy Wilkins
Executive Secretary, NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Wilkins:

Enclosed is a copy of an editorial from the Montgomery Advertiser which we thought you might be interested in seeing.

With best wishes,

John Constable,
Director of Information

JC:fc
Encl.

Oklahoma

September 8, 1954

Dr. H. W. Williamston
Oklahoma Conference of Branches of
N.A.A.C.P.
103 Enid Avenue
Idabel, Oklahoma

Dear Dr. Williamston:

Dismally I find that my calendar has had for many months a requirement that I be in Boston, November 17, 18, and 19, at a meeting of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials. I promised to speak there the night of the 17th. I used to be on its Board and the meeting is important and I simply can't get out of it.

I would delight to be with the Oklahoma State Conference of Branches of the NAACP if I could, but there just isn't any way for me to get there.

I offer you my assistant, Fred Routh, lately of Miami, who, I am sure will be glad to come over for his expenses, which wouldn't amount to more than $150.00. But I acknowledge that that is a long way and a heavy expense for one whom I recommend strongly as an able speaker, but someone whom you don't know.

Routh has been a teacher of human relations at the University of Miami, and was instrumental in setting up the Dade County Council on Community Relations -- the first publicly sponsored race relations organization in the Southeast.

Give me another chance sometime and I will love to be there.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: Fred Routh

DR. H. W. WILLIAMSTON, President
103 Enid Avennue, Idabel

REV. J. L. HAWKINS, Vice President
406 East Wyandotte Avenue

MRS. FEDORA MOORE, Secretary
210 West Guthrie, Idabel
MISS HILDA B. LIGON, Asst. Secretary
Box 148, Cleaview
MRS. LILLIE GUY, Director of Youth
2118 North Peoria, Tulsa

MR. B. F. MYERS, Treasurer
623 So. Bell Street, Shawnee
REV. A. H. BYRD, Chaplain
Box 775, Idabel
MRS. BESSIE HOGAN, Youth Director
Southeast rAea, Hugo

OKLAHOMA CONFERENCE OF BRANCHES, N. A. A. C. P.

REGIONAL DIRECTORS

NORTHEASTERN AREA:
T. R. RAGSDALE, Muskogee
Mrs. B. B. BELL, Muskogee, Assistant Regional Director

NORTHWESTERN AREA:
GEORGE W. HUBBARD, Nowata

SOUTHWESTERN AREA:
JAMES E .STEWART, Oklahoma City

SOUTHEASTERN AREA:
O. M. McDANIELS, Idabel

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

ROSCOE DUNJEE, Chairman
Rev. G. E. Wilson, Altus
A.E. Mulkey, Anadarko
Willie A. Fowlkes, Antlers
Rev. Earl J. Perry, Ardmore
Prof. J. H. Broach, Luther
Enoch Neal, Stringtown
Charles Jenkins, Bartlesville
Rev. J. E. Blackmore, Binger
R. A. Cooper, Fay
Rev. D. A. Jones, Boley
F. R. Walker, Boswell
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Ed Mitchell, Bristow
E. L. Chestnutt, Brooksville
W. T. Young, El Reno
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J. B. Beeks, Claremore
Tom Withers Jr., Clearview
Rev. E. E. Hopson, Clinton
Bennie Waterhouse, Crescent
H. H .Dawson, Colbert
G. H. Moreland, Davis
Frank Barnes, Depew
Ed Mitchell, Drumright
R. M. Mitchell, Duncan
Ed Bates, Elk City
H. E. Henley, Enid
W. L. Harrison, Eufaula
W. M. Morris, Grant
W. R. King, Grandfield
Mrs. M. I. Howard, Guthrie
Mrs. Penny Herring, Hartshorne
Rev. M. A. Mariweather, Haskell
Herbert C. Kemp, Hobart
Jake Mence, Holdenville
Rev. G. M. Fields, Hugo
Dr. H. W. Williamston, Idabel
Logan Jackson, Kingfisher
Rev. J. W. Coleman, Langston
H. L. Shegog, Lawton
Rex Buffington, Lenapah
Wayne C. Chandler, Lima
Rev. W. M. Haynes, Mangum
Rev. J. L. Hawkins, McAlester
Rev. J. H. Gatlin, Muskogee
George W. Hubbard, Nowata
James E. Stewart, Oklahoma City
H. E. Duncan, Oktaha
Atty. J. H. Stephens, Okmulgee
Mrs. Mattie Stevenson, Pauls Valley
Rev. A. C. Chinn, Pawhuska
Fred D. Hammonds, Pawnee
Pompey Gaines, Perry
C. D. Dewberry, Ponca City
Rev. Ed Evans, Poteau
A. B. Brackeen, Porter
Rev. E. W. Whited, Rentiesville
Prof. F. W. Roberts, Roosevelt
Mrs. M. E. Eastman, Sapulpa
Henry Nunley, Sawyer
L. W. Francis, Seminole
B. F. Myers, Shawnee
J. Roderick Swain, Spiro
Isom Chandler, Spencer
Rev. Henry Snowton, Snyder
W. M. Henry, Smithville
Mrs. Ozalia Hogans, Tatums
Robert W. Boyd, Tahlequah
James White, Tishomingo
Mrs. Henrietta Sprin, Tuskahoma
Dr. G. T. Sharpe, Vinita
A. L. Hill, Wagoner
W. H. Wortham, Weleetka
Frank Scott, Wetumka
Rev. E. C. Walters, Wewoka
Frank Williams, Wilburton
E. H. Gilford, Ft. Towson

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

DR. H. W. WILLIAMSTON

103 Enid Avenue

IDABEL, OKLA.

RECEIVED
SEP 7 1954
Southern Regional Council

September 1,1954

Mr.George Mitchell
Chairman Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr.Mitchell:

The Oklahoma State Conference of Branches, N.A.A.C.P. will convene in Idabel, Oklahoma November 18,19,1954. We would appreciate it very much, if you would give us an address during this meeting.

If you remember, I made this request of you in Dallas, Texas, when you dined at the table with Mr.Walter White and me.

Please tell me what your charges will be and whether or not you can accept this invitation.

Sincerely yours,

Dr.H.W.Williamston, President
Oklahoma Conference of Branches,
N.A.A.C.P.

HWW:llw

October 27, 1954

Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins
1719 Taylor Street
Columbia, S.Ca.

Dear Mrs. Simkins:

I am deeply appreciative of your invitation to the testimonial dinner being given in honor of Judge J. Waties Waring on November 6th. Because of illness in my home and some other complications it will not be possible for me to attend.

With best wishes for a great occasion, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rf

A Testimonial Dinner

honoring

J. WATIES WARING

United States District Judge, Retired

Sponsored by

The Educational and Legal Defense Division

of the

South Carolina Conference

National Association for the Advancement

of Colored People

Saturday Evening, November 6, Eight O'clock

Burke High School Cafeteria

Contribution Ten Dollars Dress Optional

(Admission by this Ticket Only)

Columbia S.C.

South Carolina Conference

J. M. HINTON
PRESIDENT
COLUMBIA

REV. I. D. NEWMAN
1ST VICE-PRESIDENT
ORANGEBURG

DR. W. R. LANEY
2ND VICE-PRESIDENT
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SECRETARY
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ASSISTANT SECRETARY
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CHERAW

S. J. McDONALD, SR.
CHM. EXECUTIVE BOARD
SUMTER

NAACP

A. C. REDD
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
1719 TAYLOR STREET
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Dear Friend:

With the enclosed Reservation comes our invitation to you to be our guest at a testimonial being given the Honorable J. Waties Waring on November 6 in Charleston. We do hope you can be with us.

Only five hundred reservations are available, so we must use extreme care not to go beyond that limit. Therefore, if you cannot possibly attend, kindly notify us by October 29, returning the reservation at the same time. Hoping to see you on November 6, I am

Very sincerely yours,

J M Hinton

James M. Hinton, President

P. S. The testimonial, scheduled earlier to be held in the Burke School has been moved to the cafeteria of Buist School on Calhoun Street, near Meeting.

BE SURE TO V O T E ON NOVEMBER 2! VOTE! VOTE!!

DETERMINED TO SECURE AT HOME WHAT AMERICA WOULD GUARANTEE ABROAD

Not accepted

October 27, 1954

Mr. James M. Hinton
South Carolina Conference NAACP
1719 Taylor Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Hinton:

I greatly appreciate being invited to the dinner for Judge Waring on November 6th in Charleston. I can't get there because I have got to be in Nashville on the 4th and 5th, and back in Atlanta on the 7th. But I saw Judge and Mrs. Waring in New York last Tuesday and was proud with them of the forthcoming dinner.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Columbia S. C.

South Carolina Conference

NAACP

J. M. HINTON
PRESIDENT
COLUMBIA

REV. I. D. NEWMAN
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SECRETARY
COLUMBIA

MRS. H. E. FREDERICK
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
ORANGEBURG

LEW[illegible] BYRD
[illegible]
[illegible]

S. J. McDONALD, SR.
CHM. EXECUTIVE BOARD
SUMTER

RECEIVED
10/26/58
Southern Regional Council

A. C. REDD
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
1719 TAYLOR STREET
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Dear Friend:

With the enclosed Reservation comes our invitation to you to be our guest at a testimonial being given the Honorable J. Waties Waring on November 6 in Charleston. We do hope you can be with us.

Only five hundred reservations are available, so we must use extreme care not to go beyond that limit. Therefore, if you cannot possibly attend, kindly notify us by October 29, returning the reservation at the same time. Hoping to see you on November 6, I am

Very sincerely yours,

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James M. Hinton, President

P. S. The testimonial, scheduled earlier to be held in the Burke School has been moved to the cafeteria of Buist School on Calhoun Street, near Meeting.

BE SURE TO V O T E ON NOVEMBER 2! VOTE! VOTE!!

DETERMINED TO SECURE AT HOME WHAT AMERICA WOULD GUARANTEE ABROAD

December 2, 1954

Mr. Clarence Mitchell
Washington Bureau
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
100 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Here's the clipping I called about.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

NAACP
wash.

From: The Atlanta Journal
Page 18
Wednesday, December 1, 1954

Selma, Ala. Dec. 1 (UP) -- "Citizens Councils," an organisation in Mississippi proposing to battle racial integration with economic pressure, has spread into Alabama.

A crowd of more than 1,000 white men met for the first mass meeting of the Alabama movement and contributed $1,800.

Alston Keith, Selma attorney and chairman of the Dallas County White Citizens Council, told an overflow crowd in the school auditorium that the purpose of the group is "to make it difficult, if not impossible, for any Negro who advocates desegregation to find and hold a job, get credit or renew a mortgage."

Keith said the Alabama councils already are located in three counties.

Word that the councils had moved into Alabama brought a protest from Mobile attorney Vincent Kilborn who wired the president of the state bar association to "take the lead in crushing" such movements.

Mississippi State Sen. T. M. Williams of Lexington, Miss., criticized Methodist leaders for recent statements favoring desegragation and said, "the time has come when citizens should sacrifice something for their country." State Rep. J. S. Williams of Macon, Miss., said the councils do not advocate violence. He said desegregation would "ruin the economic system of the South.

Another Mississippi speaker was the Rev. M. H. Clark, who said he "came here, not as a minister, but as a private citizen to instill in you a sense of rightness for your cause."

TRUE COPY
December 2, 1954

January 20, 1955

Mr. A. J. Clement
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
Station "A" Box 2036
Charleston, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Clement:

This confirms my phone call today, just after your kind letter of January 18th came in. I appreciate the invitation, and would feel honored to come over for the talk. Unfortunately I promised months ago to speak that Saturday and Sunday for Mr. Horace A. White's Plymouth Congregational Church in Detroit!

I hope the NAACP in Charleston will give me another chance.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA BRANCH

National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People

Station "A" Box 2036
Charleston, S. C.
January 18, 1955

JAN 20 1955

Dr. George Mitchell - Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

On Sunday afternoon, January 30, at 5:30 p. m., at the Morris Brown A. M. E. Church, Morris Street, the Charleston Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will install its officers for the year 1955. Detroit Michigan

In 1954, we had Mr. Walter White to deliver the Installation Address and in 1953, we had Mr. Roy Wilkins. In the developing changes that are taking place in the Southland, we feel it fitting and in order that we should invite the Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council to deliver a message to the people of Charleston at these services.

This letter is to extend this invitation to you and to urge your acceptance. An early reply will be anticipated.

With all good wishes.

Very truly yours,

A. J. Clement, Jr.

ajc;lmf

October 26, 1955

Mr. Edwin B. Henderson
307 West Fairfax Street
Falls Church, Virginia

Dear Mr. Henderson:

Your letter and its much news are most helpful and interesting. How well the Muse article sums up; and how spritely and vigorous the Clearing House publication is.

I have long been an admirer of Dr. Tinsley; but I am delighted that you have taken on this gravely responsible position. You have heard me quote what my father frequently said: "Virginia people move slowly; but in the end they move reasonably." These are the months of slow motion. But in two or three years time at most, reasonable action will come along well. It is not like Virginia to pout and sulk and defy the law. The Virginia character has a good streak of generosity in it. And that will work its way to the surface. On the other hand, I would certainly agree that it is needful to press steadily and firmly for all that the decision grants.

We are deeply grateful to you for sending in the $2.00 for New South. I send you for a bonus the available earlier issues of 1955.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Under Separate Cover:
New South - March - September, 1955
Promotion Leaflet CPNS
Promotion Leaflet SRC
Statement of Policy SRC

Encl: SRC official recipt $2.00

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National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

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Mrs. Sadie E. Harris, *Youth Council*
David H. Scull, *Suffrage*
E. C. Behre, *Coordination*

Oct. 24,1955.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Find enclosed subscription to the New South. $2.00 CR rha

Enclosed find copy of Ben Muse's article appearing in the Wash. Post-Times Herald. I have accepted the presidency with much hesitancy but the people thought I might be of help.

Truly yours,

E B Henderson

OCT 26 1955

EDWIN B. HENDERSON
307 W. FAIRFAX STREET
FALLS CHURCH, VA.

NAACP - gen.

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National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

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404½ NORTH SECOND ST.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
DIAL 7-5678

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EMPORIA, VA.
PHILLIP WALKER
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
JERRY L. WILLIAMS
DANVILLE, VA.

January 16,1956.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thought you would like to read the enclosed material.

Truly yours,

E B Henderson

RECEIVED JAN 18 1956

EDWIN B. HENDERSON
307 W. FAIRFAX STREET
FALLS CHURCH, VA

PAY YOUR POLL TAX, REGISTER AND VOTE FOR FIRST CLASS CITIZENSHIP
SUPPORT THE FREEDOM FUND

NAACP

January 18, 1956

Mr. Edwin B. Henderson, President
Virginia State Conference
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
40½ North Second Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Dr. Henderson:

I appreciate your letter, and I enjoyed the happy selectings.

I know you have had a busy time. Things are a bit grim just now, but the right cause will come to be appreciated.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

President
Dr. Madge P. Harper
Goff Avenue, Box 10
Orangeburg, S. C.

Vice-President
Mrs. Lelia A. Bradby
1030 Barnwell Avenue
Aiken, S. C.

Treasurer
James T. McCain
317 W. Bartlette St.
Sumter, S. C.

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PALMETTO EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
SIT LUX
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W. E. SOLOMON, Executive Secretary
1719 Taylor Street
COLUMBIA 1, SOUTH CAROLINA
TELEPHONE 2-9383

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310 W. Bartlette St.
Sumter, S. C.

Department of County Presidents
Allen Williams
New Bethel High School
Woodruff, S. C.

Liaison Officer
D. G. Cureton
Caulder Ave., Box 181
Spartanburg, S. C.

NB
WRC

January 16, 1956

RECEIVED JAN 17 1956
Noted by GSa.
1/17/56

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

It is with a deep sense of appreciation that I accept membership on the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council.

I hope that I may be of some service in furthering the efforts of the Council.

Yours truly,

W. E. Solomon

W. E. Solomon,
Executive Secretary

WES B

COPY

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK, 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

April 6, 1956

Kowald - For Zaum when + files Bell

Mr. William S. Howland
Bureau Chief
TIME Magazine
Rhodes-Haverty Bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Bill:

Allow me to thank you for your friendly letter of March 26.

I can assure you that you have always been completely cooperative with us in our activities in your region. I feel that we can depend upon you for understanding, fair and as complete coverage of our meetings and other activities as space in TIME permits. It has always been a pleasure to work with you and all of us have appreciate your cooperation and good will.

The New Yorker piece was arranged directly through Thurgood Marshall and I was not aware of it until arrival in Atlanta. At that time Thurgood explained to me that Bernard Taper had accompanied him down and was going to do a special story. While this was not in accordance with precedent, I did not look upon The New Yorker piece as competitive with the newspapers, wire services, and weekly newsmagazines such as Time. Taber's article did not appear until March 17 which was three weeks after your piece in Time and, of course, longer after publications in the dailies.

We looked upon this as a rather special piece that was not strictly news. I am sure that if Time or any other publication were to request an opportunity to do a full-length report on our activities, we would be most happy to arrange for such feature coverage.

Again, many thanks for writing to me about this matter in the friendly spirit in which you did. I look forward to continued cooperation with you in the coverage of our activities in your region. Roy Wilkins and Thurgood Marshall join me in kindest regards to you and in appreciation of all you have done to help in publicizing our activities.

Cordially,

/s/ Henry Lee Moon
Director, Public Relations

HLM:mw

P. F. O'BRIEN
BECK BUILDING
P. O. BOX 1152
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

May 8, 1956

Mr. John Constable, Managing Editor
New South
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Constable:

I thank you for your letter of April 2nd, giving information concerning the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

I found the newspaper clipping from the Winstom-Salem newspaper very interesting and informative. As requested, this article is being returned to you herewith.

Yours sincerely,

P. F. O'Brien

PFO/nr
Enc. 1

July 10, 1956

Reverend William M. Kirkland
St. Stephens Episcopal Church
Milledgeville, Georgia

Dear Mr. Kirkland:

Since Dr. Mitchell is out of town, I have been asked to answer your letter of July 9th concerning the NAACP.

I am mailing you two reprints of articles concerning the NAACP, one from the Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel and the other from The Christian Century. Hope they will be of help.

In addition, there is a new pamphlet put out by the NAACP called An American Organisation which answers charges against the NAACP quite well. Unfortunately we only have one copy of this pamphlet and cannot let it out of the office. However, we have requested an additional supply of these pamphlets and I will mail you one when we receive them.

If there is any additional information we can supply, please donot hesitate to write us.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Information Service

JC:mbo
Encs.

St. Stephens Episcopal Church

Milledgeville, Georgia

REV. WILLIAM M. KIRKLAND, Rector

RECEIVED JUL 10 1956

July 9, 1956

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I need some facts about the NAACP, which would support my argument that this organization is not "communist instigated, communist controlled and communist financed." This charge has been made repeatedly in the local newspaper and elsewhere.

I may say that I am not crusading for the NAACP, or for integration. Right now I am interested only in re-opening discussion, where this is possible, and in creating a saner atmosphere.

I'll appreciate your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Wm Kirkland

July 17, 1956

Reverend William M. Kirkland
St. Stephens Episcopal Church
Milledgeville, Ga.

Dear Mr. Kirkland:

Here is the additional pamphlet we promised you. Hope it helps.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Information Service

JC:mbo
enc.

St. Stephens Episcopal Church

Milledgeville, Georgia

REV. WILLIAM M. KIRKLAND, Rector

July 18, 1956

Mr. John Constable
SRC
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Constable:

This is to acknowledge receipt of the material which you sent me a week ago, and also the NAACP pamphlet which came this morning. These were exactly what I wanted.

The situation here, as regards racial justice and open discussion is about what you would expect in a 'hard core' small town. But there are some encouraging signs. When I'm in Atlanta next, I hope I can visit your office.

Sincerely,

Wm. M. Kirkland

August 1, 1956

Mr. E. B. Henderson
Highland Beach
Ann Arundel County
Maryland

Dear Mr. Henderson:

Dr. Mitchell passed the bibliography you sent to him along to the information staff of the Council for consideration. We are sorry to have kept it so long, but it was necessary for several persons to read it before reaching a decision.

We like the bibliography and are especially pleased with the portion relating to younger people. However, because of cost and other considerations, in the past we have not printed bibliographical material but mimeographed it instead.

Since you already have an offer to print it, we suggest that it might be better to take advantage of such an offer. If the printing goes through, we will be happy to discuss the possibility of buying a quantity for our use. If, for any reason, the printing does not go through; we would like to discuss the further possibility of mimeographing it under the Council's imprint.

Again, we hope we have not delayed the project too long.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Information Service

JC:mbo
Enc.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, AND SAFETY
OFFICE IN MORSE SCHOOL
R STREET BETWEEN NEW JERSEY AVENUE AND FIFTH STREET NW.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

RECEIVED JUL 20 1956

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT
DIVISIONS 10-13

July 12,1956.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Herewith I am submitting to you a rough draft of a bibliography whichwas prepared by the chairman, Mrs. Edith Hussey assisted by two members of our Virginia State NAACP. Its purpose is to suggest to Libraries, school and college teachers and white people in general books by and about Negroes of fairly recent origin.

Everywhwre it is being suggested that education of southerners regarding Negroes is an important step towards integration and as means to greater acceptance of de-segregation. The NAACP has pushed the legal fight and many of us think our efforts should be to dispel fears and rid the south of some of the pseudo-science by which bigots drum up strong opposition.

This bibliography was prepared with this in mind. There are of course other bibliographies but I believe this one has certain features not obtained in others.

At first it was intended to be published as an NAACP project but realizing the effect even the mention of its source would have in many quarters, it has been suggested that some other group might publish it.

Would the Southern Regional Council care to do this?

We have had offers from the Virginia Teachers Association to publish it, and of course the NAACP will do so if another "less marked" group would do so.

Kindly let me hear from you as soon as possible.

Truly yours,
E.B.Henderson
President, Va. State Conference
of NAACP Branches.

Summer Address: Highland Beach
Ann Arundel County
Maryland.

P.S. Please send back this copy of the Bibliography. EBH

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

August 8, 1956

HCF:

Here is correspondence with the man Pohlhaus, who is NAACP in Washington. Observe that in the final paragraph of my letter I committed you to get Pohlhaus an early copy of what gets put together.

If this is unwise, govern yourself accordingly.

GSM

eab/
Encl. Original ltr from Pohlhaus
plus file carbon.

Suspend to
11-1-56

August 7, 1956

Mr. J. Francis Pohlhaus
Counsel, Washington Bureau
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
100 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Pohlhaus:

Quite true we are working on the voting study you wrote about August 3rd. 'Tis expected to be a tabulation of Negro registration county by county across the thirteen Southern states; with some show of the interrelationship of income and other measures of economic independence. But the people who are putting it together say it won't be done until the end of September.

If you should have in mind some specific twist to the fact-gathering that would add to the helpfulness of the whole business to you, I am sure the people who are pulling together the facts would want to be flexible and helpful.

And they have assured me that they will remove the roots to get you an early copy of what gets put together.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

Please direct reply to:
WASHINGTON BUREAU NAACP
100 Massachusetts Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Telephone NAtional 8-5794

August 3, 1956

RECEIVED AUG 6 1956

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

We have heard that the Southern Regional Council has done a recent study of voting by Negroes in the South.

Could you advise if we might secure a copy of the results of this study? Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

J. F. Pohlhaus

J. Francis Pohlhaus
Counsel
Washington Bureau

JFP:mbh

August 8, 1956

HCF:

Here is correspondence with the man Pohlhaus, who is NAACP in Washington. Observe that in the final paragraph of my letter I committed you to get Pohlhaus an early copy of what gets put together.

If this is unwise, govern yourself accordingly.

eab/
Encl. Original ltr from Pohlhaus
plus file carbon.

cc: Mr. Henderson, at Richmond address:
(Virginia State Conference,
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
404½ North Second Street
Richmond, Virginia)

August 10, 1956

Dr. Edwin B. Henderson
307 W. Fairfax Street
Falls Church, Virginia

Dear Dr. Henderson:

The rough draft of the bibliography that you requested returned in your letter of August 8 was returned to you at your address of Highland Beach, Ann Arundel County, Maryland, August 1.

Sincerely,

John Constable,
Information Service

JC:mef

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS
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FREDERICKSBURG, VA.
TREASURER
DR. S. F. COPPAGE
NORFOLK, VA.
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AND COLLEGE CHAPTERS
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CUMBERLAND, VA.
MRS. SADIE D. WYCHE
IVOR, VA.

VIRGINIA STATE CONFERENCE

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

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DR. E. B. HENDERSON
FALLS CHURCH, VA.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
W. LESTER BANKS
RICHMOND, VA.

404½ NORTH SECOND ST.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
DIAL 7-5678

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NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
JERRY L. WILLIAMS
DANVILLE, VA.

J. 2.6030

August 8,1956.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Kindly return the rought draft of the Bibliography I mailed you for your consideration. Mrs. Hussey and the others need that draft to complete their work. I told her I would have it back in a few days.

Truly yours,

E B Henderson

EDWIN B. HENDERSON
807 W. FAIRFAX STREET
FALLS CHURCH, VA.

RECEIVED AUG 10 1956

LEGAL WAR on the NAACP . . *by Stanley Rowland, Jr.*

IN THE VIEW of many citizens, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is guilty of the outrageous sin of being effective in its fight for racial equality and integration. This is why they're out to get it.

Since its inception in 1909, the association has won many battles in court—the Supreme Court ruling to desegregate schools is perhaps its greatest victory to date—and steadily advanced Negro rights. It functions with complete legality through due process of law, seeking to make the Constitution fully alive for the Negro citizen. To persons who would like to "let race relations improve naturally" the association seems full of men in a terrible hurry. But how fast is too fast so long as the basic rights of democracy are suppressed?

These rights are being denied in a two-pronged drive centering in the South today. One prong is the broad effort to prevent integration, to stave off social revolution by keeping the Negro "in his place." The other is the drive to kill the NAACP, spearhead of integration.

The major groups fighting integration and the NAACP are assorted Citizens Councils, "patriotic" societies and states' rights groups. They have a total membership estimated at 500,000, leaders ranging from clerks to university dons, and are strongest in the Carolinas, Alabama, Tennessee, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia and Arkansas. Many of the members originally espoused moderation and proposed to fight the Supreme Court ruling through legal channels on the charge of unconstitutional infringement of federal law upon local customs.

But the Civil War established federal primacy and in its desegregation ruling the Court merely applied this established legal principle to a new field. So the councils' message became in effect a plea for lawless resistance when translated to the mob. The result has been the rise of extremist leadership and outbreaks of mob violence. Anti-Semitism is running through the racist pronouncements and the Ku Klux Klan is being revived in some instances. The picture is one of strong minorities composed of persons with petty grudges and prejudices now welded together in hate.

A perennial charge hurled at the NAACP is that it somehow promotes miscegenation. The assertion is absurd: any father who fears for his daughter should look to her upbringing; it takes two to make a love affair. Further, there is no real evidence from Northern schools that integration increases interracial sexual relations.

Another charge leveled by extremists against the NAACP is the allegation that it's "loaded with Communists." To dispose quickly of this dead cat, suffice it to say that the association is well aware that Communist penetration would mean the kiss of death, has helped sponsor workshops to study and prevent such penetration and has vigorously rebuffed all Communist overtures.

The sober majority of segregationists, though they may fear miscegenation, more often charge the NAACP with extremism somehow comparable to the more violent White Citizens Councils. True, the NAACP is aggressive, but beyond this fact the resemblance splinters on the hard rock of facts: the councils strive to thwart the law, while the association seeks to uphold and make it live; the mobs riot and throw dynamite at integrationists, while the association functions through due process.

Thus the NAACP is just as Constitutional and pure as the Rotary Club. If it were also as tame, and merely made pear-shaped pronouncements about integration, then it would be in little danger. But it is a fighting organization which, in the judgment of numerous white Southerners, has committed the unpardonable sin of being effective in its integration fight.

In Texas it is out of business, banned by a "temporary" court injunction for alleged lobbying, failure to pay taxes (as though it were a profit instead of non-profit organization), and supposedly recruiting persons for lawsuits. At the hearing, an attorney asked an eighteen-year-old Negro girl: "Are you afraid now

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STANLEY ROWLAND, Jr., is on the staff of The New York Times.

February 9, 1957

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 West 40th Street **New York 18, N. Y.**

to file a lawsuit to enter the Junior College of Texarkana?"

"Yes."

"When did you first become afraid?"

"After this court of inquiry."

One wonders what our courts are being turned into when they make a citizen afraid to exercise her Constitutional rights. But this is the way it's being done. The councils are employing a weapon the association lacks—pipelines to state legislatures. A Mississippi council leader and legislator declared that he would not only fire any Negro who belonged to a group fostering integration, but would make sure that the Negro couldn't find employment elsewhere, couldn't borrow money or buy food.

In Atlanta the association was forced to yield its records; in Florida the legislature has set up a committee to investigate it; in Alabama it has been crippled by a $100,000 fine for doing business as an unregistered out-of-state corporation; in Louisiana it has been forced to surrender membership lists under a 1924 law aimed at the Ku Klux Klan; Virginia has passed laws requiring registration of members of groups promoting integration. Most of these measures were enacted in the latter part of 1956, and more can be expected, so the party has only begun.

Once membership lists are obtained and the names leaked out, then reprisals start. NAACP members and other integrationists are summarily fired from their jobs—sometimes wholesale, as in Selma, Alabama. Farmers can't find anyone to gin their cotton, banks refuse the usual crop loans, storekeepers have supplies cut off, mortgages are called, prices suddenly go up. In Orangeburg, South Carolina, "the merchants have become business suicidal maniacs in their fanatic zeal to squeeze Negroes," a reporter found. In Yazoo City, Mississippi, the signer of an integration petition was informed that bread would cost him a dollar a loaf. Telephoned threats are frequent, and occasionally a Negro is murdered—such as the Rev. George W. Lee, who was shot for registering to vote in Belzoni, Mississippi. In Clarendon County, South Carolina, where the original school-integration cases began, reprisals have cut association membership from 1,100 to 500—and without state legal aid.

The legality of the various moves is being contested by the NAACP. Each case is proving to be a time-consuming and costly battle. These moves against the organization probably have the sympathy but not the spontaneous support of the mass. "The NAACP is highly unpopular in our Southland, but it isn't illegal," said an editorial in the Florence (S. C.) *News*. While the association is frequently abhorred, the majority of Southerners apparently accept its lawfulness.

THE ONES out to get the NAACP are the councils and extremists, the organized minority; and the frightening development is their use of legislatures and state legal machinery as their tools. While governments are supposed to respond to the will of the majority and protect minorities, in the South we have the spectacle of one minority using the process of government to stifle another.

Still another minority could do likewise tomorrow. If a law aimed at the Ku Klux Klan yesterday can be used against the NAACP today, it can be used against Jewish or Catholic action groups tomorrow, against the Masons the next day, and so on. By yielding to pressures and not supporting the legal rights of the NAACP, however much they may detest that body, the mass of Southerners have endangered their own democratic rights and by that much have shrunk the democracy of our nation.

But to white-supremacy tacticians, who are not interested in democracy, the results have been cheering. The association's lawyers and funds, to a great extent, are preempted in court fights to preserve its very life. This drains its resources from the integration struggle, which is thereby slowed, and the segregationists have bought more time against the inevitable. They are paying with the hard-won rights of democracy.

Where can the NAACP turn? It is turning to the North, increasing its efforts there and seeking more funds. Last year its membership exceeded 350,000 and its income surpassed $1,000,000 for the first time. But such money goes fast under fines and legal harassment.

With the association handicapped, the churches and Negro clergy have assumed greater importance in the integration struggle. This is partly because of their idealism and partly because of their relative immunity from economic pressures; they can't be fired by a white boss. Always a mainstay of NAACP activity and leadership on the local level, the Negro churches will be bearing more of the direct integration burden as economic pressures increase.

The easy manner in which these reprisals are conducted, the summary firings of workers, are indications of the primitive labor conditions of the area. Elsewhere white men and brown alike are protected in their jobs by union contracts, but in areas of the South the labor movement is still fighting for effective recognition and contending with the problems of racism. Though FEPC, if it ever comes, could help the Negro's job security, his best support will be the development of a strong, integrated, democratic labor movement throughout the South. And there are still many dawns before this day arrives.

Meantime the integrationists suffer and their champion, the NAACP, suffers, and there is little that can be done except to pour support into the association to enable it to fight on two fronts—for its own life and for a better life for its people. Neither this struggle nor the work of the extremists are exclusively Southern problems, for the country is a whole body and a wound in one member affects all. Economic reprisals in Mississippi touch the business man in New York, while election of the bigoted to Congress divides that body and affects the processes of law and policy making. The Ku Klux Klan spread northward and the extremist councils may well do the same, augmenting racial hatred with prejudice against Jews and Catholics. Therefore the struggle belongs to all those who value democracy, and victory will be of value to all by protecting the democratic rights of all—including those who disagree with the Supreme Court.

Naacp

February 11, 1957

Miss Betsy Freiheit
Conference Secretary
Antioch College
Yellow Springs, Ohio

Dear Miss Freiheit:

This is to acknowledge your letter of February 9th inviting Mr. George Mitchell to speak to your meeting of May 3-5, 1957.

Mr. Mitchell has recently retired from his position with the Southern Regional Council and will be out of the country on those days. I am sure he would be appreciative of your invitation and of the kind sentiments which you express in your covering note.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab

ANTIOCH COLLEGE

YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO

Telephone 7-7331

RECEIVED FEB 11 1957

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

As you may recognize from my name, I am a Highlander protogée having spent fine busy and very rewarding months there last summer.

I heard a great deal about you both as director of the Highlander Board and in relation to your fine work with the Southern Regional Council. I was disappointed that we never had the opportunity to get personally acquainted. Maybe now we shall.

The Antioch Chapter and especially me hope that

you will be able to fit us into your busy schedule. We've all got our fingers crossed.

Hopefully,
Betsy H.

ANTIOCH COLLEGE

YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO

Telephone 7-7331

RECEIVED FEB 11 1957

February 9, 1957

Mr. George P. Marshall
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Marshall:

The Antioch College Chapter of the N.A.A.C.P. is planning a conference of Ohio college students to be held the weekend of May 3 - 5, 1957. We are writing now to ask if you could come as our keynote speaker, Saturday evening, May 4th. Like many other campuses and communities, Antioch and Yellow Springs have been following the events in the South; in Clinton, in Orangeburg and Elloree, in Montgomery and Miami, at Koinonia Farms but also in Oak Ridge and some of the "smoother-sailing" regions with great interest. We've held periodic drives to help with financial support. Several weeks ago a large segment of our student body traveled in car-pools to Cincinnati to hear Thurgood Marshall speak on "Integration, the Human H-Bomb". We would be very much interested to hear of experiences in and around your section of the South and of your observations and ideas on approaches toward integration.

The topic of our conference is "A Survey of Approaches To Integration Open to the Individual". The Saturday evening talk is scheduled for 8:00 p.m. and, for the title, we have considered "The Changing South and Integration". This, of course, is subject to your approval or alternative suggestion.

We hope also to have your leadership in one of the workshops to be held Saturday morning and afternoon, following an opening talk at 9:00 a.m. to be given by Ted Berry, Vice Mayor of Cincinnati. The title of the workshop we are asking you to chair is Passive Resistance.

Additional conference sessions, all of which you are invited to attend, include: a briefing session for speakers and resource people Friday evening, May 3rd; a Sunday morning interfaith service at which Cleo Blackburn, Director of Flanner House, Indianapolis, will speak; and a closing session Sunday afternoon.

We are certainly most eager to have you come and hope that things will work out so that it is possible.

Sincerely,

Betsy Freiheit

Betsy Freiheit
Conference Secretary

March 11, 1957

Mr. W. W. Law
Savannah Branch NAACP
2009 Florence Street
Savannah, Georgia

Dear Mr. Law:

With reference to our phone conversation of this date, I will plan to be in Savannah on Sunday afternoon as per the information you send concerning this meeting. I have searched diligently for a photo and I am unable to come up with one. Concerning biographical information, I hope the following will suffice.

Paul Anthony, native of Virginia, 28 years old. Graduate of the University of Miami. With the Wall Street Journal, and prior to coming with the Southern Regional Council worked with the Wall Street Journal in Atlanta. Currently serving as Administrative Assistant, Southern Regional Council. In charge of special fact-finding project for the Council in its investigation of pro-segregation groups. Author of several inconspicuous magazine articles.

I shall look forward to seeing you on Sunday.

Warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/eab

Thanks

March 20, 1957

Mr. W. W. Law
2009 Florence Street
Savannah, Georgia

Dear West:

I thoroughly enjoyed seeing you and meeting with the Savannah Branch group on Sunday. I certainly sympathize with the problems you face, but have nothing but the deepest admiration for the way in which you are handling them. We are here in Atlanta, and if we can be of the slightest help it will be a pleasure to do so.

Concerning expenses for the trip. Due to the wierd arrangement which I made, they run to some $24.47. This, however, takes into account the schedule I chose and not our earlier arrangement of my driving to Savannah. Had that been the case, I think my expenses would have been around $15.00, and this I honestly believe is a fair figure for both of us. Thus, in time I shall expect your check for $15.00 and consider the difference better spent than I usually arrange on my weekends.

I am enclosing the issue of New South which got away from you, and I am putting your name on our list to receive subsequent issues.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/eab

Encl. - N.S. Feb. 57

October 21, 1957

Mr. Arthur L. Johnson
Executive Secretary
Detroit Branch - NAACP
606 East Vernor Highway
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I appreciated your letter and telephone call of last week and greatly regretted that I couldn't accept your invitation to participate in the NAIRO annual conference.

As you know, however, Fred Routh will be representing us. I am sure he will contribute in every way possible to the success of the conference.

With appreciation for the leadership you are giving to NAIRO, and with kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
(Signed in Mr. Fleming's absence.)

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I appreciated your letter and telephone call of last week and greatly regretted that I couldn't accept your invitation to participate in the NAIRO annual conference.

As you know, however, Fred Routh will be representing us. I am sure he will contribute in every way possible to the success of the conference.

With appreciation for the leadership you are giving to NAIRO, and with kindest regards,

Sincerely,

HCF

DETROIT BRANCH

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

606 EAST VERNOR HIGHWAY • DETROIT 1, MICHIGAN • WOodward 2-6262

RECEIVED OCT 14 1957

October 11, 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

As Chairman of the NAIRO Commission on Nature, Scope and Theory, I have been given the assignment of arranging the general session program of the NAIRO Annual Conference in Kansas City on Wednesday, November 20th, 1957. The topic of this general session is "Productive Use of Intergroup Conflice In a Democracy", and we have asked Dan Dotson of New York University to be the principle speaker.

We further plan for this general session, which will begin at 8:00 o'clock in the evening, to have a panel discussion on Dr. Dotson's talk and the program topic before moving into the question and discussion period. You have been selected as one of four persons whom we would like to have participate in the panel discussion. The other panelists, we hope, will be Francis McPeek, Chicago Commission on Human Relations; John Morsell, NAACP (National Office) and a local person from Kansas City who as yet has not been selected.

The structure of this program was agreed upon after a great deal of discussion during the NAIRO Board Meeting in Detroit last month. I hope, therefore, that you will consent to participate as a member of the panel and will let met hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur L. Johnson

Arthur L. Johnson
Executive Secretary

ALJ:rmb

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Eugene Wilson
Mrs. Helene Wilson

HONORARY MEMBERS
Bishop George W. Baber
Mrs. Golda Krolik
Samuel J. Lieberman
Mrs. Fannie Pope

NAACP

October 25, 1957

Mr. Arthur L. Johnson, Executive Secretary
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
606 East Vernor Highway
Detroit 1, Michigan

Dear Arthur:

Thank you for your letter of October 23 and I will be happy to substitute for Harold Fleming at the November 20th general session. Harold would have made a unique contribution to the panel and it is too bad that the NAIRO members won't have the opportunity to hear him. But the other panel members should make interesting presentations, for they are able men, and I will be in fast company. Dan Dodson, of course, is an old friend of mine under whom I studied at New York University. I look forward to seeing you in Kansas City.

Best personl regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:fcl

DETROIT BRANCH

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

606 EAST VERNOR HIGHWAY • DETROIT 1, MICHIGAN • WOodward 2-6262

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Mrs. Helene Wilson

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Mrs. Golda Krolik
Samuel J. Lieberman
Mrs. Fannie Pope

October 23, 1957

Dr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director, Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E. - Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

John Feild informed me that you had expressed a willingness to fill a spot on the November 20th general session program of the NAIRO Annual Conference for which we had orginally extended the invitation to Harold Fleming. The topic for this general session, as you know, is "Productive Use of Intergroup Conflict in a Democracy". The principle speaker will be Dan Dodson of New York University. The panelists whom we have already secured for a discussion on Dr. Dodson's talk and the program topic are Francis McPeek of Chicago, and John Morsell of the NAACP National staff. We also expect to have a fourth panelist from one of the agencies in Kansas City.

Having participated in the Board discussion of this particular phase of the Conference program, you are probably well acquainted with the total idea of just what we expect to get out of this session. I am very pleased, therefore, that you will be able to join the panel. I believe that this will be a good program and I hope that you will enjoy your share in it.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur

Arthur L. Johnson
Executive Secretary

ALJ:rmb
cc: John Feild
Richard V. Marks

midstream

A Quarterly Jewish Review

250 West 57th Street, New York 19, N. Y. • Phone JUdson 2-2610

November 7, 1957

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Mr. Herbert Hill, Labor Secretary of the NAACP, has written an article entitled:

"A Record of Negro Disfranchisement"

which appears in our current Autumn issue.

In view of the importance of this article and the many requests we have received for copies, we are making reprints available to organizations at the special price of $65.00 per thousand. (Retail price is 15¢ per copy.)

We are sending to you, under separate cover, a marked copy of MIDSTREAM where you will find the above article on Page 51.

Please be good enough to let me know as soon as possible how many reprints your organization would like to order.

Sincerely yours,

A Weinberger

Dr. Aron Weinberger
Business Manager

AW:ih

Mr. Harold Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

Bates, Mrs. L. C. (Daisy)
N.A.A.C.P. - Little Rock

REGARDING:

Charges against Mrs. Bates as they appear in the Records of the Dept. of Arkansas State Police - pub. Dec. 16, 1957 by the Capital Citizens Council, Little Rock, Ark.

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT:

Criticisms - Defense Materials

January 15, 1958

Mr. Frank T. Walker, Chairman
Annual Conference Committee
New England Regional Conference NAACP
6h Orlando Avenue
Pittsfield, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Walker:

Thank you for your letter concerning material of Southern Regional Council. We are glad to have the chance to participate in some way in your conference.

I am mailing you sufficient quantity of our Publication Listings for your conference members. In a few days I shall send you several copies of our publications for a display.

Again thanks and with very best wishes for your conference.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

Answer 1-15-58

NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL CONFERENCE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

January 2, 1958
64 Orlando Ave.
Pittsfield, Mass.

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

We would like for you to send material, relative to the functions and activities of your organization, also any material, that you deem relative to the New England Regional Annual Conference of N.A.A.C.P. to be held in Pittsfield, Massachusetts on April 26-27, 1958 at Wendell-Sherwood Hotel.

We are expecting about 300 delegates.

The reason, we are asking for material at this time is to complete this phase of planning for the Conference. Some organizations are sending displays, so there may be a possibility, that you would like to send a display also.

The material, that we are asking, will go into the delegate packets for distribution to each delegate.

I do wish to express gratitude on behalf of the Annual Conference Committee for having the opportunity of writing to you.

Very truly yours,

Frank T. Walker

Frank T. Walker, chairman
Annual Conference Committee

Testimony of Clarence Mitchell, Director of the Washington Bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Before the House Subcommittee on General Education on Extension of Public Laws 815 and 874 Providing Aid to Defense Impacted Areas for School Construction and Operation, Friday Morning, January 31, 1958

Does Reference file of we have this? Yes

If the country needed any further evidence that the opponents of school desegregation are charting a course of reckless defiance of law, that evidence was furnished in the Fall of 1957 when the Governor of Arkansas used the National Guard to prevent colored children from attending Central High School.

Surely now, the Congress must accept its responsibility to join in protecting the Constitutional rights of all of our citizens in the field of education. The Congress has a clear obligation to require that states seeking money under Public Laws 815 and 874 must show that they are in compliance with the requirements of the May 17, 1954, and May 31, 1955, decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court in the matter of school desegregation.

We propose that the present laws be amended to require that plans submitted to the Federal Government by the states must contain a commitment that "school facilities of the state are open to all children without regard to race, in conformity with the requirements of the United States Supreme Court decisions; except that if a state plan does not so provide, it shall not prevent payment of funds authorized under this act to such state for use in counties or other political subdivisions within the state that are operating their schools in conformity with the said Supreme Court decisions."

Four years have passed since the first historic pronouncement of the Supreme Court declaring that racial segregation in public schools in unconstitutional. The country has had ample opportunity to determine which states are making an honest, although halting, attempt to obey the lawful court decrees and which states are using all of their resources to prevent compliance with the law.

The Little Rock demonstration is a good illustration of the fact that the problem of school desegregation will not be solved if Congress ignores it. On the contrary, the chances are that those who successfully evade the law are so intoxicated with their success that they embark on a crusade to get others to do likewise.

Arkansas was not a symbol of defiance prior to the opening of the fall school term at Little Rock. There was official resistance to desegregation, but most of the resistance was based on timing rather than a refusal to take any action. In order that the record may be clear, we point out that the plan of integration that was put into effect in Little Rock was a very modest proposal developed by the local school authorities. It was not the plan of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The real fomenters of trouble in Arkansas were those who have openly and militantly fought against orderly compliance in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Virginia, and South Carolina. They have made it stylish and politically profitable to preach defiance and to practice obstruction.

Those who cry that they want no Federal interference when they are called upon to uphold the U.S. Constitution do not have any reservations about accepting money out of the U.S. Treasury.

In testimony presented to this committee last year, we pointed out that Governor Marvin Griffin of Georgia has boasted that "an alert state administration, taking advantage of all that is due Georgia, brought in $91,800,000 Federal grant payments in 1955, exceeding neighboring states in amounts ranging from $15 million to $47 million."

In order that the members of this committee may see how flagrant is the practice of getting as much Federal money as possible while proclaiming complete defiance of Federal law, we point out the following:

ALABAMA -- In a series of amendments to its state Constitution, Alabama has granted the legislature authority to withdraw state aid, close and dispose of schools that are subject to desegregation by court order. From 1951 to October 12, 1956, Alabama received $13,691,424 for school construction under Public Law 815. Its entitlement under Public Law 874 for the 1956 fiscal year was $1,093,525.

ARKANSAS -- On November 6, 1956, a measure was approved that directs the General Assembly to interpose the sovereignty of the state to nullify the U.S. Supreme Court decisions. From 1951 to October 12, 1956, this state received $10,630,192 under Public Law 815 for school construction. For the 1956 fiscal year, its entitlement was $628,911 for the maintenance and operations of schools.

FLORIDA -- This state has passed its share of laws designed to prevent school desegregation, and has also taken a crack at the public school teachers. School authorities are authorized to ignore continuing contracts and tenure in assigning teachers. This statute will permit dismissal of teachers in public schools regardless of their qualifications.

On the college and university level, Florida has an amazing record of defiance. Under the terms of a supreme court decision handed down in 1950, Virgil Hawkins, a colored student, has sought admission to the University of Florida Law School for nearly nine years. The State Supreme Court of Florida has acknowledged his Constitutional right to attend the University but has refused to order his admission on the ground that "it might create mischief."

Florida also refuses to admit colored students to the University for courses in Atomic Energy research even though it receives a subsidy from the Federal Government for such courses.

Florida received $13,027,851 from the Federal Government under Public Law 815 from 1951 to October 12, 1956, for school construction. Its entitlement under Public Law 874 for the 1956 fiscal year was $1,812,431.

GEORGIA -- Some of the most inflammatory defiance and the crudest attacks on the U.S. Supreme Court emanate from the State of Georgia. It has passed laws which revoke funds for any school that attempts to desegregate. It is a felony, punishable by two years imprisonment, for any school official of the state or municipal or county system to spend tax money for public schools attended by colored and white children.

The State patrol and the Georgia Bureau of Investigation have been given the "duty" of entering any county or municipality for the purpose of making arrests and otherwise enforcing any law requiring segregation in any manner of activity.

The State Board of Education passed a resolution to revoke "forever" the license of any teacher who "supports, encourages, condones or agrees to teach mixed classes." Later, this action was rescinded on the advice of the Attorney General of Georgia who ruled that it was unnecessary because teachers already were required to, by oath, to uphold the laws of the State of Georgia.

GEORGIA (continued)

According to the Augusta Courier of May 27, 1957, Governor Marvin Griffin of Georgia said in a speech at Crawfordsville, "There is now before Congress a bill which, if passed, would authorize Federal aid to education. . . The Federal Government is just trying to use this piddling amount of money to black-jack Georgia and other southern states in line to make them accept integration. Georgia wants no part of such aid."

We have already called attention to the Griffin boast of over-all grants from the Federal Government. Let us now see what the Georgia record shows for the period of 1951 to October 12, 1956. Over this period, the Georgia grants were $25,871,211. For the 1956 fiscal year, the state's entitlement under Public Law 874 was $1,733,459. Apparently, Governor Griffin regards these sums as chicken feed. In the May 27, 1957, speech, he referred to approximately $11 million that the state would receive under the proposed Aid to Education program as an amount that "would be hardly noticeable."

LOUISIANA -- The law of Louisiana provides for withdrawal of state funds, halting free text books, and even takes away school lunch funds from any public school that admits colored and white children. The law provides for criminal penalties of 90 days to 6 months in jail and fines of $500 to $1,000.

This state received $4,407,909 under Public Law 815 for the period 1951 to October 12, 1956. Its entitlement under Public Law 874 for the fiscal year 1956 was $402,309.

In other words, the people who are willing to snatch sandwiches and milk out of the lunch boxes of undernourished children, just because their local school officials accept the requirements of the U.S. Constitution, have no qualms of conscience about accepting a cool $5 million that the same Federal Constitution makes it possible for Louisiana to receive from the national Treasury.

MISSISSIPPI -- Under Mississippi law, persons of the Caucasian race who attend public schools that admit colored children are subject to a fine of $25 or six months in prison.

Mississippi received $4,266,978 from 1951 to October 12, 1956, under Public Law 815. It received $432,249 for the 1956 fiscal year under Public Law 874.

SOUTH CAROLINA -- Under South Carolina law, children who attend desegregated schools may be removed by "the sheriff or other law enforcement officers." It has repealed that provision of its Constitution requiring the state to provide free public schools. Its law provides that state funds shall not be given to any school "from which, and for any school to which any pupil may transfer pursuant to, or in consequence of, any order of any court."

For the years 1951 to October 12, 1956, South Carolina received $11,529,183 under Public Law 815. Its entitlement for the 1956 fiscal year was $849,971.

VIRGINIA -- If ever a state could be said to have received the lion's share of Federal money, Virginia is that state. Over the period from 1951 to 1956, it has received $44,040,621 under Public Law 815 and its 1956 entitlement was $7,029,158.

Under Virginia law, the state has power to close schools that must admit colored students pursuant to a court order. The state law also gives the Governor the power to take over and administer such schools.

The purely political nature of the opposition to the Supreme Court's decisions in the school desegregation case is illustrated by the inaugural speech of the Governor of Virginia, J. Lindsay Almond. At this point, I offer for the record a clipping from the front page of the Washington Star, dated January 12, 1958. It reads "Almond Vows to Push Fight for Segregation." As the lawyer who represented the state in its many losing court fights on this issue, Mr. Almond knows better than anyone else that resistance can only lead to chaos and disruption of public education. Yet, the Governor continues to advise the people of Virginia to resist. What is worse, he is also trying to make it impossible for those who want to obey lawful court orders to do so without losing state aid.

As has been said previously, Virginia has gotten the lion's share of money under Public Laws 815 and 874. It has received more than the combined funds given to Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Who is it that pays the major part of the bill in the form of Federal Taxes? The answer may be found in a report of the Tax Foundation, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York, issued in 1957.

On page twenty of this report we find that, for every dollar received from the Federal Treasury as grants, Alabama paid thirty-six cents, Georgia paid forty-nine cents, Mississippi paid twenty-nine cents, and Virginia paid ninety cents. On the other hand, New York paid a dollar and eighty-two cents, New Jersey paid two dollars and forty cents, Maryland a dollar and sixty-seven cents, and Connecticut two dollars and twenty-one cents.

These figures show that most defiant states not only get the most deference when Federal policies are made on grants, but they also have the privilege of getting what they want at bargain basement prices. They waste their tax money in a futile program of defiance, while the tax payers of New York, Connecticut, and other states help to pay the bill.

The emissaries of the defiant states are out busy trying to pull industry from the North to the South. When they get the industry and get Federal contracts, they then insist they need money for schools. When they get the money for schools, they spend it wastefully on a segregated system. When there is a front door approach to Federal Aid as was made in the School Construction Bill last year, they are in front with Governor Griffin of Georgia attacking it. But they also slip around to the back door and collect under Public Laws 815 and 874, and other statutes.

It is shocking to know that during the life of Public Laws 815 and 874 the Federal Government has underwritten segregation in public schools in the defiant states to the tune of over 192 million dollars. This was bad enough before the U.S. Supreme Court decisions. Now, it is intolerable.

Even though there has been a steady increase in the amount of money the defiant states have spent on education for colored children, it still does not match the amount of money spent per white child in these states. These states spend from twenty-two to seventy-four dollars more per white child than they do for colored children. They boast about the large sums they are now appropriating to improve the schools attended by colored children, but they do not reveal the real measure of difference of treatment which, of course, is dramatically revealed in the expenditures per child.

This brings me to the matter of the proposal that the President has sent to Congress on scholarship aid. It is hoped that when hearings are held on this matter we shall have an opportunity

to testify. At this point, I would like to say that states that maintain separate schools in defiance of the Constitution cannot possibly administer the kind of program the President wants without without resorting to subterfuges that will cheat colored children.

NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, AND TEXAS also have a variety of programs for resisting the Supreme Court decisions, but here and there in those states the pattern of defiance has shifted to token integration. In some cases, notably, Clinton, Tennessee, the local leaders have made an honest attempt to comply with the desegregation decisions. (As has been said previously in this testimony, even Arkansas cannot be judged wholly by the disgraceful scenes at Little Rock. In September 1957, in spite of the turmoil in Little Rock, two other communities desegregated their schools.)

In 1957, North Carolina started token school desegregation in three communities.

The experience of Tennessee, when a modest program started in Nashville in the Fall of 1957 was the target of those who would promote violence, is a warning to the nation.

As long as Georgia can preach defiance and still collect millions from the Federal Government to build and operate segregated schools, the road of southern leaders who wish to obey the law will be that much harder.

As long as Virginia can be the chief idea factory in the program of massive resistance and collect more money than all the other southern states, it will be hard for southern Governors, Congressmen, and Senators to show that segregation is not only unlawful but it is also unprofitable.

This program now under consideration by this subcommittee has far more support in Congress than almost any other Federal Aid to Education plan.

This is a good point at which Congress can repudiate the massive resistance and incredible defiance that now menaces safety at home and our reputation abroad.

We earnestly hope that our amendment will be approved.

Total Money Allotted to Defiant States Under Public Laws 815 and 874*

	Construction (P.L. 815)	Operation (P.L. 874)	Total
Alabama	$13,691,424	$4,778,082	$18,469,506
Arkansas	10,630,192	4,160,622	14,790,814
Florida	13,027,851	7,109,525	20,137,376
Georgia	25,871,211	12,626,931	38,498,142
Louisiana	4,407,909	1,759,172	6,167,081
Mississippi	4,266,978	2,506,055	6,773,033
South Carolina	11,529,183	4,318,603	15,847,786
Virginia	44,040,621	27,860,912	71,901,533
		Total	$192,585,271

*It will be noted that the allotments listed for the states in the main portion of our testimony show the amounts granted for construction for the period from 1951 to 1956. However, we included only the amounts granted for operation during the fiscal year 1956. These total 130 million dollars. The above figures show amounts granted for maintenance-operation and construction during the period from 1951 to 1956. This reaches the staggering total of $192,585,271 as shown above.

. . . . . .

For further information or additional copies,

WRITE OR CALL:

Washington Bureau, NAACP
100 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Telephone, National 8-5794

February 6, 1958

Mr. Clarence Mitchell
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
100 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Clarence:

It was good to be with you in St. Louis, even if the snow was eleven inches deep. The warm friendliness of the members of Alpha Kappa Alpha more than made up for the cold weather!

John Constable, our Director of Information, is writing you for twenty-five copies of your testimony regarding the expenditure of federal funds in segregated schools systems in the South. I believe we can make really good use of this information and place it in some hands where it may do some good. I have read the testimony carefully and I am much impressed with the factual, objective way in which you handle the material.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:fcl

February 6, 1958

Mr. Clarence Mitchell
Washington Branch NAACP
100 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I have read your testimony before the House Sub-Committee on General Education delivered January 31, 1958. This is excellent material and the Council would like to have twenty-five copies for distribution to the state organizations on Human Relations in the South.

We would also like permission to reprint portions of this in some of our materials.

We would appreciate any consideration.

Sincerely yours,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

Please direct reply to:
WASHINGTON BUREAU NAACP
100 Massachusetts Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Telephone NAtional 8-5794

February 28, 1958

Mr. John Constable
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Constable:

Thank you very much for following through so promptly on the materials dealing with grants to the states for school construction and operation under Public Laws 815 and 874. Please send me some samples of the reprints if you have made them.

It is my opinion that we can accomplish some constructive results after the public realizes that the Federal Government is not only the source of important and valuable court decisions, but also is a channel through which the wealth of the country may be shared by all of our citizens.

Cordially yours,

Clarence Mitchell

Clarence Mitchell
Director
Washington Bureau

CMM:mbh

March 5, 1958

Mr. Clarence Mitchell
Director, Washington Bureau
NAACP
100 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Clarence:

Thank you for your note of 28th February with the good news that your office has sent the copies we requested of your testimony before the House. They arrivedhere in good shape and we are in the process of distributing them to key people down here.

I was distressed to hear that you had been ill, but feel relieved that it was of only a few days duration. I would assume from this that it was flu. We have had quite a bout with it here. Thus far I have been fortunate enough to ward it off. Anti-freeze in my radiator!

Warm regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:fcl

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

Please direct reply to:
WASHINGTON BUREAU NAACP
100 Massachusetts Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Telephone NAtional 8-5794

February 28, 1958

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Fred:

It was good to see you in St. Louis and to share the AKA platform with you.

Unfortunately, a brief illness kept me out of the office for a few days, and, for that reason, I have not written to you sooner.

We sent copies of my testimony before the House subcommittee on General Education on Extension of Public Laws 815 and 874 to your office.

Best regards.

Cordially yours,

Clarence

Clarence Mitchell
Director
Washington Bureau

CMM:mbh

Material sent:
Publications Listings (25)(50)
Marion Wright's speech (50)
Three Views (2)
Next Steps (2)
What the Supreme Court Said (2)
New South Feb. 57 - Feb. 58

March 25, 1958

Mr. Frank T. Walker
New England Regional NAACP
64 Orlando Avenue
Pittsfield, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Walker:

Thank you for your letter of March 19, concerning Southern Regional Council materials.

We are sending you, under separate cover, two sets of additional material for the Boys Club and YMCA.

I hope this material will be useful.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

FRANK T. WALKER
Annual Conference Chairman

LINCOLN A. JONES
Annual Youth Conference Chairman

March 19, 1958
64 Orlando Ave.
Pittsfield, Mass.

Mr. John Constable,
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Constable:

Thank you for the literature and publications for display.

I have been requested by Annual Conference Committee to write you again to secure material for display for two other locations at which workshops, relative to the New England Regional Annual Conference of NAACP will be held. Some committee members feel, that your material is of such great importance to the field of race relations, that we should attempt to secure at least enough material for displays in two other locations. These locations are; Boys Club and YMCA.

We will locate the material for display, which you have already forward in the lobby of Wendell-Sherwood Hotel.

Thank you for excellent cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Frank T. Walker

Frank T. Walker

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
COLUMBUS BRANCH
COLUMBUS, OHIO

please address your reply to

The Executive Secretary
70 Auburn Avenue
Columbus 5, Ohio

May 12th

1 9 5 8

Mr. Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director
The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

I was very glad to hear from you today and to learn that you will be in on Saturday evening. Reservations have been made for you at the Deshler-Hilton Hotel.

I was unable to clear the subject for your speech and hope that I am not too far off base. I tried to think of something that would cover most of what you might say. I don't particularly like the idea of announcing you at a 'white' southerner but I feel that circumstances justify this. We want as many persons to hear you as possible and we want as much press and radio coverage as possible. I am inviting two stations to tape your address for possible re-broadcast to our entire community.

We are urging our campaign Workers to come to the meeting because we feel certain that you will say something to challenge and inspire that to go out and do a real job.

I plan to meet your plane and am looking foward to your visit.

Yours very truly,

Barbee W. Durham

Barbee William Durham
Executive Secretary

cc: Mr. Routh
c/o The Knoxville NAACP

F.B.R.

May 1, 1958

Mr. Barbee William Durham
70 Auburn Avenue
Columbus 5, Ohio

Dear Mr. Durham:

Because of an extended absence from the office Mr. Routh has asked me to reply to your letter of April 21st.

He wishes you to know that he does plan to be in Columbus for your meeting on May 18th. However, it now looks as if it will be impossible for him to come to Columbus on the evening of the 17th. If at all possible, he now plans to fly from Lexington to Columbus on the morning of the 18th and to leave that evening to return to Atlanta.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/hs

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
COLUMBUS BRANCH
COLUMBUS, OHIO

please address your reply to

Mr. Barbee William Durham
70 Auburn Avenue
Columbus 5, Ohio

April 21, 1958

Dr. Frederick Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Routh:

This is in confirmation of my phone call to you on last Friday. Our branch is quite anxious to have you speak at our public meeting at 4:00 P.M. on Sunday, May 18, in observance of the May 17, 1954 Supreme Court Decision on School Segregation.

You indicated that this would be very possible because you would be in Lexington, Kentucky for a meeting on Saturday, the 17th. As soon as you can possibly do it, would you please let me know what your subject will be. You indicated that your responsibilities in Lexington would end sometime Saturday. If it would be convenient for you to take a plane to Columbus Saturday evening in time for a press conference before the Sunday morning paper deadline, it would be quite helpful to us in publicizing the meeting.

Might I hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Yours very truly,

Barbee W. Durham

Barbee William Durham
Executive Secretary

BWD/rm
Enclosure

HEAR
Thurgood Marshall's

(Great N A A C P Civil Rights Lawyer)

Speech On WVKO

1580 on your Radio
(Eddie Saunders Program)

At **7:15** till **8:15** A Whole Hour

This Sunday Morning,

APRIL 20

Call your friends - tell them to listen too.

DON'T MISS THIS !

May 12, 1958
News Service of The Columbus NAACP

Observance of Supreme Court Decision, White Southerner to Speak, Membership Campaign by Barbee William Durham, Executive Secretary

Columbus, Ohio

May 17, the fourth anniversary of the U.S. Supreme Court Decision outlawing racial segregation, will be observed here in Columbus by two major events, both sponsored by the Columbus NAACP, according to Rev. L.L. Dickerson, president of the branch.

At 5:30 p.m. Saturday, May 17, the speech which Thurgood Marshall gave here on April 12 at a fund raising dinner, will be re-broadcast over radio station WVKO. Marshall is one of the nation's most outstanding civil rights lawyers.

WHITE SOUTHERNER TO SPEAK SUNDAY

At 4:00 p.m., Sunday, May 18, Frederick B. Routh, assistant director of the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta, Georgia, will speak on, "A White Southerner Speaks Out on Segregation." During his discussion of one of the most challenging problems facing the nation today, Routh is expected to express his views on whether or not the NAACP is moving too fast. He is also expected to comment on the recent hate bombings in the South. This meeting will take place in Centenary Methodist Church, East Long Street at 18th.

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

Attorney Frank W. Humphrey, director of the 1958 Columbus NAACP Membership Campaign, stated today that plans for the annual effort are just about complete. "We are hoping that the people will be ready to join when our Workers do a house to house canvass for members during the week end of May 23, 24 and 25.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

Memo from Paul Anthony to State Councils

REGARDING:

"Text of Supreme Court Decision Upholding NAACP in Alabama Case" - New York Times, Tuesday, July 1, 1958

DATE

Memo dated July 8, 1958

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT:

Criticisms - Defense Materials

Work Shop Manual

VOTER REGISTRATION CLINIC

CLEVELAND, OHIO

49TH ANNUAL N.A.A.C.P. CONVENTION

July 8-13, 1958

CONDUCTED BY THE

N.A.A.C.P. VOTER REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

KELLY ALEXANDER, Chairman

and the

WASHINGTON BUREAU, NAACP

CLARENCE MITCHELL, Director

File

IF YOU NEED FURTHER INFORMATION, WRITE TO:

For Southern States:

MR. J. M. BROOKS
NAACP REGISTRATION DIRECTOR
404½ North Second Street
Richmond, Virginia

For West Coast Region:

~~MR. CARL THOMAS~~
~~NAACP WEST COAST REGIONAL OFFICE~~
~~690 Market Street~~
~~San Francisco, California~~

For All Other Regions:

MR. HENRY LEE MOON
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

20 W. 40th St., New York 18, N. Y.

FOREWORD

The basic materials contained in this brochure have been field tested. We know that if diligent study is given to the composite suggestions and if organizational procedural techniques are used on the precinct and/or neighborhood level, the locality using such not only will experience a substantial increase in the number of qualified voters, but also there will be experienced an unbelievable rebirth of civic pride and responsibility. This new grasp of civic responsibility will be reflected in many facets of community life, not the least being the NAACP BRANCH PROGRAM. It must be clearly understood, however, that conditions vary with the community involved. The basic suggested techniques are constant. However, to effect a workable program in your community they must be adapted to your peculiar local conditions. Intensive short periods of concentrated Voter Registration Drives are desirable. It must be constantly borne in mind, however, that if civil and human rights are to be permanently secured for the Negro our VOTER REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN must be a year round program

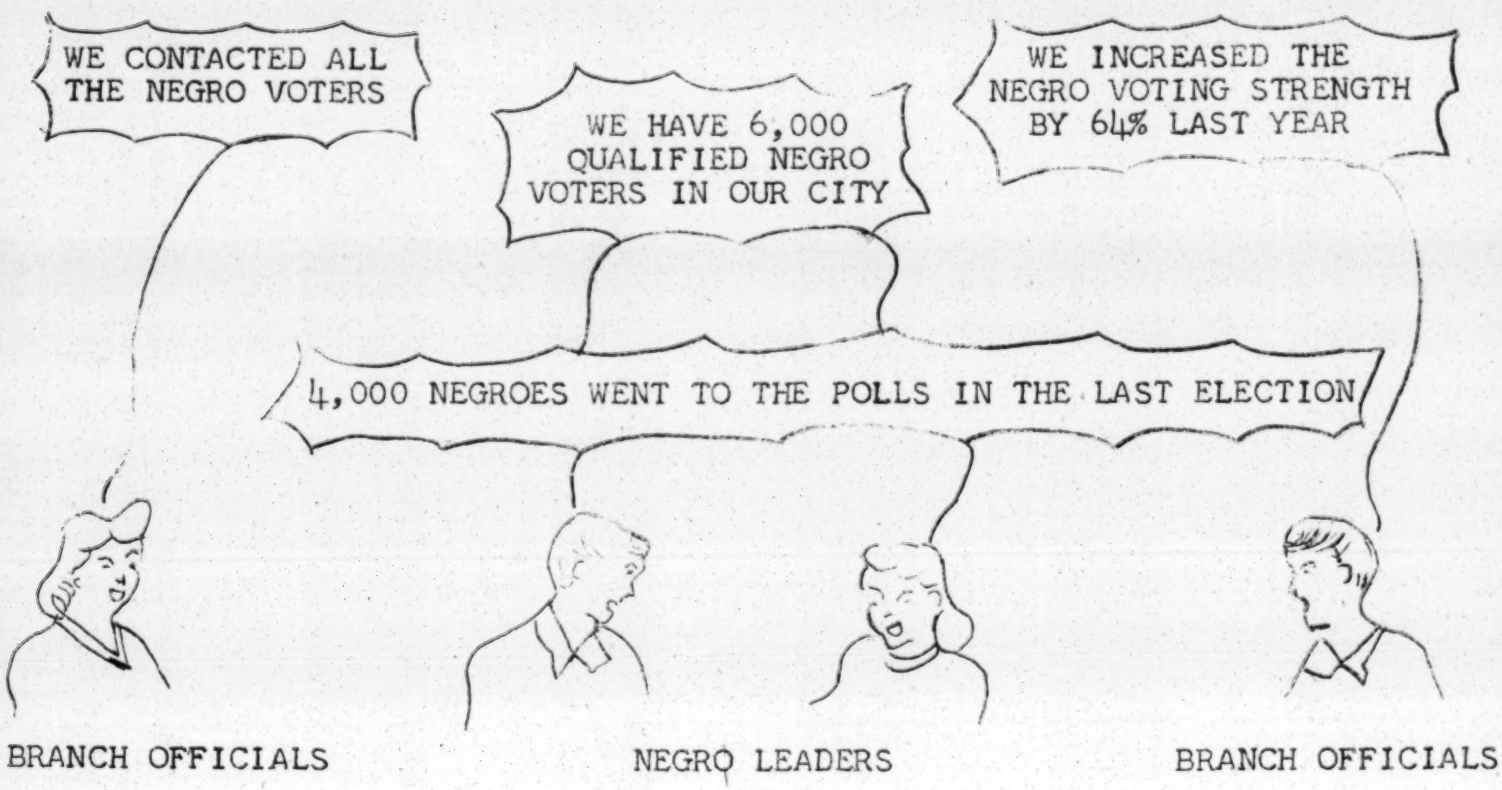
THERE ARE NO SHORT CUTS.

By: W. Lester Banks
Executive Secretary
Va. State Conference-
NAACP

****
* Illustrations, composition and *
* typing by Mrs. Edith W. Williams, *
* office secretary, NAACP Voter *
* Registration Program. *
****

VOTER REGISTRATION BULLETIN

WE MEASURE PROGRESS BY FACTS, NOT HEARSAY



HOW DO YOU KNOW??

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

1. Of all the areas visited in the last months by the Voter Registration Director, no one could show him a roster of all the Negro voters in their areas. Figures, yes, but NO ROSTERS.

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

1. Figures can lie if they are not backed by actual nose count.
2. You cannot make a nose count unless you have a roster of the qualified voters. (In states having poll taxes, you need both the poll tax list and the registration list).

SECURE THESE ROSTERS AND YOU WILL FIND THAT:

1. People who say they are voters are not voters.
2. People who have paid their poll taxes are not registered, and vise versa.
3. Many who are qualified are accidentally left off the official records (Strange! Shouldn't be, you know who makes these mistakes).
4. Many persons listed on the roster are dead, or they have moved to other cities.

WHY DO YOU NEED ROSTERS?

1. In order to get out an effective vote at election time, you must know the qualified voters.
2. The success of your voter registration drive depends upon many interested people. You will find them on your qualified voters list.

VOTER REGISTRATION BULLETIN

RECORDS MEASURE PROGRESS!

Progress control money spending. How can you measure your true progress without records? You don't want to wake up and find that you have let thousands of hard earned dollars and many hours of man power go down the drain with no results.

A C T I O N

Registration and poll tax lists are public property. If you can't secure them from your public officials, send people to copy the names off the official records.

NOTE TO LARGE CITIES: Sure it is a big job where you have over 10,000 voters, but on the other hand you have more man power, leadership, money and freedom than your smaller cities. BIG CITY do a BIG PROJECT.

* * * * * * * *

HOW TO BECOME A VOTER IN RICHMOND

(An unsolicited poem dedicated to the Crusade for Voters)
By Miss LaVerne Smith
Richmond, Virginia

To register and vote can be easy,
Here's all that you have to do:
Pay your poll tax, each year, by December 5th
But remember, you must register too.

In Virginia, you must answer ten questions,
On a blank piece of paper designed,
To keep you from voting, but don't let it.
Just try to remember this rhyme.

What is your name? Where do you live?
Next question, "How old are you?
When were you born? Where were you born?
What kind of work do you do?

Where did you work last year at this time?
Have you ever voted before?
If so, write the State, the county and precinct
If not, just answer "No".

Have you lived in Virginia for one year or more?
This is the last thing you need note.
But if you really want first class citizenship,
Pay your poll tax, Register and Vote!!

YOUR INTRODUCTION TO COORDINATION BY J.M. BROOKS, NAACP REGISTRATION DIRECTOR

Our modern world was built through the principles of coordination. We can use the same principles to build up the Negro voting strength.

I. COORDINATION: We believe that by coordinating the suffrage work of various organizations and individuals, the Negro will have a more effective Political Action Program. This in turn will produce a large and intelligent Negro vote.

II. WHY SHOULD WE COORDINATE OUR EFFORTS? We should coordinate our efforts because in spite of the fine suffrage work being done by many groups and individuals in the South, we are faced with the following facts:

1. Only about 20% of the potential Negro voting population are registered voters.
2. That large numbers of Negroes qualified to vote do not show up at the polls on election day.
3. That large numbers of Negroes pay their poll taxes in states where it is required, but fail to register.
4. That most areas lack organizational machinery to contact the masses of people for the purpose of giving out factual and unbiased information on political candidates and issues.

III. IS THIS A POLITICAL GROUP? NO! Our coordinating groups or organizations are non-partisan. Their only aim is a large intelligent Negro vote.

IV. WHY NON-PARTISAN?

1. Because the NAACP is non-partisan.
2. Because for this plan to be successful, we must have the cooperation of all groups and organizations regardless of their political beliefs.
3. History has shown that many non-partisan organizations for increasing the vote folded up because they became ambitious and began playing politics, or individuals in the organization began using the organization for personal gains.

V. WHAT CAN YOU DO? You can start a coordinating group in your area. However, you must first sell yourself on the coordinating group idea. Read the Richmond Story. It is a brief story of how this idea is working in Richmond, Virginia.

* * * * * * * * * * *

S O N G S: Use them to put spirit and warmth in your meetings.

TUNE: "THERE'S NO BUSINESS LIKE SHOW BUSINESS"

There's no business like this business
Like no business I know
Once you sell and get that good old vote
Then we know you really want to go
First it may not seem to be appealing
*But boy! Will you make Almond squirm.

There's no Future like this Future
If you want one, O.K.
Many men may tell you what a fool you are
But when they see you working in the City Hall
Then they'll know the reason why you've gone so far
So start getting votes today - So start getting votes.

TUNE: "CASEY JONES"

Come all you voters and I'll now relate
What's going to happen all over the State
To all those boobs who think they're wise
And are trying to get by on their alibies.

Chorus Bring on their votes, can't use their alibies
Bring on their votes, it's the votes that count
Bring on their votes, can't use their alibies
Their votes will put you over but their alibies won't

St. Peter was looking for a race to promote
He had one in mind, but they sure got his goat
He looked at their records and closed his eyes
And said, "My God! Look at the alibies".

Chorus Bring on their votes, can't use their alibies
Bring on their votes, it's the votes that count
Bring on their votes, can't use their alibies
Their votes will put you over but their alibies won't.

TUNE: "GIVE ME THAT OLE TIME RELIGION"

Gimme that ole Voting Spirit
Gimme that ole Voting Spirit
Gimme that ole Voting Spirit
It's good enough for me.

It will take you out of Poverty
It will take you out of Poverty
It will take you out of Poverty
And bring prosperity to You.

It will make you want to Survey
It will make you want to Survey
It will make you want to Survey
And make the Dixicrats weep.

*Governor of Virginia

STEP 1

I. HAVE A PREPLANNING DISCUSSION WITH A FEW INTERESTED PERSONS

1. Discuss the Negro voting status of your area inside and out. Don't pull any punches. Try to form a true picture of your community's voting habits.

2. Sell the cordinating group movement. Show how a program, based on coordination, can make yours a progressive area.

3. After selling yourselves on the idea, plan a meeting for all interested citizens and organizations in your area.

II. HOW TO PLAN A MEETING FOR INTERESTED CITIZENS AND ORGANIZATIONS

1. Set the date, time and place for an interested citizens meeting.

2. Appoint a temporary chairman to call this meeting.

   (a). Among other things, this chairman should be a substantial and well-liked person in the community.

   (b). For obvious reasons, the chairman should not be the head of any political group, or a person usually identified with a political party.

III. GETTING INTERESTED PEOPLE TO THE MEETING

1. Send a letter of invitation to the following in your area:

   (a). All of the qualified voters in your area.

   (b). All of the poll tax payers in your area (this is in reference to those states with the poll tax law).

   (c). All of the registered voters in your area.

   (d). To the ministers of all churches.

   (e). To the presidents of all organizations (fraternal, social, labor or political) regardless of their size or prestige in the community. Through personal contact have these leaders invite their membership to be present.

2. Set up a telephone committee to follow up the letter with telephone calls.

3. A few days before the meeting:

   (a). Have the ministers make church announcements.

   (b). Pass out leaflets about the meeting at church and from door to door.

IV. PLAN LIGHT REFRESHMENTS

V. DON'T MISS ANY OF THESE STEPS

The one you omit may be the spark plug to a bang-up meeting. Good meetings are PLANNED not BORN.

VI. INVITE YOUR POLITICAL ACTION DIRECTOR TO HELP YOU

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STEP 2

WHAT TO DO AT THE
FIRST INTERESTED CITIZENS MEETING

I. OPEN WITH PRAYER AND SONG

II. TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN GREET THE PEOPLE AND GIVE PURPOSE OF MEETING

1. To discuss WHY we should increase the Negro voting strength. WHY a coordinating group should be organized, a new and dynamic movement for increasing the Negro vote. (Allow 2 minutes)

III. HAVE A SPEAKER GIVE DOWN TO EARTH DISCUSSION ON THE VALUE OF VOTING (Base talk on voting in relation to our meat and bread, our dollars and cents, our children's welfare). (Allow 10 minutes)

IV. HAVE ANOTHER SPEAKER TO EXPLAIN THE WHY AND HOW OF A COORDINATED GROUP MOVEMENT. HE MUST BE GOOD. HE MUST SELL THE MOVEMENT TO THE INTERESTED CITIZENS (For information, refer speaker to Coordinating Group Manual and the Richmond Story). (Allow 15 to 20 minutes)

V. QUESTION AND DISCUSSION PERIOD

Keep the ball moving by having two or three persons in the audience prepared to ask the first few questions (People are funny. They will all sit back in a wall of silence when you ask for questions). So be prepared ahead of time to get them to talking ON THE SUBJECT.

VI. BEGIN ORGANIZATION OF A COORDINATING GROUP

1. Have a persons ready to briefly sum up the discussion and make a motion to organize a coordinating group.

VII. TEMPORARY OFFICERS

After the organizational motion has passed, the chairman of the meeting will then call for the election of a temporary chairman and a temporary secretary for the new organization. Usually the temporary chairman and the temporary secretary of the meeting are re-elected, but by putting it on the floor gives all of the persons present a chance to participate.

VIII. COMMITTEES

The elected temporary chairman will then appoint committees for the next organizational meeting.

1. Constitutional Committee (5 persons)
Refer this committee to a model of a coordinating group constitution.

2. Name Committee (3 persons)

IX. OTHER COMMITTEES

Try to give everyone at the meeting some responsibility. Put them on committees for the next meeting. (Instruct them to bring in written reports).

1. Circular Committee
Appoint a person from each section to give out the circulars for the next meeting.

2. Phone Committee
A good committee for housewives and elderly ladies who cannot leave home. Have them call the people in their neighborhoods.

3. Refreshment Committee
Plan refreshments for meetings.

4. Door Prize Committee
Get neighborhood businesses to donate door prizes.

5. Ministerial Committee
To contact all ministers in the area and see to it that church announcements are made about the meeting.

6. Letter Committee
Help send out letters. Use businesses and schools mimeograph machines. (Use the same sources you used for sending out letters for the first meeting).

X. SET A DATE AND TIME FOR NEXT MEETING (Have this already planned in your mind).

XI. CLOSE MEETING WITH PRAYER AND ALLOW TIME FOR FELLOWSHIP (Some of the best results of the meeting will come out of this period).

XII. WHILE IT IS FRESH IN THEIR MINDS, HAVE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN SEND OUT LETTERS OF CONGRATULATION TO EVERY MEMBER PRESENT THE VERY NEXT DAY

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TIPS FOR A CHAIRMAN

1. Try to appoint committeemen that fit the job. Example: For Circular Committee, appoint school teachers, insurance men or church clerks. These persons usually have access to paper and mimeograph machines.

2. It's easy to appoint a committee, but the success of the committee depends upon your guidance. KEEP BEHIND THEM. Make them feel Important because they are Important.

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For notes: _____

STEP 3

WHAT TO DO AT THE SECOND INTERESTED CITIZENS MEETING

I. OPEN WITH PRAYER AND SONG

II. TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN GREET THE PEOPLE AND GIVE PURPOSE OF MEETING

1. To complete organization of a coordinating group, a new and dynamic organization for increasing the Negro vote.

2. Reading of the minutes of the first meeting. (Allow 5 minutes for 1 & 2).

III. HAVE A SPEAKER GIVE DOWN TO EARTH DISCUSSION ON THE VALUE OF VOTING (Base talk on voting in relation to our meat and bread, our dollars and cents, our children's welfare). (Allow 5 minutes).

IV. HAVE ANOTHER SPEAKER EXPLAIN THE HOW AND WHY OF A COORDINATING GROUP MOVEMENT. For information, refer speaker to Coordinating Group Manual. (Allow 5 minutes).

V. QUESTION AND DISCUSSION PERIOD

Keep the ball moving by having two or three persons in the audience prepared to ask the first few questions (People are funny. They will all sit back in a wall of silence when you ask for questions). So be prepared ahead of time to get them to talking ON THE SUBJECT. (Allow 10 minutes).

VI. REPORT OF COMMITTEES

1. Circular Committee

2. Phone Committee

3. Refreshment Committee

(Allow the committees 10 minutes)

4. Door Prize Committee

5. Ministerial Committee

6. Letter Committee

7. Name Committee

8. Constitution Committee

(a). Give a copy to each member present.

(b). Have the chairman read the entire report.

(c). Ask for questions.

(d). Have a persons ready when the questions lag to sanction the report and make a motion that it be received and adopted.

VII. APPOINT A NOMINATING COMMITTEE

1. W-A-R-N-I-N-G! This Committee can either make or break your organization. Make sure that their hands are clean.

2. Again explain that for obvious reasons the officers should not be the heads of political groups or persons usually identified with political parties.

VIII. HAVE A MOTION MADE THAT THE COMMITTEES ALREADY FORMED BE MADE STANDING COMMITTEES

STEP 3

IX. SET DATE AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING (Two weeks later to keep the fire from dying out).

1. I-M-P-O-R-T-A-N-T! In building up your third meeting, use the same steps you used for the first two meetings plus a few more steps.

X. SEE "A SHORT CUT IN ORGANIZING" AT BOTTOM OF PAGE

XI. CLOSE MEETING AND JOIN IN REFRESHMENTS AND FELLOWSHIP

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TIPS FOR CHAIRMAN

Get everything possible you can get out of a meeting without boring the people.

1. If this second Interested Citizens Meeting has moved along smoothly, and you have some time, try this: "A Short cut In Organizing".

   (a). Divide those present into precinct groups. Example: All persons living in precinct one sit in this section; all persons living in precinct two sit in this section, etc. Beforehand, have the boundaries of the precincts available. Most people do not know their precincts.

   (b). Let them form temporary precinct committees with a temporary chairman and temporary secretary.

   (c). Give each temporary precinct committee chairman a copy of Step 5, "How To Organize A Precinct Or Neighborhood Club For Getting Out The Vote".

   (d). Let the group study this plan and urge them to bring as many people as possible from their neighborhood to the next meeting where they will receive more tips and help in calling their first neighborhood meeting.

DO NOT USE THIS SHORTCUT IF YOU FEEL THE TIME ISN'T RIPE!!

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For notes: _____

STEP 4

WHAT TO DO AT THE
THIRD ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING
OF THE COORDINATING GROUP

I. OPEN WITH PRAYER AND SONG

II. TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN GREET THE PEOPLE AND GIVE PURPOSE OF THE MEETING

1. To elect officers.
2. To begin organizing precinct clubs.
3. To begin block worker training.

III. READING OF THE MINUTES

IV. REPORT OF COMMITTEES

1. Circular
2. Phone
3. Refreshment
4. Door Prize
5. Ministerial
6. Letter
7. Nominating (first and most important purpose of meeting)

V. NEW OFFICERS TAKE THEIR SEATS

VI. THE CHAIR APPOINT A COMMITTEE TO PLAN AN INSTALLATION SERVICE. THIS IS GOOD PUBLICITY AND GOOD FOR THE EGO OF THE OFFICERS

VII. THE CHAIR APPOINT A FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

VIII. BLOCK WORKERS WORKSHOP (Refer instructor to "How To Instruct Block Workers Coordinating Group Manual") Use someone in the selling field, if possible to give this workshop. (ex. insurance salesman). (Allow 10 minutes)

IX. SPEAKER ON THE ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION OF A PRECINCT CLUB (Refer speaker to organization and functions of a precinct club) (Allow 10 minutes)

X. DIVIDE THE MEMBERSHIP INTO PRECINCT GROUPS

XI. LET EACH PRECINCT GROUP ELECT A TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN AND A TEMPORARY SECRETARY, IF THIS HAS NOT BEEN DONE AT A PRIOR MEETING

XII. GIVE EACH TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN:

1. Step 5, "How To Organize A Precinct or Neighborhood Club for Getting Out Votes."
2. Step 6, "What To Do At The First Precinct Club Meeting".
3. Allow them a ten minute period.

XIII. SET TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING

XIV. ADJOURN MEETING AND ENTER INTO FELLOWSHIP AND REFRESHMENTS

See "TIPS FOR COORDINATING GROUP PRESIDENTS IN THE COORDINATING GROUP MANUAL"

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STEP 5

I. FIRST HAVE A PLANNING MEETING WITH A FEW KEY PEOPLE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD TO PLAN A LARGE NEIGHBORHOOD OR PRECINCT MEETING

1. Elect a temporary chairman and a temporary secretary from this group.

II. SET A DATE, PLACE AND TIME FOR THE LARGE NEIGHBORHOOD OR PRECINCT MEETING

III. SEND A LETTER OF INVITATION TO THE MEETING TO:

1. All of the poll tax payers in your area.
2. All of the ministers, teachers and business and professional people living in the precinct area.

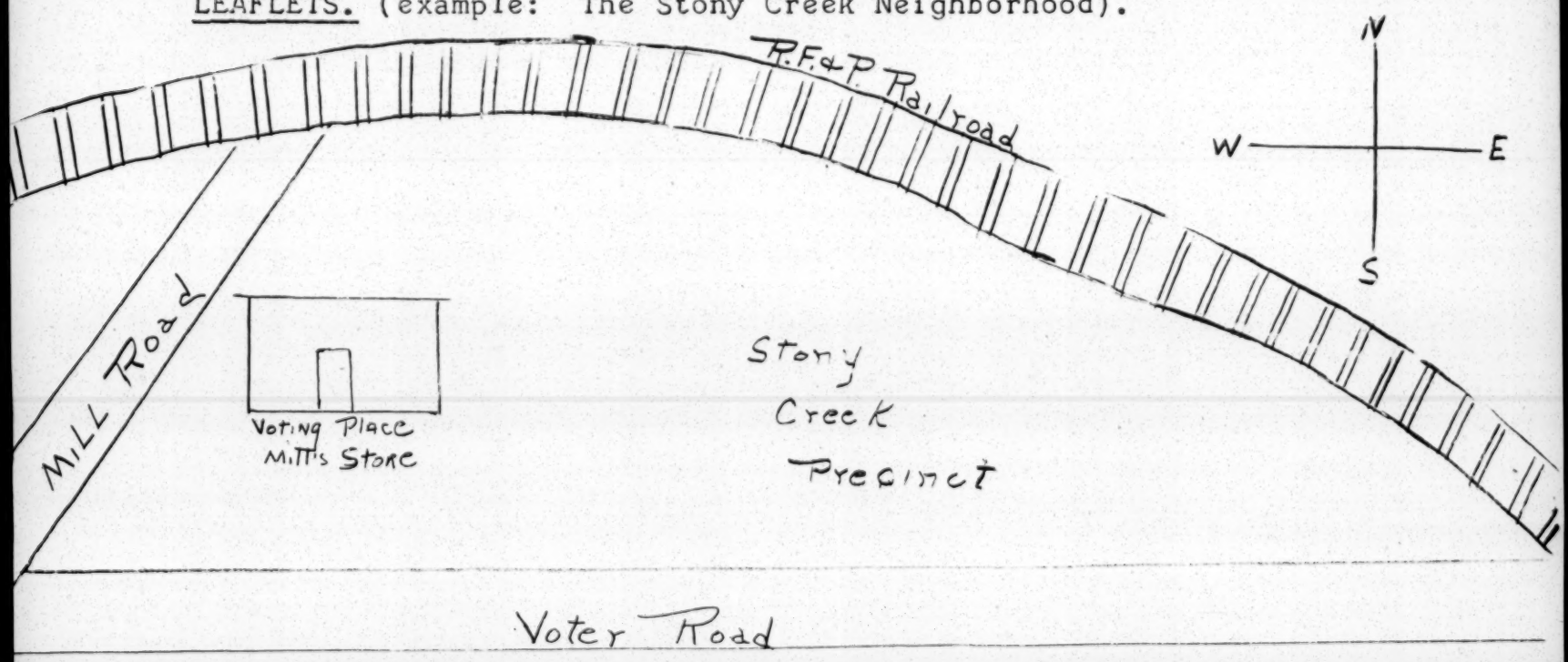
IV. FOLLOW UP THESE LETTERS WITH PERSONAL CONTACT AND PHONE CALLS

V. A FEW DAYS BEFORE THE DATE OF THE MEETING, PASS OUT LEAFLETS FROM DOOR TO DOOR AND AT THE NEIGHBORHOOD CHURCHES. HAVE THE MINISTER MAKE THE ANNOUNCEMENT

VI. PLAN LIGHT REFRESHMENTS (Your best results are sometimes gotten while people are standing around eating).

VII. INVITE THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF YOUR COORDINATING GROUP TO HELP YOU PLAN YOUR MEETING

VIII. REMEMBER THIS MEETING IS FOR THE PEOPLE IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD OR PRECINCT. SO BE SURE TO MAKE THIS POINT CLEAR IN YOUR LETTERS AND LEAFLETS. (example: The Stony Creek Neighborhood).



ALL PERSONS LIVING IN THIS AREA LIVE IN THE STONY CREEK PRECINCT

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STEP 6

WHAT TO DO AT THE
FIRST PRECINCT CLUB MEETING

I. OPEN WITH PRAYER AND SONG

II. TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN GREET THE PEOPLE AND GIVE PURPOSE OF MEETING

1. To discuss WHY we should increase the Negro voting strength.

2. To discuss the ways and means of increasing the Negro voting strength in the precinct and the boundaries of the precinct. (Allow 2 minutes for 1 & 2)

III. HAVE A SPEAKER GIVE DOWN TO EARTH DISCUSSION ON THE VALUE OF VOTING (Base talk on voting in relation to our meat and bread, our dollars and cents, our children's welfare). Call on your coordinating organization for speakers. (Allow 10 minutes).

IV. HAVE ANOTHER SPEAKER ON ORGANIZATION

He will give the background and workings of a coordinated group and show how effective this group can operate. For information, refer speaker to Coordinating Group Manual. (Allow 15 to 20 minutes).

V. QUESTION AND DISCUSSION PERIOD

Keep the ball moving by having two or three persons in the audience prepared to ask the first few questions. (People are funny, they will all sit back in a wall of silence when you ask for questions). So be prepared ahead of time to get them to talking ON THE SUBJECT. (Allow 10 to 20 minutes).

VI. BEGIN PRECINCT ORGANIZATION

1. Have a person ready to briefly sum up the discussion and make a motion to organize a precinct club.

VII. TEMPORARY OFFICERS

After the organizational motion has passed, the chairman of the meeting will then call for the election of a temporary chairman and a temporary secretary for the new organization. (Usually the temporary chairman and the temporary secretary of the meeting are re-elected. But by putting it on the floor gives all of the persons present a chance to participate).

VIII. COMMITTEES

The elected temporary chairman will then appoint committees for the next organization meeting.

1. Constitutional Committee (5 persons)

Refer this committee to Model Precinct Constitution.

2. Nominating Committee (5 persons)

Instruct this committee to have ready a slate of officers including president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, chaplain and sergeant-at-arms. (This will save time if the group adopts the slate of officers given by the Model Constitution).

IX. OTHER COMMITTEES

Try to give everyone at the meeting some responsibility. Put them on committees and request that they give their reports in writing at the next meeting.

1. Circular Committee

   Appoint a person from each section to give out the circulars for the next meeting.

2. Phone Committee

   A good committee for housewives and elderly ladies who cannot leave home. Have them call the people in their neighborhoods.

3. Refreshment Committee

   Plan refreshments for meetings.

4. Door Prize Committee

   Get neighborhood businesses to donate door prizes.

5. Ministerial Committee

   To contact all ministers in the area and see to it that church announcements are made about the meeting.

6. Letter Committee

   Help send out letters. Use business or school mimeograph machines.

X. SET A DATE AND TIME FOR NEXT MEETING (Have this already planned in your mind).

XI. CLOSE MEETING WITH PRAYER AND ALLOW TIME FOR FELLOWSHIP (Some of the best results of the meeting will come out of this period).

XII. WHILE IT IS FRESH IN THEIR MINDS, HAVE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN SEND OUT LETTERS OF CONGRATULATION TO EVERY MEMBER PRESENT THE VERY NEXT DAY.

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TIPS FOR TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN

You have leadership responsibility. You cannot go home at the close of the meeting and remain idle until the next meeting. To insure a good meeting, you must:

1. Make an early check with your committee chairmen and see if they are doing their jobs.

2. Good meetings are PLANNED not BORN.

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For notes: _____

STEP 7

WHAT TO DO AT THE SECOND PRECINCT MEETING

I. OPEN WITH PRAYER AND SONG

II. TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN GREET THE PEOPLE AND GIVE PURPOSE OF THE MEETING

1. To complete organization of a precinct club.
2. To instruct block workers.

III. READING OF THE MINUTES

IV. REPORT OF COMMITTEES

1. Circular
2. Phone
3. Refreshment
4. Door Prize
5. Ministerial
6. Letter
7. Name
8. Constitutional
9. Nominating (this is a shortcut. If need be, postpone this committee's report until the next meeting).

V. HAVE A MOTION MADE THAT ALL COMMITTEES NAMED BE MADE STANDING COMMITTEES

VI. APPOINT A FINANCE COMMITTEE AND A BLOCK LEADER CHAIRMAN

VII. OPEN DISCUSSION (10 minutes) on "What good can we do in our neighborhood".

VIII. SET A DATE AND TIME FOR NEXT MEETING (have this already planned in your mind).

IX. USE THE SAME PROCEDURE FOR BUILDING UP YOUR THIRD MEETING THAT YOU USED FOR THE SECOND MEETING

X. BLOCK WORKERS INSTRUCTIONS (10 minutes) Call on your coordinating group for instructor and block worker kits.

XI. ADJOURN AND ALLOW TIME FOR FELLOWSHIP AND REFRESHMENTS

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TIPS FOR PRESIDENTS

1. Work with your committees. Insist that their reports be in writing.
2. Have a purpose for every meeting.
3. Look for issues in your neighborhood to stimulate interest. (ex. Bad streets, lighting, no playgrounds for children).
4. Go all out each meeting to get the people to attend.
5. Have progressive and interesting meetings. Call on your coordinating group for speakers, movies, etc.

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MODEL CONSTITUTION OF A COORDINATING GROUP

Preamble

In order to coordinate our efforts and act more closely as a great and powerful unit, and in order to lay a firm foundation upon which the coming generations may stand, we do now set ourselves and our organization.

ARTICLE I

The name of this organization shall be known as THE GREENSVILLE IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE.

ARTICLE II
Section 1

The purpose of this organization shall be to increase the voting strength of the population of the County of Greensville and to improve the moral, social, economical and educational status of our people.

Section 2

To establish and maintain up-to-date records of the voting status of the citizens of Greensville County.

1. Adult district, precinct and road population
2. Poll tax status
3. Registration status

Section 3

To inform the electorate of the political issues as well as the background of all political candidates.

ARTICLE III

This organization shall not affiliate with any political party or engage in any partisan politics.

ARTICLE IV

This organization shall not accept any monies or gratitudes from any political party or political candidate.

ARTICLE V
Section 1
OFFICERS

The officers of this organization shall consist of president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, chaplain, sergeant-at-arms and executive secretary.

Section 2
METHOD OF ELECTION

The authorized officers of this organization shall be elected as follows:

There shall be elected from the floor at the meeting of bona-fide members a Nominating Committee composed of five persons. The duties of which shall be to canvas the eligible members for the several offices.

The Nominating Committee shall render its report at the next regular meeting.

The body shall receive the report of the Nominating Committee and additional nominations may be made from the floor, providing each nominee is endorsed by three or more persons in writing.

Section 3

Majority vote shall be used for all elections by bona-fide members present and voting by ballot.

Section 4

The duties of the officers shall be as traditionally required of them or as the body may prescribe from time to time.

Section 5

All officers shall be elected annually and shall serve until their successors are elected and installed, unless removed from office for derelection of duty.

Section 6

Officers shall be elected at the regular fourth quarter meeting date and installed at a special meeting to be called in January.

ARTICLE VI
COMMITTEES

Membership, political action, finance, educational program and such others as the organization may add from time to time.

ARTICLE VII

The membership of the Executive Board shall be the elected officers, chairman of each standing committee, and two persons recommended by each participating organization.

ARTICLE VIII
Section 1
MEMBERSHIP

Any person may become a member if a bona-fide voter and subscribes to the principles and objectives of this organization.

ARTICLE IX

This constitution may be amended by two-thirds vote of the members present providing a written notice will be given fifteen days prior to the meeting date and the specific section to be voted on be included in the notice.

ARTICLE X

It shall be mandatory that there shall be quarterly meetings and there also may be held special meetings at the call of the president.

ARTICLE XI

This constitution shall be operative and in full force by the membership by simple majority.

ARTICLE XII

The rules contained in "Roberts Rules of Order" shall govern this organization in all cases which are not inconsistent with the By-Laws, Constitution or Special Rules of the Club.

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MODEL CONSTITUTION
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF PRECINCT CLUB #1

ARTICLE I

SECTION 1. Name: The name of this organization shall be Precinct Club #1.

SECTION 2. Boundary: The territory of Precinct Club #1 shall be limited to geographical boundaries as described by the registrar.

SECTION 3. Object: The object of Precinct Club #1 shall be to:

(a). work toward making every adult a qualified intelligent voter in this precinct.
(b). this organization shall be a member of the Chatham County Voters Council (a coordinating group).
(c). the Precinct Club #1 shall be a non-profit non-partisan political organization.
(d). shall be to improve the economic, civic and social betterment of the community.

ARTICLE II

SECTION 1. Membership: Any adult of Precinct Club #1 who is in accordance with the principles and policies of the organization may become a member.

ARTICLE III

SECTION 1. Officers: The elective officers of this branch shall be the president, vice-president, secretary, financial secretary, treasurer, chaplain, sergeant-at-arms, and also at the option of the organization additional vice-presidents and officers.

SECTION 2. Duties of the Officers: As prescribed in the book "Roberts Rules of Order".

SECTION 3. The officers shall be elected annually at a meeting to be held in January and those elected shall take office at the end of the meeting and shall hold office until their successors are elected.

SECTION 4. At least one month before the annual election in January, the president shall appoint a Nominating Committee consisting of not less than five members which shall prepare a list of one or more nominees for each of the offices to be filled by election and shall report the same at the next regular meeting.

SECTION 5. Vacancies in any of the offices as provided for in Article III, Section 1 due to death, resignation or other inabilities to serve shall be filled by vote of the organization, the person thus chosen to hold office for the unexpired term.

SECTION 6. This organization will select a member to sit on the board of the Chatham County Voters Council (a coordinating group).

ARTICLE IV

SECTION 1. Committees:

(a). Membership
(b). Political Action
(c). Finance
(d). Educational
(e). Publicity
(f). Social

ARTICLE V

SECTION 1. This constitution may be amended at any regular meeting by a two-thirds majority vote, provided that notice in writing has been given at least one week in advance of such meeting or has been given thirty days.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR BLOCK LEADERS

Block Leaders are the foundation of progressive neighborhood organizations. They are the life lines of communication between the organizations and the people of the neighborhood. Obtain the service of salesmen to instruct block workers; ex. insurance salesmen. The duties of Block Leaders are:

1. Contact and make friends.
   a. Visit each neighbor's home and introduce themselves.
   b. Tell them about the neighborhood organization and its purpose.
   c. Be sure to explain the importance of every adult in the community becoming a qualified voter and voting.
2. Ask them to help the organization's program by:
   a. Coming to and taking part in its regular meetings.
   b. Helping whenever and wherever possible.
   c. Letting you make a voting survey of every adult in the house. (20 years of age and over).
3. Leave with a friendly expression and again remind your host that:
   a. You are the block's representative for the organization.
   b. To call you concerning any of their community problems.
   c. That you will keep constant contact with them about community and organization developments.

FOR BLOCK LEADERS

DO	DON'T
1. Do be friendly.	1. Don't get angry. (Maybe the host's corns hurt). Come back on a clear day or night.
2. Do explain the how and why of your organization's program.	2. Don't ask to make a voting survey standing at the door.
3. Do let the host talk.	3. Don't do all the talking.
4. Do begin your survey today.	4. Don't put off until next week.
5. Do keep in constant touch with your neighbors.	5. Don't just visit when you want a favor. Stop by and get their ideas sometimes.
6. Do get them to become qualified voters.	6. Don't forget a follow up visit when they make you a promise.

DO GO BEYOND THE CALL OF DUTY TO INCREASE THE NEGRO VOTING STRENGTH!!

BLOCK WORKER KIT

Each Block Worker should be given a Block Worker Kit with the following materials:

1. Information on "How To Become A Qualified Voter".

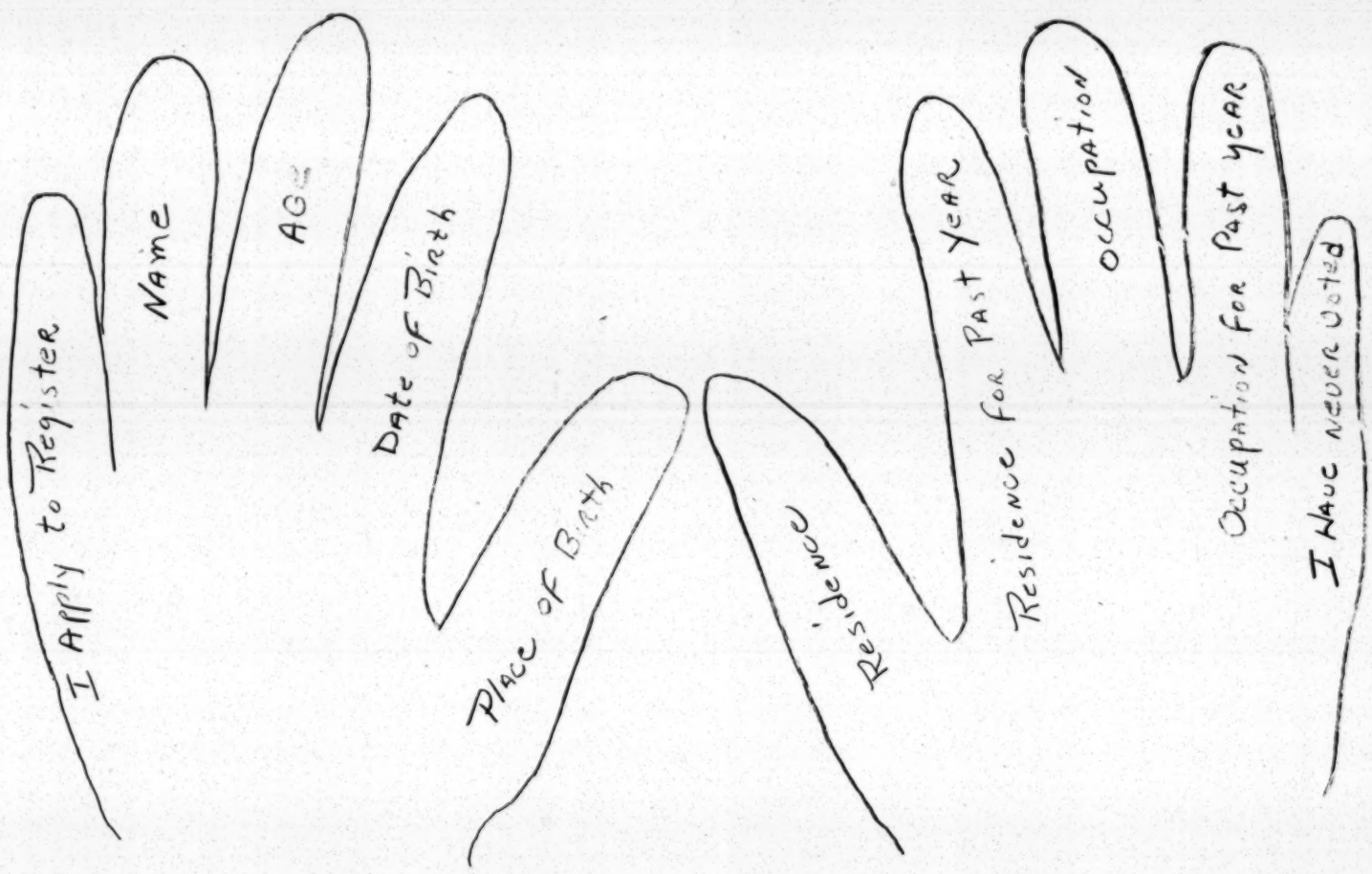
FOR EXAMPLE: This leaflet is being used in Virginia.

IT'S EASY TO VOTE IN RICHMOND

1. Go to Room 106, City Hall and ask for poll taxes due for 1956, 1957, 1958.
2. Go to the Treasurer's Office, Room 109, City Hall and pay poll taxes. ($1.50 for each year plus small interest).
3. Go to Room 8, City Hall basement and register.

TO REGISTER

You will be given a blank piece of paper on which you must write the following information, as easy as counting 1 to 10 on your fingers:



EXAMPLE of how a citizen of Richmond would fill out the blank piece of paper:

> I, Mary Doe, age 21, apply to register. I was born March 1, 1931, in Richmond, Virginia. I live in Richmond, Virginia and have lived there for the past ten years. I am a housewife, and have been a housewife for the past five years. I have never voted.
>
> (Signed) Mary Doe

2. Instructions for Block Leaders (page 18).

3. **Survey cards** (enough cards for each adult in his or her block). Upon interviewing his or her neighbors, the block worker will fill in information pertinent to voter registration and return the cards to the local voter registration headquarters.

EXAMPLE OF SURVEY CARD: This type of Survey Card is used in Virginia. The information will vary according to locality.

Name _____ Precinct _____

Address _____ Phone _____

	YES	NO
Over 21 years old?	___	___
Over one year's residence in Virginia?	___	___
Are you a registered voter in Virginia?	___	___
Have you paid your poll tax for 1956?	___	___
1957?	___	___
1958?	___	___

4. A lined sheet of paper for the Block Worker's personal record.

EXAMPLE OF PERSONAL RECORD:

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	POLL TAX			REGISTERED
			56	57	58	

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CHURCH PROGRAM

Call a meeting of ministers of the community. A luncheon or buffet supper would be fine. THIS SHEET SHOULD BE MIMEOGRAPHED OR PRINTED AND DISTRIBUTED TO THEM FOR USE OF THEIR CHURCH COMMITTEES. The following information should be presented to each attending minister for discussion.

SUGGESTIONS FOR VOTER REGISTRATION IN THE CHURCH

To: Dedicated and Loyal Ministers

Object: To increase the number of voters in the State through Pastorial leadership and the ministers' knowledge of human nature.

I. EXPLANATION - If all the members of the Negro churches were to become qualified voters, we would more than double the Negro voting strength.

II. Here are some suggested plans for you, a minister, to use along with your own valuable knowledge of people:

1. Sell the idea to the official board of your church.

2. Set a goal for the number of new voters in your church.

3. Have at least two Sunday sermons on Citizenship during the month.

   a. Encourage the non-voter to become a qualified voter.

   b. Encourage the qualified voter to persuade at least one non-voter to become a qualified voter.

   c. After EACH SERMON, have the ushers pass out to the congregation a leaflet on "How To Become A Qualified Voter" in your area. (these will be furnished by the local Coordinating Committee for voter registration.

4. Set up a Voter Registration Committee to help people get over the idea that it is difficult to register. (Many people feel too self conscious to ask for help, but they would gladly accept help if it is made convenient and non conspicuous).

III. THE PERSONAL TOUCH - You, more than anyone else, know that this means to a layman:

1. If you can arrange to work with the Voter Registration Committee, your just being with them will greatly aid their success.

2. If you can arrange to be at the Registrar's Office on a certain day, it will inspire your members to work for a greater registration.

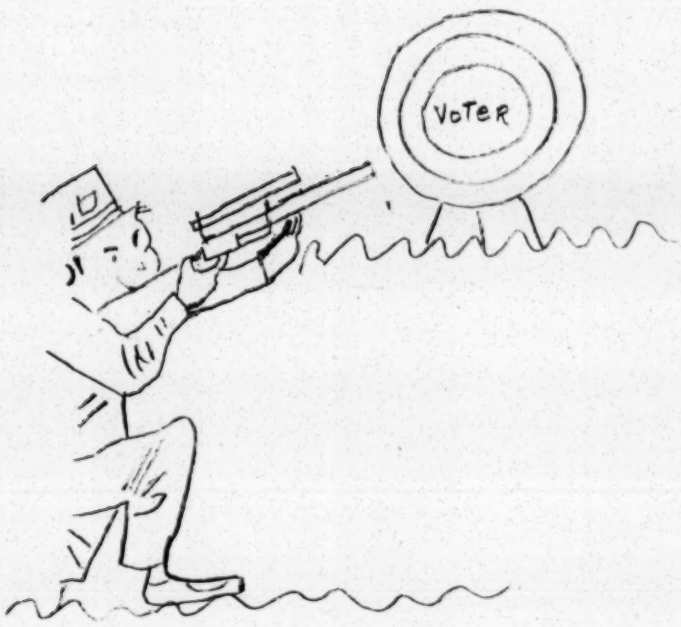
IV. Again we repeat, you know better than anyone else "how to lead your people". If any of these suggestions interfere with your church program disregard them. We only ask that you, in your own way, help us increase the Negro voting strength.

Signed (NAME OF SPONSORING GROUP)

* * * * * * * * * *

The Voter Registration Program in your area will be as dead as a doornail if the Qualified Voters STAY AT HOME on election day. Don't take it for granted that people are going to vote. ACT NOW!! After election day will be too late.

Don't use the shotgun technique, find out who is qualified to vote and aim all of your efforts straight at the qualified VOTER.



I. Prepare a personal contact card and a poll watcher's card for each qualified voter.

a. The contact card is the card used by volunteer block leaders to make personal contact with each voter.

CONTACT CARD

201 "M" St. John Doe MI 7-9184

1. On this card in the following order, put the voter's address, name and phone number.

2. Now divide these cards according to addresses into units of no more than eight (8) each. (ex. if eight (8) voters live in the 200 block of "M" Street, take these persons' cards and wrap a rubber band around them. Now you have a unit of cards).

3. Find a volunteer voter in this unit who will contact the other seven (7) voters in the 200 block "M" Street. (You will be surprised to find out that a simple phone call is all that is needed sometimes to secure a good volunteer).

b. The poll watcher's card is used by the poll watchers at each voting place.

POLL WATCHER'S CARD

Doe, John 201 "M" St. MI 7-9184

1. This card should contain, in the following order, name (last name first), address and phone number.

2. These cards should be filed in alphabetical order according to precinct or voting districts (a shoe box makes a good file).

3. These cards will be used at the polls by the poll watchers. They will pull the voters' cards as they come to the polls and notify their headquarters about tardy voters.

ORGANIZATION

I. Voting District Headquarters and Chairman

Each voting district should have a headquarters (someone's home will do) and a Precinct or District Chairman.

a. Headquarters -- a base for the "get out the vote project".

b. Headquarters Chairman -- it is the duty of the Headquarters Chairman to direct the operation.

"GET OUT THE VOTE"

II. Workers Needed On Election Day

a. Cars for transportation (2 cars on call at the Voting District Headquarters).

b. Baby sitters (2 each on call at the Baby Sitters Headquarters).

c. Poll watchers (2 watchers each on two hour shifts). It will be the duty of these workers to report to headquarters the names of tardy voters. Headquarters in turn will contact these voters and get them to the polls. (Use your block workers).

d. Refreshment Committee -- this committee will furnish hot coffee, donuts, etc. to the workers.

III. Time is short, adapt this information to fit your needs, but above all, it is important that you GET STARTED. No alibies after election, put ACTION into your Voter Registration Program.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Be sure to notify all voters as to the opening and closing hours of the polls. Urge voters to cast their ballot before going to work. TOO EARLY is better than TOO LATE.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

GET OUT THE VOTE GRAVY

PERSONAL CONTACT is the MEAT of any "Get Out The Vote Campaign". During the time personal contact is being made, you should use a little gravy to ensure the success of your "Get Out The Vote Campaign", such as:

1. Placards and leaflets urging the people to go to the polls.

2. Telephone Committees calling and reminding the people of election day and how important it is for them to cast their vote.

3. Sound truck cruising the neighborhood urging people to vote.

4. Letters to the voters urging them to vote.

5. Have announcements made in churches and public meetings. (The MINISTERS can get more people to the polls than any other single group).

The above are just a few suggestions. Use your own imagination and ingenuity.

* * * * * * * * * *

July 18, 1958

Mr. Barbee W. Durham
70 Auburn Avenue
Columbus 5, Ohio

Dear Mr. Durham:

Thanks for your recent letter with the kind words about my participation in the fourth annual celebration of the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954.

You will recall, I am sure, that this was a talk with a friendly audience. I have received Calvin Kytle's transcript of this speech. While I am happy for the national office in New York to have a copy, I would not want it generally distributed in its present form. If any thought is given to distribution of this speech, I would want to edit it before its release.

All good regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
COLUMBUS BRANCH
COLUMBUS, OHIO

please address your reply to

Barbee William Durham
70 Auburn Avenue
Columbus 5, Ohio

June 26, 1958

Dr. Frederick Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Routh:

The Columbus Branch of the NAACP is indeed grateful for your having come to Columbus to help us observe the Supreme Court Decision of May 17, 1954. We are very happy that you found the time to bring us this very informative talk.

We have sent a tape recording* of your talk to the National Office in New York.

Yours very truly,

Barbee W. Durham

Barbee William Durham
Executive Secretary

BWD/rm

*I am sending a transcribed copy as soon as Col Kytle furnishes it.

COLUMBUS BRANCH

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Salutes

Mrs. L. C. Bates

and the

Nine "Little Rock" Students

Shiloh Baptist Church

June 16, 1958

8 P. M.

IN APPRECIATION

For your faithfulness to the ideal that "all men are created free and equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights" that comprise the full measure of human dignity and worth; For your simple trust in American democracy to insure to you this ideal by granting you equal opportunity under the law; For your youthful refreshing spirit of adventure that urged you to break with tradition in order that a better tradition be established, and For that magnificent display of courage, patience, perseverance and long-suffering which are often the cost of humanity's higher goods.

Ours shall be a better nation through the might of your spirit.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

(The above inscription appears on the scrolls which will be awarded to the nine students)

Minnijean Brown
Elizabeth Eckford
Ernest Greene
Thelma Mothershed
Melba Pattillo
Gloria Ray
Terrence Roberts
Jefferson Thomas
Carlotta Wall

(A similar inscription appears on the scroll presented to Mrs. Daisy G. Bates)

PROGRAM

LIFT EVERY VOICE AND SING
Dr. W. C. Anderson, Director
Mrs. Leonard Holland, Accompanist

INVOCATION
Reverend John Evans
First Unitarian Church

WORDS OF PURPOSE
Reverend L. L. Dickerson
President, Columbus NAACP Branch

MUSICAL SELECTIONS
Mr. Henry Ruffin

WORDS OF WELCOME
Miss Barbara Sanders
President, Columbus NAACP Youth Council

INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER
Miss Mary Jane Patterson
2nd Vice President, Columbus NAACP Branch

ADDRESS
Mrs. L. C. Bates
President, Arkansas State Conference, NAACP

PRESENTATION
Mr. Russell Jackson
Editor, The Ohio Sentinel

PRAYER AND BENEDICTION
Reverend John B. Quick
Bethany Presbyterian Church

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Mary Jeanne Weston
Atty. Franklin Whittaker

PA - Suggestions HCF

NAACP REGISTRATION DIRECTOR
404½ NORTH SECOND STREET
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

July 22, 1958

Dr. Harold C. Flemming
63 Auborn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Flemming:

The NAACP drive for 3,000,000 Negro voters in the south by 1960 is now under way. This office would appreciate the following information:

1. Your Negro Voting Survey for 1956.
2. Your Negro Voting Survey for 1957.

We would also appreciate any allied materials or suggestions you may have which would enable us to perform The Miracle of 1960, 3,000,000 Negro Voters In The South.

Sincerely yours,

John M. Brooks

John M. Brooks
NAACP Registration Director

Encl: Workshop Manual for your consideration and criticism.

cc: Mrs. Ruby Hurley

July 31, 1958

Mr. John M. Brooks
NAACP Registration Director
40½ North Second Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Brooks:

Thank you for your letter of July 22 and the Workshop Manual enclosed.

I am sending you herewith the several reports growing out of our 1956 survey of the Negro voter in the South. Also enclosed are several newspaper articles and other documents which serve, in part, to update our findings. A good many of the state consultants for our survey presented their findings and observations in some detail in the 1957 summer yearbook issue of the Journal of Negro Education, which you no doubt have.

I was most impressed by the thorough and effective guidance which your manual gives to community leadership promoting voter registration.

We will be doing further fact-finding in the field of suffrage during the months to come, and I will share our findings with you. We will appreciate any information you may send to us as your important work progresses.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF:ls
encls.
c.c. Mrs. Ruby Hurley

April 9, 1959

Mr. Frank Polhaus
N. A. A. C. P.
100 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Polhaus:

Ruby Hurley suggested that I send you the enclosed exchange of correspondence between Federal District Judge George Bell Timmerman and the Rev. John Morris. Ruby felt that you might find some use for this in the current hearings.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 4

July 22, 1959

Mr. Lester Banks, Director
Virginia State Conference of Branches
of the NAACP
404½ North Second Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Lester:

I hope you will forgive my slipping out of Richmond without saying goodbye. Actually I did try to call you a time or two but things were rather hectic and confused in the rush of packing and moving. I will be in Richmond on the 5th and 6th of August and hope that we can get together during that time.

My successor in Richmond as of August 1st will be Mr. Daniel Bowers. I am anxious for you to meet him as soon as possible.

I am trying to keep up with things in Virginia from long-distance, but already I feel somewhat out of touch. It will be good to see you again.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sl

March 13, 1961

Miss Helen Lowe Auble
Caribbean Publications
Box 1592
St. Thomas, Virgin Islands

Dear Miss Auble:

Jesse DeVore has asked me to send you some material concerning economic losses in Little Rock. These are enclpsed.

If we can be of additional aid, please let us know.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec
Encl.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • BRyant 9-1400

March 10, 1961

Mr. John Constable
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Constable:

Miss Helen Lowe Auble, publisher of Caribbean, a quarterly publication circulated in the Greater Caribbean area, wants to run a story on the economic losses to communities racked by integration controversy.

I recall that your office issued some thorough studies on Little Rock and the State of Arkansas in this connection. Would you be so kind as to send these and any other material you feel relevant to Miss Auble at:

Caribbean Publications
Box 1592
St. Thomas, Virgin Islands

Sincerely,

Jesse DeVore
Public Relations Assistant

JDeV/mjf

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • BRyant 9-1400

September 28, 1962

Mr. Wiley Branton
Project Director
Voter Education Project
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

I am forwarding herewith the supplemental report on our expenditures in connection with the 90-day Voter Education Project. The individual locality reports cover eighteen places, which is more than the total reported on by all other recipients of funds under that program and more than twice the number reported by the recipient with the next highest number, as per your Confidential Report of September 20.

You will note that these reports cover disbursements totalling $14,165.03 through September 25, 1962. Further in response to specific inquiries in your letter of September 18: the balance consists of $252.96 remaining in revolving funds established for John Brooks and W. C. Patton and $1,087.93 which is, naturally, still on deposit in the special VEP bank account which you specified at the outset. There has been no change in the personnel involved since my interim report of June 7, 1962.

Direct lump sum grants were made in some instances, and these are indicated in the reports. Vouchers are in our files to support all expenditures; we shall be glad to forward them to your office for inspection if this is desired. The figures reported for joint operations are in every case totals for the combined effort. We are still in the process of obtaining follow-up information to fill in the details in a few localities regarding number of persons registered, contacted, etc. It appears likely, however, that in some instances this will remain unknown, since it was impossible to ensure the collection of this information by the volunteers engaged in the crash efforts in every place where such efforts were mounted.

It would be comforting if I could assume that there is thorough comprehension by VEP as to what has been involved in the assembling of the information sought. I can assure you that we here thoroughly comprehend both the value of such information and the pressures on VEP to have it in as comprehensive a form as possible. I have discussed here with Brooks and Patton the procedures which will be necessary to produce this information in the future, and these procedures will be in effect hereafter. Both men now understand that they are to authorize the expenditure of whatever funds are necessary to ensure that paid personnel are assigned to the research function and will execute that function accurately and quickly. The addition of staff in our Voter Registration office in Richmond in precisely this connection was envisaged in our original request for funds last spring; it would have been done had we had the money for it. But, as I noted in previous correspondence, we could hardly recruit such staff until we knew we would be able to pay them.

Having had personally to assume the responsibilities of coordinating both the crash program assignments and the assembling of the required data, involving the piling of an inordinate number of hours upon a schedule already impossibly overburdened, I suppose I view with somewhat more than usual feeling what seems to be the response to the NAACP's participation in the initial phase of VEP. I do not believe I am thin-skinned in reacting to the criticism which, both in private and in public, has tended to depict our participation as lacking in zeal or competence or both. Neither is the case, and I am confident that a dispassionate review of the record, including the special and disproportionate burdens which a crash program of this kind entailed for us, will bear this out.

I have reviewed the list of assignments already made in the second phase of VEP, as outlined in the Confidential Report. Please let me know whether you will need a revised proposal for the use of further VEP funds, or whether you will be able to reach a determination on the basis of the one originally submitted. The sooner we can move on this, the better. Among other things it is of the highest importance that I be able to draft an appropriate communication to NAACP branches in localities assigned to other organizations so that they may have a full understanding of the basis on which they may be expected to cooperate, if called upon. We are already receiving inquiries on this.

It is unnecessary to add the hope that future allocations will be substantial enough to allow us to develop the kind of programs that will bring the largest return for the money invested.

Very sincerely,

John A. Mersell
Assistant to the
Executive Secretary

cc: Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Director
Southern Regional
Council

July 23, 1963

Mr. Clarence Mitchell
Director
Washington Bureau
N. A. A. C. P.
100 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Clarence:

Thank you for your invitation to attend and to send a representative to the National Legislative Conference on Civil Rights. Unfortunately, I have a long-standing, prior commitment to be at a National Student Association meeting at the University of Indiana during the same time.

We are, however, sending to the conference, as an observer, Mr. Paul Anthony our Director of Field Activities. He plans to be there the first two days.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • BRyant 9-1400

Please direct reply to:
Washington Bureau
100 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.
Telephone: National 8-5794

July 15, 1963

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director, Southern Regional
Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

On August 6, 7 and 8, at the Hotel Statler in Washington, D. C., the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will sponsor a National Legislative Conference on Civil Rights, to express support for the civil rights measures now being considered in the United States Congress.

Knowing your agency's concern for the achievement of equality and justice for all, we cordially invite you to send representatives to the meeting, either as active participants or as observers.

Our program will include visits and consultations with members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and plenary sessions for reports, discussion, and addresses by major national figures.

The issue of equality, today, 100 years after the Emancipation Proclamation, is of vital concern to all Americans, whatever their race or creed, or wherever their homes may be. We are therefore particularly hopeful that our Conference may bring to Washington leaders of religious, civil and social action organizations from the Mid-West and Mountain States, where the Negro himself has little actual representation, to emphasize that this is a matter not of regional, but of truly national import.

9-6-63

We urgently need your encouragement and cooperation in this great effort. May we hear from you, as soon as possible, as to whether we may expect your representation?

Sincerely,

Clarence Mitchell

Clarence Mitchell
Director
Washington Bureau

CMM:ewh

N.B. Hotel space is always scarce in Washington. The Statler is holding 150 rooms for us, but we must get our reservation in by July 23. If you are planning to come to the conference, please fill out and return the enclosed card either to the Hotel or to our office at 100 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington 1, D. C.

Please reserve accommodations as checked (√) below:

Postage required when mailed from Canada

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(Please Print)

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WASHINGTON BUREAU-NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
100 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., N W
WASHINGTON D C

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   RB
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RB

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The "Committee of 100"

in support of

The N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

SUITE 2030
10 COLUMBUS CIRCLE
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
LACKAWANNA 4-6702

September 17, 1963

Dear Friend:

Four little Negro girls were bombed to death in a Birmingham church last Sunday, September 15, because children like the one whose picture is reproduced on the enclosed reprint from the New York Times, wanted an education. This was the most recent of 50 unpunished bombings against Negro citizens of Alabama.

The lives of Cynthia Wesley 14, Denise McNair 11, Carol Robertson 14, and Addie Mae Collins 14 were deliberately destroyed exactly six days after the little boy pictured and 22 other Negro children were admitted to desegregated schools in Alabama on order of federal courts of law.

Their murder came after Governor George C. Wallace had defied the law and mustered every resource in his state to block the doors of justice to children.

There is a choice between bombs and the courts of law.

Negro parents have chosen the law. Supported by the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense Fund, they have gone into the courts to claim a decent education for their children. Their story and ours is told in the reprint from the New York Times published before the monstrous crimes of September 15.

Nothing we can do will make up for these young lives lost. But we can multiply our efforts to fight their battle in the courts. This is the legacy left by these young victims to every American conscious that their murder dishonors each of us.

We ask that you send as large a contribution as you can to aid in this legal struggle. It will help to redeem the shame of our country before it is too late.

Sincerely yours,

Allan Knight Chalmers

Allan Knight Chalmers
Chairman

Dedicated to the Creation of an America of Justice and Equality for Our Negro Fellow Citizens

All contributions are deductible for U. S. Income Tax Purposes.

The N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., needs your support:

- *to provide legal defense for individuals arrested for peaceful protest against segregation.*
- *to pay essential costs of legal action to secure constitutional rights denied to Negro Americans.*

"Committee of 100"
Room 2030, 10 Columbus Circle
New York, N. Y., 10019

I enclose my contribution of $_____ to assist the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

Name_____
(Please Print)

Address_____

_____

Please make checks payable to the "Committee of 100"
Contributions are tax deductible.

Bombs or Courts of Law

Which Will Decide the Future

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *Sonnie Hereford, age 6, becomes the first Negro child to integrate Alabama public schools. His admission was ordered by federal courts, following N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense Fund suit.*

or Courts of Law

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *Sonnie Hereford, age 6, becomes the first Negro child to integrate Alabama public schools. His admission was ordered by federal courts, following N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense Fund suit.*

Which Will Decide the Future of America's Children?

THE BOMBING

The home of Arthur Shores, a leading Birmingham civil rights attorney, was bombed on September 4, hours after the first two Negro children were registered at a white school in Alabama. Mrs. Shores was hospitalized with a brain concussion; one Negro citizen was killed and 18 persons injured in the terror that followed the nighttime blast.

This came as Governor George C. Wallace moved his police throughout the state, making good his pledge to prevent court-ordered school integration. At the same time die-hard segregationists took the law into their own hands.

Their attack and the resulting night of terror provided an excuse. The following day, the Governor closed the three Birmingham schools which Negro children were scheduled to enter. Acts of the Governor delayed school openings in Huntsville, Tuskegee and Mobile, where integration was ordered by federal courts.

The fast moving events climaxed nine years of effort by N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund attorneys to secure through costly and intricate court action an equal opportunity for Alabama's Negro youngsters in the state's school system.

The struggle opened shortly after the 1954 U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing public school segregation. A formidable obstacle thrown in their path was the weight of the treasury of the State of Alabama, versus the meager resources of the Legal Defense and Educational Fund. Negro parent-plaintiffs and their lawyers were victims also of physical and economic reprisals.

At last, federal courts ordered the admission this month of Negro pupils into the schools of the four Alabama cities. Only the opposition of Governor Wallace and the bombs in the hands of terrorists remained to be overcome.

COURT-ORDERED SCHOOL INTEGRATION IN 21 SOUTHERN CITIES IS PEACEFUL

In contrast to Alabama's shame, previously all white schools in 21 southern communities opened their doors this month to Negro students for the first time in compliance with federal court orders won in actions brought by the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund. The cities include: Charleston, S. C.; Baton Rouge, La.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Savannah, Ga.; Hopewell, Va., and Fort Worth, Texas. In addition 124 other communities began voluntary integration of their school systems.

In no state save Alabama was there violence.

Virtually every school segregation lawsuit from the Supreme Court decision of 1954 until today has been brought on behalf of Negro school children and their parents by the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund. In each case every penny spent for legal action to secure the rights of Negro youngsters was countered on the other side by public state treasuries seeking to block these rights.

THE SNAIL'S PACE OF SCHOOL INTEGRATION

More than 2,000,000 Negro children are still condemned to deliberately segregated classrooms; less than 9% of Negro children in the south are obtaining equal non-segregated education. The snail's pace of integration since the 1954 Supreme Court decision, if not advanced, would mean that not until the year 2054 would all Negro children in the south be free of the crippling effect of inferior educational standards and the humiliation of second-class treatment.

The N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, working through courts of law, has opened hundreds of schools in the south to Negro youngsters. Today, Fund lawyers in 70 separate law suits in 15 southern states are seeking court orders to speed the day when all schools will be completely integrated.

The essential expenses of school suits now in the courts will come to more than $600,000. With adequate funds, hundreds of additional cases can be filed in behalf of children yearning for that measure of human dignity which accompanies equal opportunity.

LEGAL ACTION IS COSTLY YOUR HELP IS NEEDED—NOW

Negro parents in the south cannot alone bear the tremendous financial burden involved in these suits. They need the help of every American citizen who believes in the rule of law and justice. They need your help and your tax-deductible dollars today.

THE LEGAL STRUGGLE ON MANY FRONTS

The N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund is responsible for 95% of all civil rights legal action in the south. Its lawyers defend Martin Luther King, Jr. and other members of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, as well as officers and members of C.O.R.E., the N.A.A.C.P and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. It also defends other citizens and groups denied their rights because of race.

N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund lawyers were responsible for the historic decision of the United States Supreme Court in 1954, outlawing school segregation. The Fund has won through court action admission of Negro students to publicly supported universities in every state in the south.

The N.A.A.C.P. LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. is dependent entirely on the voluntary contributions of concerned citizens.

N.A.A.C.P. LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

10 COLUMBUS CIRCLE, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

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168

N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund
10 Columbus Circle, New York 19, New York

I wish to support your effort to secure equal educational opportunity for Negro children.

Enclosed find my contribution of $.....

Name.....

Address.....

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CONTRIBUTIONS ARE TAX DEDUCTIBLE
MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO
N.A.A.C.P. LEGAL DEFENSE

file
NAACP - gen.

March 13, 1964

Mrs. Maxine A. Smith
Executive Secretary
Memphis Branch -- NAACP
234 Hernando Street
Memphis, Tennessee

This is in response to your letter of inquiry, to Mr. Dunbar, concerning the possibility of the Council doing a survey of Negro employment in Memphis, similar to the ones we have done on Atlanta, Chattanooga, and Houston.

As you recall, we talked briefly concerning this at the NAACP meeting in Macon last week; however, this is to confirm that we are doing a full-scale study of civil rights progress in several southern cities, Memphis included. The Memphis study will include every aspect of the cause, and I think the employment section of the study will reveal most of what you are looking for in a survey of Negro employment.

Pursuant to this end, Mr. Pat Watters, our director of information or Mr. Ben Muse, Director of our Southern Leadership Project, may be in touch with you at most any time. I am sure that you will cooperate with them in every possible way.

Sorry that I did not get to see more of you in Macon, but I had to leave.

My regards to Vasco and the rest of the Memphis contingent.

Sincerely,

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the
Executive Director

VEJ:nm

VJ - what you think

MEMPHIS BRANCH OF THE NAACP
234 Hernando Street
Memphis, Tennessee

January 28, 1964

Permanent Record

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

On advice of Mr. Vernon Jordan, I am writing you relative to a survey of Negro employment which we would like to have made in Memphis. I understand such a study has been done in Dallas, Atlanta, and Chattanooga (I'm not absolutely sure that I have cited the cities correctly) by the Southern Regional Council.

I would like to know if it is possible for the SRC to make such a job analysis in Memphis. We have college students who will be available to do the interviewing.

Would appreciate an answer indicating whether this service is still provided by the SCR. Please advise us as to the expenses the Memphis Branch NAACP will incur.

Yours truly,

Maxine A. Smith

(Mrs.) Maxine A. Smith, Executive
Secretary, Memphis Branch NAACP

MAS:rel

Memo from **VERNON E. JORDON, JR.**

~~tes~~ VJ - pls reply

I saw Maxine at the NAACP Regional Meeting and told her that Memphis is one of the cities that we are presently studying.

I explained that employment will be one aspect of the study. She was pleased and felt that our study will accomplish what they had in mind.

File
Naacp - Wash. Bureau,

July 21, 1964

Mr. Clarence Mitchell, Sr.
Washington Bureau, NAACP
100 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Clarence:

I would think that we are far enough away now from the passage of the civil rights act for you to be "at home" to accept congratulations. From all that I have been able to hear as well as read, no one deserves more credit than you, both for the fact that we have a civil rights act and that it passed in good shape. We are all in your debt for a really top-notch job.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

SUNDAY, MARCH 29 IS

N.A.A.C.P. TAG DAY

IN ATLANTA

Someone will knock on your door beginning at 7 A. M.

It will be one of your neighbors asking you to be ONE of the 5000 NAACP MEMBERS for 1953

SO JOIN FOR CIVIL RIGHTS!

Join the NAACP on

SUNDAY, MARCH 29th at

Your Home or Your Church

If no one comes around, call the

NAACP OFFICE at MAIN 6064

YOU NEED THE NAACP

TO SECURE AND PROTECT FIRST CLASS CITIZENSHIP FOR ALL AMERICANS

TO ELIMINATE THE COLOR LINE IN EMPLOYMENT

TO DEFEND YOUR RIGHT TO LIVE IN A HOME OF YOUR CHOICE

TO OPEN UP THE BEST SCHOOLS IN YOUR COMMUNITY TO ALL CHILDREN

TO UPHOLD YOUR RIGHT TO VOTE

TO GUARANTEE EQUAL JUSTICE UNDER THE LAW

TO EXPOSE AND FIGHT RACIAL BIGOTRY AND DISCRIMINATION WHEREVER THEY OCCUR

Clip the coupon and JOIN TODAY!

..... , 19.....

N.A.A.C.P.
204 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
or your local branch

I wish to join the NAACP and enclose membership fee of $ .....

I enclose $ ..... as a contribution to the NAACP.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... Zone ..... State .....

Membership fee $2, $3.50, $5, $10, and up per year Life membership $500. Youth membership (below 16) $0.50, (17-21) $1. Memberships of $3.50 and up include a year's subscription to The Crisis magazine.

ALSO REMEMBER TO REGISTER BEFORE APRIL 13th

Statement Concerning Attacks on NAACP
and Threats to Civil Liberties

The American Friends Service Committee is deeply rooted in historic testimonies of the Religious Society of Friends regarding the worth and dignity of every human being. In all our programs we seek to minister to human needs and to speak for the rights of man. We cannot be indifferent whenever these needs are unmet or these rights threatened.

In particular, we are concerned with the continued denial of the full privileges of a free society to many citizens because of their color. We try to create the conditions for peace throughout the world; at home we see racial discrimination and segregation as major barriers to that goal and we seek to remove considerations of race from education, housing, employment and other fields of American life. Our approach is through persuasion, education, and the provision of opportunities for men to see each other as valuable individuals, equal in the sight of God.

The problem of segregation is a national one, but the special circumstances of the history in which we all share give it particular poignancy and complexity in some of our southern states. Here is evidenced an inner turmoil which disturbs all Americans and blunts their capacity for objective thought. In such a setting one can understand the vehement opposition to those seeking peaceful adjustment to social change.

To understand is not to condone and we are disturbed by the recent attacks on and legislation against the NAACP which have been particularly evident in the South. We strongly defend the right of the NAACP to work for justice within and under the law, to maintain interracial membership, to organize and to speak out for social change. To penalize the members of any organization in the exercise of such rights endangers them for all. The suppression of liberties is a violence in itself, which leads to counterviolence. We commend to all the example of non-violence and Christian love shown by some leaders in these circumstances. We speak for equal justice under the law and for the freedom of all men everywhere.

MEMORANDUM
TO: DR. JOHNSON AND DR. REID
FROM: A. C. ROBINSON
SUBJECT: MACON SITUATION

There had been so much racial pressure in Macon due to the heavy influx of white and Negro Civilian war workers as well as ~~from the~~ heavy concentration of white and Negro soldiers in nearby Camp Wheeler as to make this place one of the most critical areas in the nation. Macon always had been a prototype White Supremacy Southern town with all the connotations.

There had been a great deal of ruckus between white and colored in riding the crowded buses, and, although it is not generally known, it has been reported that a white bus driver shot and killed two Negro men riders early one morning. That bus driver went down and gave himself up to the law, and was tried and acquitted by ten o'clock that morning. There had been much friction between white and colored war workers on the jobs. The white policemen, always tough on Negroes in this city, became worse as they sought to "put the Negroes in their places". Seizing on the "work-or-fight" ordinances as a tool, they rounded up all crowds of Negroes of two or more people wherever they saw them on the street and carried them forthwith to jail. These Negroes were usually fined eleven dollars, and generally some white man came and paid off the fine in order to have that particuliar Negro work out the fine with him. The race tension finally got so bad that Negro leaders met together for the purpose of forming some kind of closely knit organization to combat the injustices inflicted upon the Negro citizens of Macon. Immediately after formation, the local group petitioned the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, but kept the fact secret from the public until they could be sure they would obtain a charter from the NAACP. This was about the middle of 1943.

Just afterward, race trouble came to a climax when a Negro soldier, after having been arrested by a regular Military Policeman, was taken from the M. P.

by a local policeman and beaten severly. During the beating the Negro took the gun off the local policeman and shot him dead. This happened along withe the reporting of several cases of attack upon white women. The newly formed NAACP came out openly and backed the Negro in defending his life in the courts for the killing of the white policeman. To inflame the situation further, the local group inserted a paid advertisement in the local papers which read "Join the NAACP and smash discrimination". In getting up an Army Day parade, no Negroes were to be represented. The local NAACP therefore petitioned both the city people and the Army for Negro representation in the parade. At first they made no headway, but finally pressure exerted in Washington got the Army officer in charge to include a Negro band in the Army Day parade.

The leading white people undertook to break up this nucleus of Negro organization affiliated with a powerful national organization. The whites, through the newspapers, advocated that this local group abandon its national affiliation, and let a local interracial group be formed instead. Among white members of the local group were Boadus Willingham, a mill executive; Geo. M. McConnel, another mill executive; Father ------- of the Catholic Church; Rev. Harris of the First Baptist Church; and Dr. E. M. Calhoun, Dentist; A. L. Thomas; L. Marshall and Frank J. Hutcheson were among the Negro members.

The Negroes appeared willing to form the Interracial body, although they knew at the time that the purpose of the body was to displace the local Negro NAACP organization.

Among the things asked for by the Negroes (in the new interracial body) were: That juke joints owned and operated by white people in Negro sections be removed. That the Negroes be given better conditions in their schools: better janitor service, lights and water installed in the schools, and buses for rural transportation of school children. In addition the Negroes asked that Negro auxiliary policemen be put on for service in Negro quarters. All these things the whites acceded to.

The whites kept pounding at the Negroes to disband their local NAACP, stating

to the Negroes that together they could handle their race problems among themselves in a peaceful manner. They told Calhoun that they objected to local Negroes being connected with these radicals, and that two or three of the local leaders of the NAACP, were radicals. White people in Macon didn't want to have anything to do with Negro radicals.

Finally the grand jury met and decided to look into the new Negro organization that was backing the Negro murder in his trial for his life. The NAACP openly invited the white grand jury to attend their meetings. They did. Finally as a representation in the local group. The Negroes questioned the white Grandjurymen persistently about Negro grievances until the white grandjury members finally said they hadn't expected this grilling since they had been invited as guests.

The local interracial body dried up after about three weeks. But the Negroes had gained some better school conditions, and the auxiliary policemen.

When the trial came up for the Negro soldier who had killed the policeman the Negro was convicted and electrocuted. Two more murder cases involving white victims and Negro perpetrators came up but the Negroes had learned not to let the NAACP openly back the Negroes at trial. Instead the NAACP furnished money through friends for the purpose of hiring lawyers and paying court expenses for appeals. So far they have held the two executions in abeyance until now it is likely that the victims will receive commutations to life imprisonment.

During the past year the State Executive Board of the NAACP and later the State Convention of the NAACP met in Macon. Always the whites are curious and are asking through Hutchins, who is a pivotal person for the whites, all about the meetings and what is going on, but the whites have quieted down and proceed with a great deal more xxxxx caution in their pressures against Negroes.

This fear of a nationally powerful organization may help explain the liberal policy recently embraced by the evening paper, while the morning paper, under the

same management, remains pro Talmadge and represents the views of the reacionary wealthy Maconnites, among the worst and most powerful reactionaries in the South, and the first group to be openly anti- Roosevelt.

C
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P
Y

FOR AUTOMATIC RELEASE AT 2:20 P.M., EST, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1955

(3)

THE UGLY TRUTH ABOUT THE NAACP
An Address by
ATTORNEY GENERAL EUGENE COOK
Before The
55th ANNUAL CONVENTION
Of The
PEACE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF GEORGIA
HELD IN ATLANTA
* * * * *

PRESIDENT REDDING, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS AND MY FELLOW MEMBERS OF THE PEACE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF GEORGIA:

It is always a source of genuine personal satisfaction for me to have the opportunity of appearing before this group. Of all the organizations to which I have the privilege of belonging, none has accorded me a greater degree of support and cooperation than the Peace Officers Association of Georgia.

This rapport, I feel, is due principally to the fact that we share common professional objectives and personal convictions. As servants of our fellow citizens, we are made acutely aware of the grave responsibility inherent in protecting the rights and liberties of the people through vigorous and impartial enforcement of the law. As individuals charged with this solemn duty, we are able to see more clearly than others the threat to those rights and liberties posed by those who would substitute government by men for government by law.

It is because of your demonstrated discernment in this regard that I have chosen this occasion as the proper forum for revealing, for the first time, the authenticated details of the most ominous of these threats to arise during our lifetime. I refer to the subversive designs behind the current crusade of the misnamed National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and its fellow-traveling fronts to force upon the South the Communist-inspired doctrine of racial integration and amalgamation.

It shall be my purpose in this speech to totally disrobe the NAACP and to present this sinister and subtle organization in all its nakedness.

The ugly truth about the NAACP and its origin, aims and manipulators is so shocking as to stagger the imagination, but it is borne out by incontrovertible facts which can be established as matters of official record. These facts have been uncovered, checked, assembled and correlated through many weeks of intensive investigation and cooperative effort by my Staff and the Staffs of Congressman James C. Davis of Georgia and Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi.

I am prepared to prove everything I shall say. And I wish to state for the benefit of those who undoubtedly will attempt to smear me and discredit my findings and conclusions that I would welcome the opportunity to present the evidence I have in hand for determination before a trial jury in a court of law.

At the outset I wish to make it clear that the issue involved is one not of race but rather of subversion. None of the organizations which have exploited the race issue in this country has ever had the welfare of the negro people at heart. They have seized upon this issue as a convenient front for their more nefarious activities and as one with which they could dupe naive do-gooders, fuzzy-minded intellectuals, misguided clergymen and radical journalists to be their pawns.

The record shows that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was neither founded nor is presently directed by colored people. It was originated in New York City 46 years ago as the brain child of a Southern scallawag journalist and Russian-trained revolutionary named William E. Walling. Its principal personalities during its early years were descendants of the rabble-rousing abolitionists who fomented the strife which precipitated the War Between the States, a conflict which could have been avoided but for the activities of those abolitionists.

Of its five founders only one was a negro -- a Communist-sympathizing lawyer named W. E. B. DuBois whose record of participation in Communist, Communist-front and subversive organizations and activities taken from the files of the Committee on Un-American Activities of the United States House of Representatives requires eight pages of single-spaced, typewritten copy to outline. Among his more recent activities of this nature was the donation of his services in the preparation of legal briefs defending since-executed Communist spies Julius and Ethyl Rosenberg and the imprisoned leaders of the Communist Party of the United States. In 1953 he was awarded the International Peace Prize by the "Communist front" World Peace Council in recognition of his participation in the sponsorship of the series of Communist-dominated World Peace Conferences held since 1949 in an attempt to undermine the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

DuBois was Director of Research for the NAACP until 1949 and now is referred to by its officers and members as the organization's "Honorary Chairman."

In addition to Walling and DuBois, the other NAACP founders -- all white -- were Dr. Henry Moskowitz; Socialist Oswald Garrison Villard, grandson of Abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison; and Miss Mary Ovington White, also a descendant of an old-time abolitionist. The first president of the Association was a white Boston lawyer, Moorfield Storey, who was identified in his youth with the abolitionist movement and who served as secretary to the original race-baiter, Massachusetts Senator Charles Sumner.

From that day to this, South-hating white people with long records of affinity for, affiliation with and participation in Communist, Communist-front, fellow-traveling and subversive organizations, activities and causes have directed and subsidized the NAACP. Its present president, Arthur B. Spingarn of New York City, is a white man as are a large number of the current officers, directors and principal contributors.

The files of the House Un-American Activities Committee reveal records of affiliation with or participation in Communist, Communist-front, fellow-traveling or subversive organizations or activities on the part of the following present officials of the NAACP -- the President, the Chairman of the Board, the "Honorary Chairman," 11 of the 28 Vice Presidents, the Treasurer, 28 of 47 Directors, the Chairman of the National Legal Committee, the Executive Secretary, the Special Counsel, the Assistant Special Counsel, the Southeast Regional Secretary, the West Coast Secretary, the Director of the Washington Bureau, the Director of Public Relations and two Field Secretaries.

The transcript of this evidence numbers 121 pages of single-spaced, typewritten copy and would require more than six hours to be read aloud. Time being a factor, it is impossible to present all of this material; but, to give you an idea of the backgrounds and ideologies of the policy-making officials and personnel of the NAACP, I shall cite chapter and verse on the activities of this organization's principal personalities.

(The designations which I shall use in describing the organizations and activities with which these individuals have been identified are those applied to them by the Attorney General of the United States, the House Un-American Activities Committee or the Special House Un-American Activities Committee.)

President Spingarn was a participant in the Conference on Africa held April 14, 1944, in New York City by the "subversive and Communist" Council on African Affairs. In 1945 and 1946 he signed statements favoring the granting of Army commissions to Communists and opposing the use of injunctions in labor disputes sponsored by the "viciously subversive" National Federation of Constitutional Liberties. He is listed as a sponsor of the "Communist front" Public Use of Arts Committee.

Board Chairman Channing H. Tobias was a member of the Executive Board and Co-Chairman of the New York Committee of the "Communist front" Southern Conference for Human Welfare which was charged in 1947 with "serving the Soviet Union and its subserveient Communist Party in the United States." He belonged, prior to 1949, to the "subversive and Communist" Council on African Affairs and was a member of the Editorial Advisory Board of the "Protestant Digest" -- a magazine which "has faithfully propagated the Communist Party Line." He sponsored the "subversive and Communist" People's Institute of Applied Religion and the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief and was a member of the Executive Board of the American League for Peace and Democracy, "the largest of the Communist-front movements in the United States." He has sponsored confer nces and activities of the "viciously subversive" National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, and the "Communist front" New York State Conference on National Unity and the "subversive and Communist" American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and the National Committee to Win the Peace.

Roy Wilkins -- successor to the late Walter White as NAACP Executive Secretary -- was quoted on June 17, 1936, by the New York Daily Worker, the official publication of the Communist Party in this country, as attaching "greatest significance" to the 1936 National Communist Party Convention and stating that the Communist Party's racial program had had "a very wholesome effect" in the United States. He was further quoted by the Daily Worker on July 15, 1949, as boasting that he had voted in New York City elections that year for since-convicted Negro Communist Benjamin J. Davis. He is listed as a member of the National Committee of the "Communist front" International Juridical Association which has "actively defended Communists and consistently followed the Communist Party line." He was a sponsor of the "subversive and Communist" Conference on Pan American Democracy and of a joint meeting in 1937 of the "subversive and Communist" American League Against War and Fascism and the "Communist front" American Friends of the Chinese People. He has spoken for the "subversive and Communist" International Labor Defense and the Workers' Alliance, the former of which is regarded as the "legal arm of the Communist Party" in this country.

Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall -- the negro lawyer responsible for the NAACP's court attacks upon segregation in the public schools -- as late as 1950 was a member of the Executive Board of the "Communist front" National Lawyers Guild which has been described as "the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations and controlled unions." Since its inception, the Guild "has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents." And, as a member and policy-making official of this Communist Front, Marshall has served as Associate Editor of the "Lawyers Guild Review" and has criticized this nation's loyalty program. He also is listed as a member of the National Committee of the "Communist front" International Juridical Association which has "actively defended Communists and consistently followed the Communist Party line." And he was among a group of attorneys who, in 1947, protested the issuance of contempt citations against pro-Communist Hollywood writers who refused to testify before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

The director of the NAACP's Washington Bureau, Clarence M. Mitchell, protested against being asked whether he was or ever had been a member of the Communist Party at a hearing on proposed legislation to outlaw the Communist Party held before the House Un-American Activities Committee on May 3, 1950. Although he stoutly denied being a Communist, he was quoted as saying that such a question was "unfair" because it "immediately precludes from appearing before this Committee many of the people who would be on trial under a bill of this kind." The transcript further quoted him as saying that: "Presumably there are people who may, for sincere and personal reasons, wish to be members of the Communist Party. They may want to come here and object to this bill, but, I suppose, if they had to answer that question, they very likely would not come."

Director of Public Relations Henry Lee Moon, the Association's propaganda chief, is listed as a member of the "subversive and Communist" Washington Book Shop and the likewise-designated National Negro Congress which is "the Communist-front movement in the United States among negroes." His book, "Balance of Power: The Negro Vote," was praised by the Daily Worker and he was listed in 1949 as a nominee to be commentator for the "subversive and Communist" Voice of Freedom Committee.

Of the NAACP's 28 Vice Presidents, the following 11 have records of Un-American activities:

John Haynes Holmes, 23 citations; A. Philip Randolph, 20 citations the late Mary McLeod Bethune (who still is listed as a vice president) and William Lloyd Imes, 16 citations each; Oscar Hammerstein, II, the composer, and Bishop W. J. Walls, seven citations each; Ira W. Jayne and L. Pearl Mitchell, two citations each; and Willard S. Townsend, T. G. Nutter and Grace B. Fenderson, one citation each.

Of the 47 members comprising the Association's Board of Directors, the following 28 have records of the Un-American activities:

Earl B. Dickerson, 25 citations; Algernon D. Black, 18 citations; Lewis Gannett, 15 citations; Roscoe Dunjee, 13 citations; S. Ralph Harlow and Chairman Channing H. Tobias, 10 citations each; William H. Hastie, nine citations; Hubert T. Delaney, eight citations; Benjamin E. Mays, president of Atlanta's morehouse College, six citations; Robert G. Weaver, five citations; Buell G. Gallagher, four citations; President Arthur B. Spingarn, Earl G. Harrison, James J. McClendon Ralph Bunche, Allen Knight Chalmers and W. Montague Cobb, three citations each; J. M. Tinsley, Wesley W. Law of Savannah, Ga., Norman Cousins , Z. Alexander Looby, Harry J. Greene and Alfred Baker Lewis, two citations each; and H. Claude Hudson, Carl R. Johnson, A Maceo Smith, James Hinton and Theodore M. Berry, one citation each.

Two other Vice Presidents and three other Directors are well-known apologists for left-wing causes. The two Vice Presidents are Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon and Eric Johnston of the Motion Picture Industry. The three Directors are Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, CIO President Walter Reuther and Senator Herbert H. Lehman of New York.

Other officers of the NAACP with Un-American activity records are:

Lloyd Garrison, chairman, National Legal Committee, five citations; Treasurer Allan Knight Chalmers and Branch Department Director Gloster B. Current, three citations each; Southeast Regional Secretary Ruby Hurley, West Coast Regional Secretary Franklin H. Williams, Field Secretary Madison S. Jones and Assistant Special Counsel Robert L. Carter, two citations each; and Field Secretary Tarea Hall Pittman, one citation.

But of all the NAACP officials and policy-makers listed in the files of the House Un-American Activities Committee, none has a record as notorious as that of W. E. B. DuBois to whom I have previously referred as one of the founders and present "Honorary Chairman" of the Association. No less than 72 citations of Communist, Communist-front

and subversive activity are entered against his name -- the latest of which was the statement he issued upon the death of Joseph Stalin reading: "Let all negroes, Jews and foreign-born who have suffered in America from prejudice and intolerance, remember Joseph Stalin."

Yet this same W. E. B. DuBois was one of the "modern scientific authorities" whose writings were accepted by the United States Supreme Court as the basis for its decision of May 17, 1954, prohibiting segregation in the public schools. DuBois contributed to 82 different portions of the book, "An American Dilemma," which was cited in its entirety by the Supreme Court as an authority for its ruling.

And, speaking of that decision, let me emphasize in passing that 15 other contributors to "An American Dilemma" also have lengthy records of pro-Communist activity in the files of the Un-American Activities Committee. The same thing is true of two of the six individual authorities cited by the High Court -- Theodore Brameld and E. Franklin Frazier -- who between them have been members of or identified with 28 organizations declared to be Communist, Communist fronts or Communist dominated.

Another of the six individual authorities cited by the Supreme Court -- K. B. Clark -- was, at the time of the arguments before the Court, on the payroll of the NAACP as a so-called "social-science expert."

These records of individual officials and members of the NAACP are not the only source of proof of the subversive influences on and in that organization.

Elizabeth Dilling reported in her book, "The Red Network," that, during the seven years from 1923 to 1930, the NAACP received some $43,000 from the radical Garland Fund among whose directors were Communists William Z. Foster and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. She also disclosed that the official report of the Fourth National Convention of the Communist Party of the United States held in 1925 stated that "the Party had penetrated the NAACP."

Official records show that the NAACP has consistently affiliated itself with Communist and left-wing movements.

It was a member of the American Youth for a Free World which was organized in 1942 and, in 1948, was described by the California Un-American Activities Committee as "heavily infiltrated and effectively dominated by the Communist Party." The House Un-American Activities Committee in its 1951 Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications described the AYFW as "a Communist clearing house."

In 1945, the NAACP sent its Branch Department Director, Gloster Current to London as an official delegate representing the Association at the founding of the World Federation of Democratic Youth. This Federation was cited by the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1948 as "part of the Communist International "solar system."

A report made at a meeting of the Communist Party of the United States on July 16, 1946, showed that the NAACP was one of a group of left-wing organizations invited by the National Committee of the Communist Party to a meeting held in Chicago to form a "third party." That report, as detailed on pages 150-51 of the 1947 Report of the House Un-American Activities Committee, lists the NAACP as an active participant in the conference at which the Progressive Citizens of America was formed.

And earlier this month, according to the United Press, the NAACP picketed a hearing on Communist propaganda conducted in Chicago by Senator Eastland for the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

A pamphlet outlining the Program of the Communist Party of the United States, published in September 1954 by New Century Publishers of New York City, made specific reference on Page 22 to a link between the Communist Party and the NAACP. It stated:

"We call upon wage workers, working farmers, the Negro people, small business and professional people, upon the women and the youth, to join hands in a common fight...for the democratic demands of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

Former Negro Communist Foster Williams, Jr., testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee about this matter on June 17, 1954, in Seattle, Wash. He said:

"The Communist Party very sneakily manipulates the negro people for their own purposes..The NAACP has had this trouble."

The racial aims of the Communist Party of the United States and those of the NAACP are virtually identical. The Communist program, as reported in the May 26, 1928, issue of the Daily Worker, calls for :

"Full racial equality.

"Abolition of all laws which result in segregation of negroes.

"Abolition of laws forbidding intermarriage of persons of different races.

"Abolition of all laws and public administration measures which prohibit, or in practice prevent, Negro children from attending general public schools or universities.

"Full and equal admittance of negroes to all waiting rooms, restaurants, hotels and theaters."

Those are the identical demands being made today, 27 years later, by the NAACP.

On the basis of the evidence now in hand -- a minute portion of which I have related to you this afternoon -- no other conclusion can be drawn but that the NAACP is being used as a front and tool by subversive elements in this country. Either knowingly or unwittingly, it has allowed itself to become part and parcel of the Communist conspiracy to overthrow the democratic governments of this nation and its sovereign states.

Through its activities, the NAACP is fomenting strife and discord between the white and negro races in the South and is disrupting relations between these races which heretofore have been -- and at present are -- harmonious and friendly in every respect. These activities, carried to their ultimate conclusion, can only result in conflict, bloodshed and internal revolution, delivering this nation into the hands of international Communism.

The NAACP is being aided and abetted in its agitation by three "front" organizations on the Southern scene -- the Southern Conference Education Fund; the Southern Regional Council; and the SRC's affiliate, the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation. The Southern Conference Education Fund and the Southern Regional Council are both dominated by individuals who, like the officials of the NAACP, have long records of affinity for and participation in Communist, Communist-front, fellow-traveling, left-wing and subversive organizations and activities. Sworn testimony taken by both House and Senate Committees has placed known Communists in both organizations and the Southern Conference Education Fund may soon be designated a subversive organization.

The Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation is a perfect example of an organization formed for the purpose of exploiting the names, reputations and services of well-intentioned do-gooders. It is composed of some of Georgia's most distinguished clergymen and most prominent civic and social leaders who have been duped into doing the bidding of the more sinister elements manipulating the Southern Regional Council.

Investigations currently are being made of all three organizations -- the results of which will greatly embarass those good citizens who unwittingly have become involved in their activities. I urge all such persons to take immediate steps to disassociate themselves from these groups and to disavow their programs and leaders before they, their friends and their congregations are exposed to the anguish and embarrassment which exposure of these groups will necessarily mean.

The activities of the NAACP and its local fronts pose a serious threat to the peace, tranquility, government and way of life of our State. And for that reason it is my intention to present the evidence which already has been, and currently is being, compiled about the subversive nature of these activities to the 1956 session of the General Assembly of Georgia convening next January for appropriate action by the elected representatives of the people of this State.

In the meantime I pledge the full resources of my Office to the enforcement of all existing State laws and constitutional provisions relating to subversive activities and our traditional pattern of race relations. And, toward that end, I solicit -- and know I can count on -- the full support and cooperation of you, the peace officers of Georgia.

I thank you.

# # #

TRUE COPY
11/2/55

Naacp

October 1, 1953

Rev. Wm. H. Borders, Chairman
Education Committee Atlanta Branch, NAACP
24 Yonge Street, Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Borders:

I am extremely regretful that as happens too often, I have got to be out of the city on the night of the meeting of the Education Committee of the Atlanta Branch of the NAACP, October 6, at 8:00 p.m. I greatly wish I could be there, but I have got to be teaching a week-long A. F. of L. workers Education session in Oklahoma City.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director

GSM/allo

Georgia Teacher's Education Association Building
201 Ashby Street Northwest

RECEIVED
SEP 30
Southern Regional Council

Rev. Wm. H. Borders, Chairman
Education Committee Atlanta Branch, NAACP
24 Yonge Street Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia

September 29, 1953

Dear Doctor Mitchell.

You are asked to meet the Education meeting of the NAACP on Tuesday night, October 6, at 8:00 p. m. at the Georgia Teacher's Education Association Building.

We are to consider the attempt of the Board of Education to dump on us used schools and other matters even more urgent.

Sincerely yours,

William H. Borders
Rev. William H. Borders, Chairman
Education Committee,
Atlanta Branch, NAACP

WHB/mm

Enc.

October 15, 1953

Mr Jimmy Stewart
627 N E Sixth Street
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Dear Jimmy:

Here I am back and the pleasanter to live with because of your many kindnesses in Oklahoma City. I really felt as though I had been given the keys of the town.

The dinner was a great pleasure and the lunch an especially enjoyable occasion.

Please thank Mrs Johnson and Mrs McKaine for whisking me down to Norman.

You wanted Harry Wright's address:

2171 Madison Avenue
Apt 5-E
New York, N Y

I went last night to the Atlanta Branch meeting of the N A A C P and conveyed the greetings of the Oklahoma City Branch to them. Many in the group here knew you and knew of Mr Ernest Jones' kinship to Mr Blayton.

Hope your New York trip was successful.

I am glad, after all these years, to have entered into Harry Wright's enjoyment of your friendship.

Sincerely yours,

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t
cc: Harry Wright

OKLAHOMA NATURAL GAS COMPANY

OKLAHOMA CITY 1, OKLAHOMA

September 28, 1953

RECEIVED
SEP 30
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Your letter of September 15, 1953 mailed to me via the National Office of NAACP was here at the office when I returned from a meeting at the National Office held last week.

I am happy to learn that you will be in Oklahoma October 4-9 and I would consider it a great pleasure to have you visit me and some other persons in this area while here. If your meeting opens on the 4th., it is highly possible that I would be able to drive you down to Norman, if your train or plane is routed to Oklahoma City as is sometimes the case since Norman is only 18 miles to the south, or if you should go directly to Norman, and the meetings are open to the public, I would like to come down for the Sunday session.

I have another meeting in New York for October 8th. and probably the 9th. which will take me out of the office here one or two days. I shall not have to leave here until the night of the 7th. however, so if it is at all possible, I should like to have you as my guest for our United Fund Campaign "Kick-Off" dinner on the night of Tuesday, October 6th. at 7:00 o'clock.

I have left a call at the office of Mrs. Cerroria Johnson, executive secretary of the Urban League, to tell her of your coming. I am sure both of our groups would like to have a chat around the dinner table with you while you are here. Please write me of the possibilities?

With best regards and our wishes for a pleasent trip to Oklahoma, I remain

Sincerely,
James E. Stewart
James E. Stewart

OKLAHOMA NATURAL GAS CO.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

204 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlamta, Georgia
November 4, 1953

RECEIVED
NOV 5
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George C. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

It was unfortunate that the office gave two different hours for the meeting of your committee recently, thus causing the meeting not materialize.

I think that the problems of public school education in Atlanta are so important that a discussion of these problems by our Committee on Education with recommendations for action is necessary if we are going to serve our children in this mostimportant field.

A statement in "The Press" indicated that there are nearly four thousand Negro children in Atlanta on double sessions after $9,000,000 in school bonds has been spent.

Something needs to be done to hold the interest of the two hundred parents who filed suits to break down segregation. The results of that suit are felt in the darkest corners of the State.

The teacher-pupil ratio in Negro schools is still far greater than in White schools.

The number of White teachers employed in the Atlanta system above the State allotment is approximately ten times that of the Negro teachers so employed.

Already six schools in that, house some five thousand Elementary students are second handed schools--schools which were formerly occupied by Whites, but no White children occupy school buildings that Negroes have occupied.

Plans are in the making to turn over to Negro children more old schools now occupied by White children, while new schools are being planned for Whites.

There is only one Elementary school for Negroes between Hunter on the North, the railroad on the South, Walker Street on the East and Gordon and Mosely Drive on the West.

This one school also houses children from the Mechanisville area.

There are nine Elementary schools between Hunter on the South, Simpson on the North, Elliot on the East and Anderson Park on the West. There is not a great difference in the population of the two areas.

There are plans to float $13,000,000 in school bonds next year. Will this money be spent so that the school facilities for Negro children be equalized?

What is being done to see that segregation in the Atlanta area goes, if the United States Supreme Court rules against segregation?

There are many other questions to claim the attention of this Committee. Will the Committee not be called into session at an early date and address itself to these and other problems? It is vitally important that some actions be taken without further delay.

Please let us have a meeting of the full committee.

Sincerely yours,

C L Harper
mm

C. L. Harper, President
Atlanta Branch, NAACP

CLH/mm

November 9, 1953

Mr W W Hodges, Chairman
Executive Committee - N A A C P
ATLANTA BRANCH
204 Auburn Avenue Northeast
A t l a n t a

Dear Mr Hodges:

Dr George S Mitchell is out of the city for this week and therefore will be unable to attend the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Atlanta Branch - NAACP - at Central Methodist Church on Tuesday, November 10, 1953.

Dr Mitchell wants you to know that he regrets very much that he will not be able to attend this meeting.

Sincerely yours

Secretary to Dr Mitchell

gsm-t

Dear Member:

The Executive Committee, Atlanta Branch, NAACP, will meet at 7:00 p.m. Tuesday, November 10, 1953, at The Central Methodist Church, 503 Mitchell Street, Southeast.

The Branch meeting will follow at 8:30 p.m. The Youth Work Committee will sponsor a program featuring Miss Jean Blackshear and Mr. Ervin Thomas, members of the Youth Work Division.

Please be present and on time.

Very truly yours,

V. W. Hodges, Chairman

RECEIVED
NOV 9
Southern Regional Council

ATLANTA
NOV 6
6 PM
1953
GA

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

UNITED STATES
2 CENTS
POSTAL CARD

GIVE GENEROUSLY
THROUGH THE
COMMUNITY CHEST

Dr. Geo. C. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs T. -
Please write my apologies
Out of Town
GSM.

Bus 6064
204 Auburn
Ave NE.

November 23, 1953

Mr C L Harper, President
Atlanta Branch, NAACP
204 Auburn Avenue, N E
A t l a n t a

Dear Mr Harper:

Dr George Mitchell is out of the city and I do not believe he will return in time to attend the regular November meeting of the Atlanta Branch NAACP.

Dr Mitchell is always interested in the program of the Atlanta Branch NAACP, and will be sorry to be unable to attend this meeting.

Sincerely yours

Secretary to Dr Mitchell

est

C. L. HARPER, PRESIDENT

V. W. HODGES, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

ATLANTA BRANCH
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
(N. A. A. C. P.)

J. H. CALHOUN
1ST VICE PRESIDENT

REV. WM. M. JACKSON
MRS. EUNICE COOPER
SECRETARY

MRS. GERTRUDE NELSON
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

L. D. MILTON
TREASURER

MISS HARRIETT MITCHELL
REPORTER

204 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Main 6064

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
20 W. 40TH ST., NEW YORK

NATIONAL OFFICERS:

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
PRESIDENT

WALTER WHITE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

ROY WILKINS
ADMINISTRATOR

THURGOOD MARSHALL
SPECIAL COUNSEL

April 16, 1954

Dr. George Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

You should be pleased to know that our workers are continuing to bring in memberships for the "1954 Crusade for Full Citizenship." This is highly important because, as the attached report will show, we have approximately only 2,000 members whereas we have distributed some 1,500 workers' kits and over 20,000 membership envelopes since the campaign started.

The enclosed report will also show activities of the members of the Executive Committee during the Crusade, as compared with what we should do to secure 10,000 members, and $20,000. Several members of the committee have done excellent jobs, others have been busy with other activities, while still others have given no reason for not helping with the drive.

Our greatest problem is supervision and follow-up; we have over 400 workers, but some one needs to contact them regularly. We would like to close the drive by May 1st. Consequently, if you can give some additional time to the campaign, kindly call Main 6063, and I will be glad to tell you how you can help.

This year is the most important in our history. The 10,000 members are here; we can secure them if we get to them. What will you do to increase your production or to help other members who have taken responsibility?

Sincerely yours,

J. H. Calhoun

J. H. Calhoun, Campaign Director
"1954 Crusade for Full Citizenship"

RECEIVED
APR 1 1954
Southern Regional Council

JHC:bjs
Enclosure

ATLANTA BRANCH NAACP

"1954 Crusade for Full Citizenship"

Reports to April 15, 1954

DIVISION	CHAIRMAN	MEMBERSHIP QUOTA	MEMBERSHIP REPORTS	AMOUNT
Business	J. R. Wilson, Jr.	1500	264	$ 1,743.78
Labor and Industry	I. H. Burney	1500	88	287.50
Churches	Rev. Wm. M. Jackson	4000	161	649.46
Clubs and Organizations	Charles W. Greenlea J. C. Daugherty	2000	232	1,081.22
Schools and Colleges	Rev. L. M. Terrill	1000	425	720.00
Youth Work	Dr. William H. Hale	1000	22	56.50
House-to-House Canvass	Mrs. Geneva Haugabrooks Warren R. Cochrane	2500	414	936.86
Northeast	Mrs. S. L. Flipper	(500)	(39)	(132.00)
Northwest	William A. Fowlkes	(500)	(151)	(318.61)
Southwest	W. S. Cannon	(500)	(96)	(167.50)
Southeast & Pittsburgh	Ted Lewis	(500)	(18)	(66.00)
Outlying Sections	J. H. Calhoun	(500)	(110)	(252.75)
Unclassified			20	47.50
Miscellaneous Amounts				207.84
Campaign Totals			1,626	$ 5,730.66
Emancipation Day			406	5,143.26
			2,032	$ 10,873.92

Kindly call the office in regard to any corrections which should be made.

ATLANTA BRANCH NAACP

MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN - EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

March 1 - April 15, 1954

NAME	MEMBERSHIP PAID	*MEMBERS REPORTED	*AMOUNT	OTHER ACTIVITY
C. I. Harper	$ 100.00	5	$ 78.50	Contacting Individuals
J. H. Calhoun	50.00	19	86.75	Campaign Director
Rev. Wm. M. Jackson	25.00	18	90.95	Chrmn. Church Committee
Mrs. Eunice Cooper	25.00	7	25.00	Southwest Section
Mrs. Gertrude Nelson	10.00			Southwest Section
L. D. Milton				
Miss Harriett Mitchell		90	109.50	East Point-Youth Work
V. W. Hodges	25.00	4	14.00	Speakers' Bureau
David Burgess				
I. H. Burney		8	33.00	Chrmn. Labor & Industry
Warren R. Cochrane	25.00	16	67.00	House-to-House Division
Clarence Coleman	3.50			
Mrs. Rachel Cost				Fair-Haven Section
J. C. Daugherty		3	31.00	Chrmn. Fraternal Organizations
J. W. Dobbs	20.00			
William A. Fowlkes	25.00	19	65.00	Northwest Section, Chrmn. Mem. Committee
Mrs. Evelyn Frazier	50.00			
Mrs. Maggie Gaines	50.00	3	12.00	Northeast Section
Bishop S. L. Greene	25.00			Church Committee
Charles W. Greenlea		1	5.00	Chrmn. Clubs & Orgs.
Dr. William H. Hale	10.00	6	26.00	Chrmn. Youth Work
Mrs. Geneva Haugabrooks	50.00	2	10.00	Chrmn. House-to-House
D. L. Hollowell	10.00			
Memalik Jackson				
Ted Lewis	100.00	3	38.00	SE and Pittsburgh Sec.
Dr. E. C. Mitchell				Speakers' Bureau
Dr. George Mitchell	25.00			
Harold Mullins				Youth Work
S. S. Robinson	25.00	4	40.00	Lawyers
C. A. Scott	100.00			
John Shanks	5.00			Decatur Section
Rev. L. N. Terrill	10.00	1	125.00	Education Committee
R. E. Thomas	10.00			
A. T. Walden				
J. R. Wilson, Jr.	50.00	53	823.50	Chrmn. Business

* Does not include personal membership.

Kindly call the office in regard to any corrections which should be made.

June 1, 1954

To Amos Holden

Mr. C. L. Harper
204 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Harper:

I greatly appreciate the letter of May 27th, with the actual text of the "Atlanta Declaration." I do not see how the NAACP could have set any other course than this.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

ATLANTA BRANCH

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
(N. A. A. C. P.)

204 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
MAin 6064

October 18, 1954

RECEIVED
Oct. 19, 1954
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Wesley Memorial Building
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Let me be very frank and direct in what I am going to say, because I do not believe you need a lecture.

The Atlanta Branch NAACP cannot complete its program this year with its present depleted treasury. Mr. C. L. Harper, president and chief executive officer, is very much disturbed particularly since the problems of today are even more acute than they were a few months ago. All of us know that legal action will be necessary to safeguard and sustain us.

I am not writing you for money but rather as a fellow member to ask if you won't join with me and other selected members of the Atlanta NAACP in forming an immediate group to raise funds by getting additional new members and contributions. I emphasize new members, because we do not have nearly the number we should in an area like Atlanta.

You will not be asked to spend all of your time walking streets and begging but merely to use your influence to draw others immediately into the group of us who have been fighting and paying for human rights for so long. Freedom is everybody's business and everybody should pay the bill.

If you will agree to join me and others in taking on a special job right now, please sign and return the enclosed postal card right away. It is not so much that I need you as that we need each other.

Sincerely yours,

L. D. Milton

L. D. Milton, Treasurer

LDM:mm
Enc.

DATE _____

I will join with you and other members of the Atlanta Branch in this special canvassing job.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

TELEPHONE NO. _____

METROPOLITAN ATLANTA BRANCH

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
(N. A. A. C. P.)

204 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
MAin 6064

October 29, 1954

RECEIVED
11/1/54
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The Nominating Committee of the Metropolitan Atlanta Branch NAACP is considering you for membership on the Executive Committee of the Branch for the year of 1955. Under the Constitution, our committee is required to report at the November meeting.

It is hoped that you will be able to serve in this capacity, and if so, kindly fill out and return the enclosed postal card to the branch office, 204 Auburn Avenue, N. E. by November 1st. You will find enclosed a statement showing the duties of the Executive Committee, which meets on the second Tuesday in each month at 7:00 p.m.

I am sure that you realize the importance of the present program of the NAACP in its campaign to eliminate segregation and discrimination in all walks of American life.

Strong leadership is therefore urgently needed, and it is earnestly hoped that you will be able to serve the branch should you be elected to the position mentioned.

The November branch meeting will be held in Ebenezer Baptist Church at 8:30 p.m. Tuesday, November 9, at which time our report will be made.

The December branch meeting will be held at 8:30 p.m. Tuesday, December 14, in Big Bethel A M E Church at which time the report of the Nominating Committee, plus other nominations which might be made at the November meeting will be voted upon.

It is hoped that you will be able to attend both of these meetings.

Sincerely yours,

V. W. Hodges
mgm

V. W. Hodges, Chairman
NOMINATING COMMITTEE
METROPOLITAN ATLANTA BRANCH
N. A. A. C. P.

VWH/mgm
Enclosures:2

DUTIES OF METROPOLITAN ATLANTA BRANCH, NAACP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee shall have general control of the affairs of the Branch, subject to the authority of the Branch and to the provisions of this constitution. It shall consist of the President, First Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, the Chairman of the Executive Committee and the Chairmen of the standing committees of the Branch, the President of the Youth Council, the President of Collage Chapter in the same community, the Senior Branch Adviser in the Youth Council, the Senior Adviser of the Junior Youth Council, and such other members to be elected at the annual meeting of the Branch as the Branch by by-law may decide, provided that the total membership of the Executive Committee shall not exceed thirty-five except by written authorization of the Board of Directors of the Association.

The Executive Committee shall render a report, which shall contain the reports of all standing and special committees, to the Branch at the regular meetings of the Branch and whenever otherwise required by the Branch.

The further duties and powers of the Executive Committee shall be:

(a) At its first meeting following the annual election meeting, to select a Chairman of the Executive Committee.

(b) At this first meeting, to create the various standing and special committees, the Chairman of each to be selected by the President, subject to the advice and consent of the Executive Committee.

(c) To create special committees as needs arise.

(d) To fill all vacancies in Branch offices or on committees for the unexpired term.

(e) To decide matters of Branch policy subject to endorsement by the Branch and to accord with National Office policy.

(f) To appoint, employ and enter into contract with paid employees of the Branch subject only to employment procedure and qualifications approved by the National Office.

QUORUM -- The quorum of the Executive Committee shall be determined by the Branch but shall not be less than one-third of its total membership.

* * * * * * * *

The position of any member of the Executive Committee or of any standing or special committee who shall be absent from three consecutive meetings of the Committee, without notice or explanation to the Committee, or who shall not perform required duties for three consecutive months, shall be declared vacant by the Executive Committee. A member of any standing or special committee may be directly removed by his chairman for derelicition of duty.

November 13

RECEIVED
10/6/54
Southern Regional Council

ATLANTA BRANCH NAACP

204 Auburn Avenue, N . E.--MAin 6064

1955 PONTIAC GIVE-AWAY THANKSGIVING DAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1954

GREETINGS:

This is YOUR NAACP book of tickets for giving away a 1955 Pontiac 4-Door Sedan on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 25. Not a 1954 car, but a spanking brand-new 1955 Pontiac Sedan! !

PLEASE sell it for your organization and its SCHOOL-EDUCATION-SCHOLARSHIP projects, benefiting you and yours in Atlanta and all over Georgia.

This is the THIRD annual NAACP car give-away project. Our car has always been given away at the time promised--following the Morris Brown-Clark football game. We have been able to do this because YOU helped, knowing of the NAACP needs. The needs are greater NOW, as you KNOW.

REMEMBER: You get a handsome 20% profit from each ticket sold. That's $4 a book. IF YOU REALLY TRY, you can dispose of a book in one afternoon, or one night, or one weekend, and start on another book of tickets for OUR NAACP benefit project.

There will be other handsome prizes available for donation of one dollar to the NAACP project.

DON'T throw this book aside or AWAY. Start NOW in order that you may report by

OCTOBER 15 (first person selling book gets $5 bonus)
OCTOBER 30 (second report deadline)
NOVEMBER 13 (third report deadline)
NOVEMBER 20 (final checkup--please help us)
NOVEMBER 24 (absolute report deadline)

THIS BOOK has been recorded in YOUR name. However, if you WILL NOT accept it for trial sale, return it NOW to:

NAACP, 204 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Ga. (MA. 6064)
/or NAACP AGENCY, 250 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Room 401 (AL. 0341)

Report at either address where duplicate records of the promotion are kept.

The MORE tickets sold, the more sucessful OUR NAACP project. Let's start working today. SELL to EVERYBODY! Don't be shy! They will buy! The car and other prizes WILL be given away!

C. L. HARPER, NAACP President

WILLIAM A. FOWLKES, Co-ordinator

RECEIPT FOR A DONATION OF $1.00 TO 09901

ATLANTA BRANCH NAACP

EDUCATIONAL AND SCHOLARSHIP FUND

1 — 1955 PONTIAC CHIEFTAIN 4 DOOR SEDAN

GRAND PRIZE AND 10 OTHER BIG PRIZES **GIVEN AWAY**

$3,000.00 VALUE

THANKSGIVING DAY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1954
AT CONCLUSION OF MORRIS BROWN - CLARK GAME
2:30 P. M. - HERNDON STADIUM

TICKET SELLER'S SHARE .20 EACH TICKET

YOU DO NOT HAVE TO BE PRESENT TO WIN

THIS RECEIPT DOES NOT ADMIT YOU TO GAME

GLOBE TICKET COMPANY INC., ATLANTA

December 3, 1954

Mr. C. L. Harper
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
204 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Harper:

I am extremely sorry that a trip planne
many months ago takes me to Texas December 3-11. S
I can't be here for the annual conference of the
Georgia NAACP branches.

I am truly sorry because I would like
to be present.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl - 5 tickets to NAACP banquet
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

METROPOLITAN ATLANTA BRANCH
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

(N. A. A. C. P.)

204 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
MAin 6064

November 30, 1954

RECEIVED
12-2-54
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We are asking our Executive Committee members to participate in the 13th Annual Conference of Georgia NAACP Branches which convenes in Atlanta this weekend.

Naturally, with members coming to our city from over the state, we want to be good host and be on hand at all the sessions to greet them and give leadership to the discussions.

First conference session is an informal banquet to be held in the Butler Street YMCA at six o'clock Friday evening, December 3. Banquet speaker will be Mr. Gloster Current from the New York Office.

Our Atlanta Branch has the responsibility for making the banquet a success, and we are asking every Executive Committee member not only to attend in person but also to be responsible for getting four other persons to attend the banquet.

Enclosed you will find five banquet tickets. Please call the office not later than Thursday noon and let us know how many tickets you have sold.

Yours very truly,

C. L. Harper m. d. m.

C. L. Harper, President
ATLANTA BRANCH, N A A C P

CLH:mgm

Enclosures: 5

The CITIZENS TRUST Company

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

RECEIVED
12-7-54
Southern Regional Council

December 6, 1954

Dr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Please accept my thanks for your response to my letter asking you and fellow members of the NAACP to assist me in an immediate drive to raise funds for getting additional members.

As I emphasized in my letter, we are after new members, because we do not have nearly the number we should have in Atlanta, and because the problems that effect the Atlanta Branch's operations are even more acute than they were a few months ago.

We are going to ask you to use your influence to draw others immediately into our group of persons who are highly interested in the work of the NAACP.

To this end, I am asking you to meet with me on Thursday, December 9, at 6:15 p.m. in the Butler Street YMCA. Please be present and on time, and we promise you that we can complete our work in forty-five minutes.

Freedom is everybody's business, but there are so few dedicated persons who are willing to make a sacrifice of time and money that we must depend on those such as yourself to get the job done.

I am not writing you for money, but rather to do a job that will call for a small sacrifice of your time.

I shall be depending on you to help and will look forward to seeing you on Thursday.

Sincerely yours,

L. D. Milton

L. D. Milton, President

mgm

LDM:mgm

M E T R O P O L I T A N

A T L A N T A B R A N C H

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
(N. A. A. C. P.)

204 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
MAin 6064

called
could not
attend

December 24, 1954.

Dear Executive Committee Member:

We are moving fast to whip our campaign structure into shape so that we may "kick off" our drive as early as possible.

A small group met with Mr. L. D. Milton, general campaign chairman, Thursday night and worked out details in plans for the drive.

As you remember, we voted at our special Executive Committee meeting last Tuesday night to meet again on Tuesday, December 28, at six o 'clock in the Citizens Trust Company.

At that time you, as a committee chairman or vice-chairman, will be expected to have the names of persons whom you have contacted and consented to work with you or your committee.

The meeting will positively last not longer than forty-five minutes.

Please be on time.

Sincerely yours,

C. L. Harper

C. L. Harper, President

CLH:mgm

P. S. The Program Committee which you head must have any number of members.

RECEIVED
12/27/54
Southern Regional Council

By-laws to A H.

METROPOLITAN ATLANTA BRANCH

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
(N. A. A. C. P.)

204 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
Main 6064

JAN 10 1955

January 7, 1955

Dear Executive Committee Member:

Our first monthly meeting of the Executive Committee will be held on Tuesday, January 11, at seven o 'clock in the Georgia Teachers Building at 201 Ashby Street, Northwest.

As a committee chairman or vice-chairman, you will be expected to report on two major responsibilities:

1. A written proposal or prospectus on what your particular committee's program of activity will be during the year 1955 bearing in mind that the Atlanta Branch's effectiveness this year will depend entirely on the activities of its various committees.

2. Your committee plans and present activities in participating in our current drive to secure 10,000 members and $27,000. You have already been requested to come prepared to give a complete roster of names of persons on your committee. We shall expect this list Tuesday night.

Enclosed you will find a copy of a memorandum from the Campaign Director to the General Chairman which contains suggestions for all Committee activity in the campaign which might be of service to you.

Since the time is late, and it perhaps will not be convenient for all committees to meet prior to our executive committee meeting Tuesday night, we suggest that all committee chairmen and vice-chairmen get their heads together and definitely schedule committee meetings during next week.

We shall look forward to seeing you on Tuesday night.

Sincerely yours,

V. W. Hodges

V. W. Hodges, Chairman
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE NAACP

V.Hamgo

MEMORANDUM January 5, 1955

FROM : C. A. GREENLEA, CAMPAIGN DIRECTOR, ATLANTA BRANCH NAACP

TO : MR. L. D. MILTON

SUBJECT: SUGGESTIONS ON THROWING THE 1955 MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN INTO MOTION.

It is suggested that at the regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee which is scheduled for next Tuesday, January 11, every committee chairman be required to have his committee personnel completed. (Chairman should be told that if they have not completed their organization by that time, the Campaign Director or General Chairman will add names from among our list of volunteer workers.)

Immediately upon completion of committee organizations, each committee must hold a meeting and discuss and launch its responsibilities in the campaign.

1. Finance, Administration and Legislation Committees which have charge of solicitation among business concerns will seek to get one or more NAACP solicitors in every office building, insurance company office and every place of big employment in the Negro community. In addition, it is suggested that these committees also divide the city into business sections (Northwest, Southwest, Northeast, Southeast plus Auburn Avenue and West Hunter Street) and assign workers to each street and section where businesses are located.

2. The Transportation and Police Committees which have charge of solicitation of special gifts or big gifts must meet immediately to organize itself to follow up on prospects who did not come across with big gifts on Emancipation Day plus others who may be good prospects.

3. Labor and Industry Committee must meet immediately and organize itself with a view toward getting an NAACP solicitor in every AF of L, CIO, and Independent Union in Atlanta; and in every place of mass employment such as Scripto, the laundries, overall factories, Atlantic Steel, Rich's, Davison's, Sears, and down town office buildings.

. The Church Work Committee should have an immediate meeting (perhaps a dinner) and call together ministers whose names were submitted by Rev. Jackson and Rev. Carswell plus some other denominations. It will be the object of this Church Committee to have every minister in Atlanta designate some active layman of his church to act as NAACP membership solicitor; it will also be the duty of this committee to secure representatives in churches that are not represented at the meeting as such.

. The Entertainment Committee should meet immediately and make plans for securing an NAACP solicitor in every social and civic club in Atlanta and in every fraternal unit. It is suggested that one way of reaching a large number of clubs at one time would be to invite club presidents

to a cabaret or some other type of free entertainment where they could be given kits and that the committee work out a machinery to get supplies to those organizations that do not attend.

6. The Veterans Committee should hold an immediate meeting and make plans to get active solicitors in every veterans organization in the city.

7. Youth Work Committee is responsible for getting youth solicitations on every college campus and in every high school in the city and county. These youth solicitors will concentrate on one dollar and fifty cents memberships.

8. The Education and Program Committees which have charge of schools and colleges should meet immediately to set out to get kits in the hands of representatives in each college and each high school in the city and county and also in the hands of each P. T. A. president. It is suggested that the committee contact every school principal first and have the school principal to designate a teacher in his school to serve as an NAACP solicitor.

9. The Parks and Recreation Committee which is responsible for memberships among public employes should meet immediately and project its plans for securing an NAACP worker in every place of public employment except public schools. This includes federal, state, county, and city employment such as D. T. W., Postoffice, City Sanitary Department and other non-school employes, Veterans Hospital, Grady Hospital, Fort McPherson and Connally General Depot, and Motor Base.

10. The Women's Auxiliary along with the Housing Committee is responsible for the house to house canvass. It is suggested that these committees hold an immediate meeting and designate persons who will help distribute work kits to workers in each section town. The overall idea being to secure one thousands workers in this house to house army throughout Atlanta. This committee is expected to immediately begin contacting persons all over the city, particularly, those who already have shown their interest in the NAACP by being present members, and get them to serve as block workers.

11. Special Committees being set up by President C. L. Harper will begin to meet immediately and recruit one hundred or more Booker T. Washington's graduates to work in the campaign.

12. Membership-Registration Committee serving as campaign coodinators and the Legal Redress Committee serving as assistants to the campaign director should meet with all other committees and assist them in projecting their programs.

13. Public Relations Committee should get fifty persons as speakers to be on call to clubs and churches. They should meet immediately and outline uniform speeches on NAACP program and policy. Also, they will handle all newspaper and radio publicity.

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January
31
1955

FEB 1 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am writing to express my appreciation for the letter which you have drawn up to be sent by you, myself, and Harry Richardson to white friends here in Atlanta. The letter is brief and to the point and I think we do not need to say any more.

Sincerely,

Benjamin E. Mays
PRESIDENT

BEM:C

METROPOLITAN ATLANTA BRANCH

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
(N. A. A. C. P.)

204 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
Main 6064

FEB 7 1955

February 5, 1955

Dear Executive Committee Member:

We will have our monthly meeting on Tuesday, February 8, at 7:00 p.m. in the GTEA Building, 201 Ashby Street, Northwest.

This is the last meeting of the Executive Committee prior to the "big Push" of our membership campaign to secure 10,000 members. Business and plans of great importance must be discussed at this meeting and your participation is very necessary.

Three weeks ago, our Campaign Chairman, Mr. L. D. Milton, sent an urgent letter to each executive committee member urging cooperation in the campaign. He asked that each executive show his interest to the extent of supplying the names of ten persons to be solicitors in an army of 1,000 solicitors that we are trying to recruit. We are very optimistic that if we can move into the main portion of this drive with 1,000 workers in the field, we can reach our 10,000 membership goal.

Certainly everyone of our executive committee members has enough influence to persuade ten other workers to work in the campaign, and we must conclude that anyone who has not done so is not sufficiently interested in the organization for the successful outcome of the drive.

If you have not sent Mr. Milton your ten names, please come to the meeting Tuesday night prepared to give them.

Yours very truly,

C. L. Harper

C. L. Harper, President
ATLANTA BRANCH, N A A C P.

CLH:mgm

METROPOLITAN ATLANTA BRANCH

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
(N. A. A. C. P.)

204 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
Main 6064

FEB 7 1955

February 5, 1955

Dear Friend:

I am told that last year your organization made an outstanding achievement by participating in the annual NAACP Membership Campaign. You are to be congratulated for having such progressive minded members.

The NAACP this year has embarked on the greatest campaign in its history. We are out to get 10,000 in the Atlanta Branch, and we want you and your group to help us do this job.

As you know, the NAACP has accomplished much toward getting full freedom for all American citizens. Segregation has been eliminated in all armed services; you may ride and eat where you may on trains, and greatest of all, the Supreme Court last spring outlawed segregation in public schools. If we keep pushing forward now, before long, we will be free. The Atlanta Branch hopes to tackle the question of segregation on local trolleys and buses this year. All this takes money.

This letter comes as an extra special invitation to the clubs that made such an outstanding showing last year to attend the banquet-cabaret party being sponsored by the Entertainment Committee of the NAACP Thursday, February 10, at the Royal Peacock. We especially want YOUR club represented so that those present can be told of the fine work you did last year.

If you have not already notified our office of your intentions to be present, please return the enclosed postal card immediately.

Very truly yours,

B. B. Beamon

B. B. B. Beamon, Chairman
Entertainment Committee

L. D. Milton

L. D. Milton, General Chairman
Membership Campaign, N A A C P

C. W. Greenlea

C. W. Greenlea,
Campaign Director

CWG:mgm
Enc.

TO: Mr. B. B. Beamon, Prof. C. L. Harper
Mr. C. W. Greenlea, Mr. L. D. Milton

Our club will be represented at the NAACP informal banquet and cabaret party at the Royal Peacock on Thursday, February 10, at 7:30 p.m.

Please reserve seats at the banquet table for the following two persons:

1. NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ TEL. NO. _____

". NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ TEL. NO. _____

NAME OF CLUB _____

Dear Education Committee Member:

FEB 11 1955

Our next meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, February 15, in the GTEA Building, 201 Ashby Street, N. W. at 7:00 p.m.

The membership campaign is moving forward rapidly now, and we want our Education Committee to have one of the best reports to make when the first report rally comes up on February 27.

Please be at the meeting Tuesday night, and let us know what you have been able to accomplish in the schools that have been assigned to you.

Yours very truly
February 10, 1955 (Rev.) L. M. Terrill, Chairman

METROPOLITAN ATLANTA BRANCH

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
(N. A. A. C. P.)

204 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
Main 6064

March 2, 1955

MAR 4 1955

Dear Community Leader:

Our campaign for 10,000 NAACP members is now in full progress, and we do appreciate all you are doing to help make the campaign a success.

We are having our first workers' report meeting this Friday night in the Butler Street YMCA at seven thirty o'clock. We are trying to complete all of the work and end the drive by March 15. If you have not already made your report, want you do everything possible to get at least ten persons to join the NAACP before March 15.

Minimum membership in the NAACP is only two dollars per year; three dollars and fifty cents per year includes a subscription to our monthly magazine, "The Crisis". Many persons who believe in helping in the cause of first class citizenship will take out $5 and $25 memberships if asked.

Every volunteer worker who reports as many as ten members will receive an honor certificate. These awards make fine trophies when they are framed so that your children and grand-children can see that you helped to tear down segregation and discrimination.

In case you were unable to attend workers' meetings last week to receive your envelopes, or if they have not been brought to you yet, we are enclosing a few so that you may get started. Please call the NAACP Office, Main 6064, if you need more.

Please try to report this Friday, March 4, at 7:30 P.M. in the Butler Street YMCA. Even if you have not had an opportunity to get all of your members yet, we shall appreciate a partial report Friday.

Called 2/4
65 m out of city - also requested envelopes for Hrs to go out.

Our final report meeting will be held in the Butler Street YMCA on Friday, March 11. By all means please do everything you can to enroll at least ten persons in the NAACP by that time.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

C. L. Harper
C. L. Harper, President
Atlanta Branch NAACP

L. D. Milton
L. D. Milton, General
Chairman Membership Campaign

C. W. Greenlea
C. W. Greenlea,
Campaign Director

LDM/mgm
Enc.

LIST - NAACP MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN (WHITE PERSONS)
March 9, 1955
Atlanta, Georgia

1. Earl Metzger
1640 Lady Marion Lane

2. Miss Kay Carpenter (Kay)
National Board YWCA
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.

3. Miss Florence Harris (Florence)
National Board YWCA
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.

4. Mrs. Harry Greene
870 Lullwater Road, N. E.

5. Mr. Guy Wells (Guy)
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.

6. Mr. Ray Nixon (Ray)
United Rubber Workers
95 Merritts Avenue, N.

7. Mr. C. W. Gillman (Charlie)
95 Merritts Avenue

8. Mr. R. E. Starnes
95 Merritts Avenue

9. Mrs. M. E. Tilly
1013 Highland View, N. E.
Atlanta

10. Mr. Lester Persells
1811 Wellborne Avenue, N. E.

11. Mrs. B. R. Cobb
926 Lullwater Road, N.E.

12. Miss Opal Futch
278 Twelfth Street, N.E.
Apartment B-2

13. Miss Tommie Dora Barker
908 Penn Avenue, N. E.

14. Mr. Julian V. Boehm
1015 Clifton Road, N.E.

15. Dr. Willis A. Sutton
930 Drewry Street, N. E.

16. Miss M. Mae Neptune
141 Jefferson Place
Decatur

16. Mrs. Spann Milner
1109 West Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta

17. Mrs. Mary Raoul
377 Tenth Street

18. Mrs. Chester Martin
3590 Ivy Road, N. E.
Atlanta,

19. Miss Loretto Chappell
5 Cabin Drive
Conley

20. Mrs. F. P. Drake
452 West Parkwood Road
Decatur

21. Dr. Comer Woodward
Emory University
Emory University, Ga.

22. Mr. A. L. Feldman
Puritan Chemical Co.
916 Ashby, N. W.

23. Mr. and Mrs. John Schulter (The Shulters)
1364 Emory Road

24. Miss Lynn Ray (Rosalind)
156 Seventh Street, N. E.

25. Dr. and Mrs. William G. Hollister (The Hollisters
1170 Hancock Drive, N. E.

26. Mr. and Mrs. William S. Howland(The Howlands)
295 Wesley Road, N. W.

27. Miss Rhoda Kaufman (Rhoda)
678 Park Drive, N. E.

28. Mr. and Mrs. Art Levin (The Levins)
1957 Wellbourne Avenue, N.E.

29. Miss Anna Greene Smith (Miss Anna Greene)
Department of Sociology
Agnes Scott College
Decatur

30. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Shulhafer (Hannah & Phil)
2636 Dellwood Drive, N. W.
Atlanta

NAACP LIST - 2
March 9, 1955

31. Dr. Mildred R. Mell (Miss Mildred)
Department of Sociology
Agnes Scott College
Decatur, Georgia

32. Miss Rhoda O'Meara (Miss Rhoda)
824 East Morningside Dr., N.E.

33. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph K. Heyman (The Heymans)
3860 Vermont Road, N. E.

34. Mr. and Mrs. William V. George(The Georges)
444 Boulevard, N. E.
Apartment 1

35. Mr. George E. Goodwin(George old horse)
930 Dean Drive, N. W.

36. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Foster (The Fosters)
210 North Avenue

37. Mr. and Mrs. Odom Fanning (Elaine & Odom)
2878 Ridgemore Rd., N.W.

38. Mrs. Sally Richardson
152 Ridgeland Way, N. E.

39. Rev & Mrs. Glen O. Canfield (The Canfields)
489 North Avenue, N. E.

40. Mr. Johnny Glustrom (Johnny)
1860 Wellborne Avenue, N.E.

41. Mrs. Harry M. Gershon (Reb)
1590 Harvard Rd., N.E.

42. Dr. Sinclair Jacobs
77 Auburn Avenue, N.E.

43. Miss Dora Byron
Apartment M
2080 North Decatur Road

44. Mrs. Mary Kate Duskin
Box 725
Emory University
Emory University, Ga.

NAACP

List attached

January 27, 1955

Mr. Harry V. Richardson
Gammon Theological Seminary
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Richardson:

Mr. Mays and I were at a sub-committee meeting of the Atlanta branch of the NAACP last night, and between us and with the help of others worked up the idea of inviting a number of white people of the Atlanta area to come into the Atlanta branch.

We thought it would be appropriate if you and Mr. Mays and I sent out a letter. I am prepared to get up a list of people appropriate for the letter to be sent to. Other names will occur to you and Mr. Mays that I would not know of; and they should be added to the list.

My notion would be for the letter to go out over your signature on Gammon stationary, and with Mr. Mays' name and mine coming next. One of the NAACP campaign envelopes, as enclosed, would go with each letter.

Mr. Mays made the point that some people would not care to become members of the NAACP, but would be quite willing to make a donation. I don't know just how to convey that suggestion and so didn't do so.

What do you say?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl:
cc: Mr. Benjamin E. Mays

DRAFT

LETTER TO VARIOUS WHITE PEOPLE IN ATLANTA AREA RE
MEMBERSHIP IN THE NAACP

Dear Friend:

The Atlanta branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is now trying to expand its membership, and it would particularly like to have some additional white members, or supporters.

We think the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asks for what is right and that its efforts should be sustained.

If you will be willing to make some donation to it, please send back the enclosed envelope to the first signer of this letter.

Sincerely,

Harry V. Richardson

Benjamin E. Mays

George S. Mitchell

March 28, 1955

Miss M. Mae Neptune
Star Route
c/o Mr. William D. Smith
Hendrysburg, Ohio

Dear Miss Neptune:

Mighty kind of you to send on the membership for the NAACP.

Of course you know that I am willing to go to Ohio to make a speech anytime Ohio up and asks me.

Now that your stint at last is over, do come back and circulate in Atlanta.

Sincerely,

George . . Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

141 Jefferson Place

Decatur, Ga.

March, 24, 1955

Mr. George H. Mitchell

906 Lullwater Road N.E.

Atlanta 6, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I've no way forgotten the urge I gave you at Quaker Meet-in at Y.M.C.A. Rooms in Atlanta, Ga. to let me name you to Ohio Wesleyan University friends of mine at Delaware, Ohio for a speech such as you gave us that day or some other of your experiences.

I've just escaped March 9. '55 from a sort of prison sentence that began July 12, 1953 careing for my brother Homer worn by 7 years care of an invalid wife. Brother had made considerable gain, but met with a fatal accident, Oct 4, 1954. A bitter loss to me.

I am still in Belmont Co.Ohio, building up health a bit, attending to business matters here among my own relatives. Hope to return to my Apt. which I hold at the address given here.

All the return I had from the naughtyinvalid was the cost of of my board which I earned nine times over. I refused to make a charge because I went expressly to save life. However I got track of a heavy financial loss that escaped my detection while I was escaping from service at Spelman College, August and September, 1942.

For the present I'll put in $2.00

Is the Crisis received or subscribed for at Oberlin College? It should be. Negroes do have much correct treatment in Lorain, Ohio. My prison sentence gave me almost no outside connection.

Very sincerely yours,

M. Mae Reptsevner

April 4, 1955

Mr. C. W. Greenlea
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
204 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Greenlea:

Early in March, Mr. Benjamin Mays, Mr. Harry Richardson, and myself wrote out to about forty-four white persons in the Atlanta area, believed to be inclined toward liberal views, and asked them to make some contribution to or become members of the NAACP. The letter we sent was as follows:

"Dear Friend:

The Atlanta branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is now trying to expand its membership, and it would particularly like to have some additional white members, or supporters.

We think the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asks for what is right and that its efforts should be sustained.

If you will be willing to make some donation to it, please send back the enclosed envelope to the first signer of this letter."

I have received thus far the following amounts:

1. Donations without membership: Odum Fanning

2. Minimun membership: Miss Rhoda O'Meara, Mrs. Chester E. Martin, and Miss M. Mae Neptune. Envelope and payment within.

3. Sustaining membership: Mrs. Harry M. Gershon. Envelope and payment within.

In addition, one of the persons to whom we wrote said that he had for several years been giving a goodish lump sum to the Committee of 100, and preferred to continue his donation through that channel.

This is, statistically, no very high rate, but there may be others later on, in which case I will of course send in what is received.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: Dr. Benjamin E. Mays
Dr. Harry V. Richardson

April 12, 1955

Mr. Odom Fanning
2878 Ridgemore Road, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Odom:

On April 4th we forwarded to Mr. C. W. Greenlea, the Executive Secretary of the Atlanta branch of the NAACP at 204 Auburn Avenue, N. E., your kind donation. I described it to Mr. Greenlea as a donation without membership. In consequence, Mr. Greenlea has not been supplied with your address, and I suppose the NAACP itself, therefore, has no normal means of sending you a receipt for the donation.

I therefore receipt it personally to you.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

April 12, 1955
April 12, 1955

Mr. C. W. Greenlea
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
204 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Greenlea:

One other man sent in $5.00.
Here it is.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl:

Sponsoring $5.00 membership from
Lester H. Persells

May 3, 1955

Mr. Clarence D. Coleman
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
204 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Coleman:

I have been out of town, and only just got back to my desk yesterday to find your letter of April 27th about the Transportation Committee.

Perfectly willing to serve, but, unfortunately, I was not in town for the April 29th meeting.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

C. L. HARPER, PRESIDENT

V. W. HODGES, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

ATLANTA BRANCH
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
(N.A.A.C.P.)

APR 28 1955

J. H. CALHOUN
1ST VICE PRESIDENT
CHMN. LEGAL REDRESS

REV. WM. M. JACKSON
2ND VICE PRESIDENT
CHMN. CHURCH WORK

MRS. EUNICE COOPER
SECRETARY

MRS. GERTRUDE NELSON
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

L. D. MILTON
TREASURER
CHMN. FINANCE

W. A. FOWLKES
REPORTER
CHMN. PUBLIC RELATIONS

OTHER MEMBERS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
ATTY. E. S. D'ANTIGNAC
CHMN. VETERANS

B. B. BEAMON
CHMN. ENTERTAINMENTS

DR. J. P. BRAWLEY

W. S. CANNON

REV. H. C. CARSWELL

MRS .PEGGIE CHURCH

MISS ANNIE LOIS CLAY
PRES. YOUTH COUNCIL

C. D. COLEMAN

MRS. RACHEL COST

J. W. DOBBS
CHMN. TRANSPORTATION

GILBERT EVANS
CHMN. PARKS & RECREATION

MRS. MAGGIE GAINES

DR. WM. H. HALE
CHMN. YOUTH WORK

MRS. GENEVA HAUGABROOKS
PRES. WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

ATTY. D. L. HOLLOWELL
CHMN. MEMBERSHIP-REGISTRATION

J. E. JORDAN
CHMN. HOUSING

TED LEWIS
DR. E. C. MITCHELL
CHMN. PROGRAM

DR. GEO. S. MITCHELL

DR. C. CLAYTON POWELL

ATTY. S. S. ROBINSON

C. A. SCOTT

REV. L. M. TERRILL
CHMN. EDUCATION

ATTY. R. E. THOMAS
CHMN. LAWS & LEGISLATION

ATTY. A. T. WALDEN
CHMN. POLICE

J. R. WILSON, JR.
CHMN. ADMINISTRATION

WHITNEY YOUNG, JR.
CHMN. LABOR & INDUSTRY

204 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
20 W. 40TH ST., NEW YORK

NATIONAL OFFICERS:

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
PRESIDENT

WALTER WHITE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

ROY WILKINS
ADMINISTRATOR

THURGOOD MARSHALL
SPECIAL COUNSEL

April 27, 1955

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I have been asked by the Executive Committee of the local branch of the NAACP to serve as Chairman of its Transportation Committee. This committee has been charged with the responsibility of developing a program that will lead to a successful attack on racial segregation on local transportation facilities.

I accepted the chairmanship of this committee only because I have been assured that the branch is ready, willing and able to act now. I am asking you to serve on this committee. I am asking you and nine other busy people because I believe you are ready, willing, able and prepared totake the time out for at least two meetings that I think this matter requires. Please let me know immediately if you can and will serve or if you cannot or will not serve.

The first meeting is scheduled for Friday April 29th, at 2:30 P. M. , in the NAACP office at 204 Auburn Avenue, N. E. This meeting will concern itself with:

1. Committee Organization
2. Methods of Procedure
3. Legal Aspects
4. Timing
5. Scope

If you want to be a part of a historic event, be present and on time.

Yours truly,

Clarence D. Coleman

Clarence D. Coleman, Chairman
Transportation Committee
Wa. 2355---------Al. 0090

Dr. George Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

MAY 13 1955

May 12, 1955

Dear Co-Worker:

The Executive Committee of the Atlanta Branch of the NAACP in its meeting Tuesday Night heard the report and adopted recommendations of the Transportation Committee. These recommendations included a method for selecting the legal staff for a pending transportation case.

It was that the Transportation and the Legal Redress Committees would meet together, select a legal staff and make plans to move forward in promoting the case immediately.

We are happy that the Executive Committee has made the important decision to attack racial segregation in transportation facilities now. We have plans to move immediately because the problems that face us are urgent.

This is an invitation to you as a member of one of these committees to meet jointly at 3:00 P. M. Friday, May 13th, in the NAACP Office, for the purposes indicated above. There are many important steps that must be taken but this is the first.

Please be present and on time. If for any reason you cannot come please call the Branch Office, Main 6064

Yours truly,

J. H. Calhoun

J. H. Calhoun, Chairman
Legal Redress Committee

C. D. Coleman

C. D. Coleman, Chairman
Transportation Committee

ATLANTA BRANCH, NAACP

MAY 23 1955

P.O. Box 143
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia
May 20, 1955

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

May I express the sincere appreciation of the Atlanta University Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for your participation in our forum Wednesday evening, May 18th.

The comments of students, faculty and staff members who attended have been uniformly positive, and we feel that a valuable service to the success of desegregation was rendered by all who participated.

Again, thank you.

Yours truly,

Walter L. Wallace

Walter L. Wallace, President
Atlanta University Chapter,
N.A.A.C.P.

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ADMINISTRATOR

THURGOOD MARSHALL
SPECIAL COUNSEL

MAY 24 1955

May 23, 1955

Dear Member:

We are holding an extra-ordinary session of the Executive Committee this evening. Because of this, we are sending this second important notice to say that we are certainly counting upon you to be present and give us the benefit of your thinking on the issues to be decided.

In your particular case, our records show that you have been able to attend one sessions thus far during the year. Of course, when we must work without the full cooperation of our entire membership, that places an additional hardship upon those of us who act in your behalf.

Please be present. The Place: Georgia Teachers Headquarters. The Time: Tuesday evening, May 24, at seven o'clock promptly.

Yours very truly,

V. W. Hodges

V. W. Hodges, Chairman
Executive Committee
NAACP

VWH:mgm

C. L. HARPER, PRESIDENT

V. W. HODGES, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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ROY WILKINS
ADMINISTRATOR

THURGOOD MARSHALL
SPECIAL COUNSEL

May 31, 1955

Dear Friend:

It is urgent that we have a joint meeting of the Education and Legal Redress Committees, Thursday, June 2, at 7:00 P.M. in the G. T. E. A. Building, 201 Ashby Street, Northwest.

Called 6/1/55 eob

As you know, action on the suit in behalf of parents against the Atlanta Board of Education, has been awaiting implementation of the U. S. Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954. Now that this action has been taken, it is imperative that we consider the status of our case, and determine what action should be taken.

unable to attend

All members who have secured petitions from parents are asked to report them Thursday night. It is hoped that the meeting will not last longer than one hour.

Very truly yours,

L. M. Terrill

(Rev.) L. M. Terrill, Chairman
Education Committee

J. H. Calhoun

J. H. Calhoun, Chairman
Legal Redress Committee

JHC:mgm

June 7, 1955

Mr. Robert L. Carter
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
20 West Fortieth Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Bob:

I have written Mr. Parrish and said he could of course go up to the Convention. I have got him only for the two months and I need him so much that I hate to turn him loose for the whole period of the Convention. But I have authorized him to go ahead and be there as long as needful and have told him of your request for his presence particularly June 23rd.

I am very sorry that I was laid up with a bad back last Saturday when you had the meeting here. Nice of Mr. Calhoun to get me word that I could come. And had it not been for the back, I would have been there.

My respect for the job the NAACP does grows a good jump every couple of weeks.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

June 3, 1955

AIRMAIL

JUN 6 1955

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I understand that Prof. Parrish is planning to work with the Southern Regional Council this summer. In view of the decision of the Supreme Court in the School Segregation Cases, it seems to me that he will be able to work most effectively by working with the personnel and branches of the NAACP, and it would be particularly advisable for him to be at the Annual Convention of the NAACP in Atlantic City from June 21st to the 26th. I am especially desirous of his being there on Thursday, June 23, when we will discuss the whole problem of the decision and its implementation and ramifications.

I hope that you will be able to authorize his coming to the Convention, of course, at the expense of the Regional Council.

Sincerely yours,

Bob

Robert L. Carter
Assistant Special Counsel

plh

RLC:plh

Freedom

Official Organ: The Crisis

C. L. HARPER, PRESIDENT

V. W. HODGES, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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JUN 9 1955

called — will try to make

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ROY WILKINS
ADMINISTRATOR

THURGOOD MARSHALL
SPECIAL COUNSEL

June 7, 1955

Dear Member:

There will be an important joint meeting of the Education and Legal Redress Committees Thursday, June 9, at 7:00 P.M. in the G T E A Building, 201 Ashby Street, Northwest.

The purposes of this meeting will be to analyze and discuss the United States Supreme Court decision of May 31 in the light of local conditions and to determine the next steps in procedure.

We will have copies of materials used by the National Office in the Atlanta meeting Saturday, June 4, and it is believed that every member of the committee should be familiar with the interpretations that were worked out. It is, therefore, hoped that you will be present and on time.

Very truly yours,

L. M. Terrill

L. M. Terrill, Chairman
EDUCATION COMMITTEE, NAACP

J. H. Calhoun

J. H. Calhoun, Chairman
LEGAL REDRESS COMMITTEE, NAACP

JHC:mgm

C. L. HARPER, PRESIDENT

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204 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

June 11, 1955

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PRESIDENT

WALTER WHITE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

ROY WILKINS
ADMINISTRATOR

THURGOOD MARSHALL
SPECIAL COUNSEL

Dear Executive Committee Member:

Attached hereto are the following releases which have been issued by the NAACP in regard to the United States Supreme Court decisions outlawing segregation in public schools:

1. Interpretations

2. Directives

3. Recommendations submitted to the Georgia Commission on Education on June 7, 1954.

There will be a special presentation of recorded comments and sidelights on this question at the Branch meeting on Tuesday, June 14, at 7:00 P.M. in Friendship Baptist Church, 437 Mitchell Street, Southwest. At the end of the recordings, a special panel of officers and attorneys will answer questions from the audience. It is hoped that you will attend this meeting, and urge as many other citizens as possible to be present.

The Executive Committee will meet at 7:00 P.M. the same date and in the same place, Please be on time in as much as we have several important reports to act upon.

Very truly yours,

C. L. Harper

C. L. Harper, President
Atlanta Branch N A A C P

V. W. Hodges

V. W. Hodges, Chairman
Executive Committee, N A A C P

VWH:mgm

Enclosures: 3

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

THE STATE CONFERENCE OF GEORGIA

Office of the President: 223 Chestnut Street, S. W.

Atlanta, Georgia

June 7, 1954

Mr. Durwood Pye, Secretary
Georgia Commission on Education
Peters Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Pye:

On December 10, 1953, the Legislature of Georgia passed a resolution creating a Georgia Commission on Education. Among other things included in the resolution was the following:

> "Whereas the Constitution of the State provides for separate education of the white and colored races, and whereas, necessity for further legislation on constitutional amendments in that regard might hereafter arise," and
>
> "Said commission shall formulate a plan or plans of legislation . . . for consideration by the General Assembly whereby the State may by taxation continue to provide adequate education for all its citizens consistent with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Georgia."

It is quite apparent that at the time the Commission was established (12/10/53) the doctrine of separate but equal, enunciated in Plessey v. Ferguson (1896), prevailed. Accordingly, there is no inconsistency in the quotated statements concerning "Separate education of the white and colored races," the "necessity for further legislation or constitutional amendment in that regard" and the authority of the Commission to formulate plans in this regard which would be "consistent with the provision of the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Georgia."

If the position of the Commission were legally tenable at the time of its creation, such is not the case today. On May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court of the United States held that:

> "We conclude that in the field of public education, the doctrine of separate but equal has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs and others similarly situated for whom the actions have been brought are, by reason of the segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment."

In the light of this decision, the quoted statements concerning the purpose of the Commission show glaring legal inconsistencies. After May 17, 1954, the principle of separate but equal came to an end. The Constitution of the United States, as interpreted by the U. S. Supreme Court, is now clearly against segregation in public education. This being true, it is legally impossible for a State to devise plans which attempt to circumvent the Court's decision and still have said plans "consistent with the Constitution of the United States." If it be said that the plans must be "consistent with the Constitution of the State of Georgia," it must be pointed out that in the federal hierarchy of laws, nothing in a State Constitution or State statute can contravene the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

If the legislative act or constitutional amendment does contravene the Federal Constitution, it will be declared null and void if tested. Accordingly, in a society based on law, the lower must give way to the higher.

It is inconceivable for us to believe that in the light of the decision of May 17, 1954, the Commission will deliberately attempt to circumvent the highest law of the land. Believing, as all Americans do, that we are law abiding citizens, the NAACP is happy to submit recommendations to implement the Court's decision. The recommendations are not original with us. They are comparable to other recommendations under consideration. We are confident the recommendations will elicit the support of the people and will succeed. The recommendations to implement the decision of May 17, 1954 follow:

1. Pupils will not be favored nor discriminated against because of race, color or creed.

2. Children in no event shall be permitted to attend schools outside the boundaries in which they live for reasons of race, color or creed.

3. No records of pupils or personnel shall make any reference to race, color or creed.

4. All appointments, assignments, promotions and ratings in the school system shall be based upon experience, qualifications and tenure rather than race, color or creed.

5. All schools shall be used to maximum efficiency without regard to race, color or creed.

The above recommendations not only tie in with the spirit of the Supreme Court pronouncement, but they give Georgia an opportunity to make plans for the needs of school children in a realistic and forward looking way. They definitely give Georgia an opportunity to prove to the nation that our ingenuity and creativeness can be effectively harnessed for constructive human purposes. Realizing the adjustments inherent in the implementation of such a program, the NAACP stands ready to utilize all of its resources toward this end. In good faith and on a basis of equality, we are ready to move forward with the Commission to implement the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954.

With every best wish, I am,

Sincerely,

William M. Boyd
President
Georgia State NAACP

/MM

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 West 40th Street New York 18, N. Y.

June 4, 1955

M-E-M O R A N D U M

TO: Emergency Regional Conference,
Atlanta, Georgia

FROM Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary and
Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel

SUBJECT: Interpretation of Supreme Court Decision of May 31
and the NAACP Program to Implement that Ruling.

The May 31 decision combined with the May 17 decision of last year must be viewed as the latest in a series of steps toward full integration of Negroes into American life. When the N.A.A.C.P. began this campaign, it was met with the state statutes requiring or permitting segregation in public education. These statutory provisions were a complete block to all voluntary efforts to end segregation.

The first cases destroyed the validity of out-of-state scholarships as an excuse for the exclusion of Negroes from professional schools. This was followed by the cases which declared unconstitutional provisions for Jim Crow graduate and professional schools. And then the May 17, 1954, decision declared that segregation in public education was unconstitutional. This was followed by last Tuesday's decision that "all provisions of federal, state or local law requiring or permitting" segregation in public educati on "must yield to" the principle announced in the 1954 decision.

This determination by the Supreme Court clears the way for school boards to desegregate their systems voluntarily. This is being done in many parts of the South. The opinion also gives us the necessary legal weapons to bring about compliance in areas of the South which openly flout the mandate of the Supreme Court.

The question now before us is: Under what conditions and with what directives were the school cases remanded to lower courts? We know the highest court did not (a) set a deadline date for either the beginning or the completion of desegregation in the public schools; and (b) outline a definite by which desegregation must proceed and by which lower courts might judge the

efforts of local school boards toward compliance with the May 17 and May 31 rulings. Not having done this, what did the Court do? What language did it use?

Re-Affirmation of Principle

May 17, 1954 decision re-affirmed. "These cases were decided on May 17, 1954. The opinions of that date, declaring the fundamental principle that racial discrimination in public education is unconstitutional, are incorporated herein by reference."

Last year's opinion, as we all know, declared: "We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal." On May 31 the Court said simply, as an introduction to its opinion, that this principle stands and that everything in the May 31 opinion hangs upon it; that the items in the May 31 opinion must be considered at all times and under all circumstances in the light of the clear principle in the 1954 opinion. The Court refers to the 1954 "constitutional principles" a total of six times in its May 31 opinion, once as "governing constitutional principles."

All school segregation laws are invalid: "All provisions of Federal, state or local law requiring or permitting such discrimination must yield to this principle."

This means that all laws, local, state and federal, requiring or permitting racial segregation in the public schools are now null and void, and that no school or other public official or body is bound by such laws.

Good Faith Required

Local school authorities responsible: "School authorities have the primary responsibility for elucidating, assessing, and solving these problems" (of "full implementation of these constitutional principles").

This means just what it says. It means further that is is right and proper for citizens and community groups to begin the campaign for desegregation with the local school authorities.

Good faith required: "... courts will have to consider whether the action of school authorities constitutes good-faith implementation of the governing constitutional principles."

The Court is saying here that alleged good faith in carrying out the "governing" constitutional principle of non-segregation can be brought before a court for determination and need not rest upon mere assertion by school

authorities or newspapers or politicians or others.

Interest of the plaintiffs: "At stake is the personal interest of the plaintiffs in admission to public schools as soon as practicable on a non-discriminatory basis."

Plaintiffs have a right (as set forth in the May 17, 1954, decision) to admission to public schools on a non-discriminatory basis "as soon as practicable." The latter phrase must be taken to mean with only such delay as may be permitted by the lower courts in the context of language elsewhere in the May 31 opinion.

Must Start Promptly

Obstacles to be eliminated: "To effectuate this interest may call for elimination of a variety of obstacles in making the transition to school systems operated in accordance with the constitutional principles set forth in the May 17, 1954, decision."

When the Court says, as it does here, that to protect the right of the plaintiffs "may call for elimination of a variety of obstacles" it must be taken to mean that the Court in effect is ordering that such obstacles be removed. By the strongest inference it means that pleas of the existence of such obstacles cannot be considered valid reasons for denying plaintiffs their rights. The defendants are duty bound, if such obstacles exist, to remove them, whatever their nature.

Must start promptly: "While giving weight to these public and private considerations, the courts will require that the defendants make a prompt and reasonable start toward full compliance with our May 17, 1954, ruling.'

Here the Court says that even while the lower courts may give due weight to the public interest (of the community at large) and to private consider tions (the rights of the plaintiffs) the courts "will require" a "prompt and reasonable start toward full compliance with our May 17, 1954 ruling." "Will require" is strong, definite, positive language in legal terms, a directive which no lawyer or judge misunderstands or underestimates.

Burden Upon Defendants

Disagreement no basis for failure to comply: "Courts of equi may properly take into account the public interest in the elimination of such obstacles in a systematic and effective manner. But it should go without saying that the vitality of these constitutional principles cannot be allowed to yield simply because of disagreement with them."

Very simply this means that just because individual citizens, officials, or groups do not like or do not agree with the May 17, 1954, opinion they may not ignore, evade or defy it. That is, they may not do so in court in a final determination, no matter how much they talk or write about it in disagreement outside of a courtroom showdown.

Burden upon the defendants: "Once such a start has been made, the courts may find that additional time may be necessary to carry out the ruling in an effective manner. The burden rests upon the defendants to establish that such time is necessary in the public interest and is consistent with good-faith compliance at the earliest possible date."

It should be noted that only after a start has been made will a request for additional time be considered. Here, as in other phases under the jurisdiction of the courts, we have the privilege of challenging such requests for time in the courts, forcing a hearing and a determination. We need not depend upon the mere assertion of a school official that more time is necessary.

Administrative Problems

Problems to be considered by courts: "To that end, the courts may consider problems related to administration, arising from the physical condition of the school plant, the school transportation system, personnel...."

Non-Racial school districts: "... Revision of school districts and attendance areas into compact units to achieve a system of determing admission to the public schools on a non-racial basis ..."

Revision of local laws: "...and revision of local laws and regulations which may be necessary in solving the foregoing problems."

In all its pleadings before the courts, the NAACP has granted that allowance should be made for the solving of administrative problems, but it hs insisted that diligent attention to solving these would not require a prolonged period. In its section on administrative problems the court enumerates those which the courts may consider. The time alleged to be required is subject to the burden-of-proof stipulation in the opinion. The nature of the solution of each problem is subject to the "good faith" and "constitutional principles" stipulations. All proposals are subject to challenges in the courts.

It is significant that whereas the Court merely enumerates other administrative problems, it deals in some detail with the possible revision of school districts and attendance areas, in effect saying these should be made "into compact units to achieve a system of determining admission to the public

schools on a non-racial basis." This would seem to mean that both school officials and the lower courts are warned against attempting the gerrymandering of school districts through use of wandering boundary lines for the purpose of in suring racial schools.

In referring specifically to the revision of local laws and regulations hitherto requiring racial segregation in the schools, it would appear that the Court, not content with repeated citations of the "constitutional principles" involved, or with its declaration that all laws must yield to these principles, has pressed the point once more upon school officials and the lower courts. It says plainly that in solving administrative problems no local law or regulation may bar the transition to a non-segregated school system.

Adequacy of Plan

Adequacy of plans: "They (the courts) will also consider the adequacy of any plans the defendants may propose to meet the problems and to effectuate a transition to a racially non-discriminatory school system."

After listing administrative problems that may be considered by the courts, the Court includes these and every other item in any plan for transition in this one sentence on adequacy. The test is whether a plan of a given school district satisfies the principle laid down in the May 17, 1954, decision. Here again all such plans are subject to challenge in the courts and the school authorities have the burden of proving adequacy.

Courts retain jurisdiction: "During this period of transition, the courts will retain jurisdiction of these cases."

Until the transition is complete the cases remain in the courts, subject at all times to its hearings and judgments on matters raised. No new actions need be commenced and no old ground re-covered in fresh proceedings.

The May 31 opinion, technically, applies only to the cases before the Court, but as a matter of fact the ruling rendered will be the pattern for all such cases as may be brought in the future.

In the overwhelming majority of instances it can be expected that compliance without legal action will be the rule, perhaps grudgingly and reluctantly in some areas, but compliance, nevertheless.

Legal Weapons Now in Hand

Armed with the powers embodied in the language of the Court's opinion, we look confidently toward the future. We stand ready with qualified experts in public education and community organization to cooperate with any and all school boards willing to work toward desegregation.

We always realized that there are those who would defy the ruling and others who would drag their feet no matter what language the Supreme Court used. We now have the weapons to make them accept the highest court's affirmation of true American principles. This we shall do. We shall not rest until we have ended second-class education for all Americans.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

Longacre 3-6890

Proposed draft
Subject to action of Regional Emergency Conference
Atlanta, Ga., June 4, 1955.

Directive to the Branches

On May 17, 1954, the United States Supreme Court in a historic decision outlawed racial segregation in public schools. On May 31, 1955, in another unanimous decision, the Court ordered "good faith compliance" with this decision "at the earliest practicable date" and made the lower federal courts guardians in the enforcement of this order and arbiters as to whether good faith is being practiced by school authorities.

A sampling of sentiment throughout the country indicates a generally favorable reaction to the May 31st decision, with Kentucky, Oklahoma, Maryland, Missouri, Delaware and West Virginia promising full compliance. There will be resistance in the rest of the South in varying degrees, but make no mistake about it, this decision in no way cuts back on the May 17th pronouncement. Indeed, the May 31st decision merely affords to law-abiding public officials an easy method to conform to the Constitution of the United States. The decision places a challenge on the good faith of the public officials, on the militancy of Negroes and on the integrity of the federal courts.

For our part, we must be prepared to meet the challenge in a forthright manner. Our branches must seek to determine in each community whether the school board is prepared to make a prompt and reasonable start towards integration of the public schools and whether it will proceed with good faith towards full compliance with the May 31st decision at the earliest practicable date. Promises unaccompanied by concrete action are meaningless; nor can there be concern with the attitudes of individuals towards a change

in the school system. Segregated schools are illegal, and the Court is merely allowing school boards time to get their houses in order. It does not allow time to procrastinate, stall or evade. It is the job of our branches to see to it that each school board begins to deal with the problem of providing nondiscriminatory education. To that end we suggest that each of our branches take the following steps:

1. File at once a petition with each school board, calling attention to the May 31st decision; requesting that the school board act in accordance with that decision and offering the services of the branch to help the board in solving this problem.

2. Follow up the petition with periodic inquiries of the board seeking to determine what steps it is making to comply with the Supreme Court decision.

3. All during June, July, August and September, and thereafter, through meetings, forums, debates, conferences, etc., use every opportunity to explain what the May 31st decision means, and be sure to emphasize that the ultimate determination as to the length of time it will take for desegregation to become a fact in the community is not in the hands of the politicians or the school board officials but in the hands of the federal courts.

4. Organize the parents in the community so that as many as possible will be familiar with the procedure when and if law suits are begun in behalf of plaintiffs and parents.

5. Seek the support of individuals and community groups, particularly in the white community through churches, labor organizations, civic organizations and personal contact.

6. When announcement is made of the plans adopted by the school boards, get the exact text of the school board's pronouncements and notify the State Conference and the National Office at once so that you will have the benefit of their views as to whether the plan is one which will provide for effective desegregation. It is very important that branches not proceed at this stage without consultation with State and National Offices.

7. If no plans are announced or no steps towards desegregat taken by the time school begins this fall, 1955, the time for a law suit h arrived. At this stage court action is essential because only in this way c the mandate of the Supreme Court that a prompt and reasonable start towards f compliance become fully operative on the school boards in question.

8. At this stage the matter will be turned over to the legal department and it will proceed with the matter in court.

****

P E T I T I O N

We, the undersigned, are the parents of children of school age entitled to attend and attending the public elementary and secondary high schools under your jurisdiction. As you undoubtedly know, the United States Supreme Court on May 17, 1954, ruled that the maintenance of racially segregated public schools is a violation of the Constitution of the United States and on May 31, 1955 reaffirmed that principle and requires ''good faith compliance at the earliest practicable date'' with the federal courts authorized to determine whether local officials are proceeding in good faith.

We, therefore, call upon you to take immediate steps to reorganize the public schools under your jurisdiction on a non-discriminatory basis. As we understand it, you have the responsibility to reorganize the school systems under your control so that the children of public school age attending and entitled to attend public schools cannot be denied admission to any school or be required to attend any school solely because of race and color.

The May 31 decision of the Supreme Court, to us, means that the time for delay, evasion or procrastination is past. Whatever the difficulties in according our children their constitutional rights, it is clear that the school board must meet and seek a solution to that question in accordance with the law of the land. As we interpret the decision you are duty bound to take immediate concrete steps leading to early elimination of segregation in the public schools. Please rest assured of our willingness to serve in any way we can to aid you in dealing with this question.

****
****
****
****
*

Moore

June 22, 1955

Mrs. C. L. Harper
1290 Hunter Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Harper:

There is a prayer available in the Burial Service which thanks God for the wonderful virtue and wisdom set forth in "the choice vessel of His grace." Certainly Mr. Harper, in devotion and wisdom and in every unselfishness, merited this description.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

August 9, 1955.

Mr. J. H. Calhoun
Acting President
Atlanta Chapter of the NAACP
201 Ashby St. S.W.
Atlanta, Ga

Dear Mr. Calhoun:

Here are two other editorials from Georgia newspapers concerning the ruling by the Georgia Board of Education. I am very pleased with the reaction concerning the ruling.

Here also is a copy of the resolution passed by the United Church Women of Atlanta. We are receiving other editorials and I shall try to get copies made for you.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

John Constable
Editorial Assistant

JC/vc

Encs. 3

AUG 13 1955

To you who knew our husband, father, and Rumman
our acknowledgment of your expressions
of love for him, and sympathy for us
must necessarily seem inadequate.
The memory of his ability to express
his deepest feelings, and his truest
thoughts leave us humbled, and at
a loss for words.
We thank you for remembering us at a
time of deep sorrow.
Your thoughtfulness and kindness came
at a time of great need.
We remember with you, a great spirit,
in a frail body who worked with
zest and enthusiasm where God
pointed the way.
We believe the essence of this spirit
lives in the hearts of many of us, and
will help sustain us in the years to come.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Charles L. Harper and Family

MRS. CHARLES L. HARPER AND FAMILY

J. H. CALHOUN, ACTING PRESIDENT

V. W. HODGES, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

ATLANTA BRANCH
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

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CHMN. CHURCH WORK

MRS. EUNICE COOPER
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MRS. GERTRUDE NELSON
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

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NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
20 W. 40TH ST., NEW YORK

NATIONAL OFFICERS:

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
PRESIDENT

ROY WILKINS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

THURGOOD MARSHALL
SPECIAL COUNSEL

August 24, 1955

Mr. Ralph Carter
270 Jones Avenue, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Carter:

In our last letter, you were informed that your request for our branch's services in helping you to rid our city of the discomforts and inconveniences which segregation on our local transportation facilities causes, was being studied.

Our committee dealing with this matter recently reported that most of the necessary research has been completed. This will probably form the basis for steps toward securing relief for you and others so situated.

Please do not become disinterested or disturbed because you think that action is slow; we are happy to inform you that we will contact you again within the very near future.

At that time, specific instructions will be given regarding your part in the program.

Yours very truly,

J. H. Calhoun
m. p.

J. H. Calhoun, Acting President
ATLANTA BRANCH, N. A. A. C. P.

JHC:mgm

J. H. CALHOUN, ACTING PRESIDENT

V. W. HODGES, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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NATIONAL OFFICERS:

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
PRESIDENT

ROY WILKINS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

THURGOOD MARSHALL
SPECIAL COUNSEL

August 24, 1955

Dear Co-worker:

I have purposely failed to call a meeting of the Transportation Committee of the NAACP in the last few weeks. Many members of the committee, including myself, have been away from the city on vacation and, too, we have been waiting for action of the part of our legal research staff.

We have been recently informed by this staff that they will be ready to proceed with the next phase of this project by the first of September 1955.

However, in order that we might continue to maintain the interest and possible participation of those who have requested our help in the area of segregated transportation, we have sent to them the enclosed letter. I am sending you a copy for your information.

Thank you very much for your continued interest, and I expect to see you in September at which time, a meeting will be called.

Cordially yours,

Clarence D. Coleman
m. m.

Clarence D. Coleman, Chairman
TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE, NAACP

CDC:mgm

Enc.

J. H. CALHOUN, ACTING PRESIDENT

V. W. HODGES, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
PRESIDENT

ROY WILKINS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

THURGOOD MARSHALL
SPECIAL COUNSEL

September 8, 1955

SEP 9 1955

Dear Co-worker:

I am happy to inform you that the Special Research Staff, appointed to gather information regarding segregated transportation, has completed its work. They are now ready to report to the Transportation and Legal Redress Committees.

In order that we may proceed immediately with the next steps, we are calling a joint meeting of the two committees Monday, September 12, at 3:00 p.m. in the office of the NAACP, 204 Auburn Avenue, Northeast.

We have been anxiously awaiting the signal to move ahead. Please be present at this next meeting to help us plan for the important next steps. The results of this next meeting will no doubt be momentus, and I am sure you will want to be a part of this.

Cordially yours,

C. D. Coleman

C. D. Coleman, Chairman m.m.
TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

J. H. Calhoun

J. H. Calhoun, Chairman m.m.
LEGAL REDRESS COMMITTEE

CDC:mgm

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . . EAB . . . . . .

October 19, 1955

Dr. Mitchell:

Just a reminder of the meeting tomorrow night.

Morris Brown College

Atlanta, Georgia
October 12, 1955

~~Office of Director of Alumni Relations~~

OCT 14 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Mitchell:

After a summer recess, I hope the program committee of the Atlanta Branch NAACP is prepared to resume the duties of planning programs for monthly meetings.

Each month gives evidence of growth in interest and appreciation for the work of the association. The opportunity has been accorded us to keep alive the flame of interest. Accordingly, you are requested to assemble on Thursday, October 20, 7:30 pm., in the Lounge of Fountain Hall, on the Morris Brown Campus. The meeting will not continue longer than one hour after the group assembles.

Kindly come prepared to present and/or discuss problems pertinent to the program of the Association.

Very sincerely,

Edw C Mitchell

Edw C. Mitchell
Chairman Program Committee

ECM/mab

OCT 20 1955

ATLANTA BRANCH

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

(N. A. A. C. P.)
204 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
Murray 8-6064

October 19, 1955

avid "Juice"
10/20/55

Dear Friend:

The Nominating Committee of the Atlanta Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are currently seeking the names and approval of citizens of our rank who can qualify for Branch officers and members of our Executive Committee.

At our initial meeting last Tuesday evening, October 19, our committee reviewed your services to the Branch during the past year and voted unanimously to ask your permission to allow us to recommend you again to the membership for election of this post.

Very naturally, of course, you understand that the mere fact of our nominating you will not necessarily mean that you will be elected, but we trust that the membership will exercise the good judgment of confirming our recommendation.

Please let us have your reply before Monday, October 24, since at that time we shall have to fill whatever vacancies existing.

Yours very truly,

V. W. Hodges (m. w.)

V. W. Hodges, Chairman
NOMINATING COMMITTEE, NAACP

/MGM

NOV 18 1955

GEORGIA STATE CONFERENCE OF NAACP BRANCHES

330 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.
November 15, 1955

MY DEAR FELLOW-CITIZEN:

On next Sunday, November 20 at 4:00 P. M., the NAACP will present a "FREEDOM SING," featuring ten gospel and college singing groups, in Big Bethel AME Church for the benefit of the C. L. Harper Memorial Defense and Educational Fund. Mr. Wm. A. Fowlkes will tell about conditions in Mississippi where he visited last week.

There will be no admission charge, but voluntary contributions will be taken for a FUND to secure and defend rights of our people in Georgia. We have never needed your support more than now, when the reactionary forces in the state are trying, by every possible means, to deny us our FREEDOM.

If you find that you cannot attend the "FREEDOM SING," kindly send your contribution to the NAACP Office, 204½ Auburn Ave., N. E., call Walnut 1358, Murray 8-6063 or Murray 8-6064. We will then send for it.

I can think of no better way in which we might memorialize the great and effective fight for FREEDOM, led by the late Prof. C. L. Harper, than by establishing this FUND as a tribute to his efforts in our behalf. May we depend upon you?

Sincerely yours,

John Wesley Dobbs

JOHN WESLEY DOBBS
Chairman, Finance Committee
Georgia State Conference of NAACP Branches

Dec 11, 1955

Dear Member:

The annual election meeting of the Atlanta Branch NAACP will be held Tuesday, December 14, at 8:00 p.m. in the Big Bethel A M E Church.

In as much as you have been nominated as a member of the Executive Committee for 1955, we are expecting you to be present.

Yours very truly,
C. L. Harper m.m.
C. L. Harper, President
ATLANTA BRANCH N A A C P

J. H. CALHOUN, ACTING PRESIDENT

V. W. HODGES, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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PRESIDENT

ROY WILKINS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

THURGOOD MARSHALL
SPECIAL COUNSEL

January 5, 1956

RECEIVED JAN 7 1956

Called NAACP 1/8/56 - 8 SM
can not attend meeting - town mef

Dear Co-worker:

Congratulations upon your election to membership on the Executive Committee. This is the policy making arm of our Branch, and the confidence of our membership in electing you imposes a heavy responsibility upon you.

He will be out of town

We shall hold our initial monthly meeting for the new year next Tuesday evening, January 10, at seven o'clock at the Friendship Baptist Church, 437 Mitchell Street, Southwest, Dr. Samuel W. Williams, pastor. At this time, President Calhoun will make nominations for the various committees, and all other details of organizations will be perfected.

The pressure upon us in our work both on the committee as well as personal requires that each member be present promptly at each meeting. Late comers retard our progress and confuse our efforts. Please be on time!

Yours very truly,

J. H. Calhoun

J. H. Calhoun, President

(Mrs.) E. G. Cooper

(Mrs.) E. G. Cooper, Secretary
ATLANTA BRANCH, N A A C P

JHC:mgm

NAACP -
AH

Morris Brown College

Atlanta, Georgia

January 16, 1956

~~Office of Director of Alumni Relations~~

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Mitchell:

This note comes to invite your continued service as a member of the Program Committee of the NAACP.

With the beginning of the new year it is hoped that each of us who have been associated with the Program Committee, may, with renewed strength, courage, and vision be willing to organize a defense against tyranny, hatred, injustice, and a denial of human rights. If you can join with us again this year, please sign the enclosed card and drop it into the mail today.

Very sincerely yours,

Edw. Mitchell

Edw. C. Mitchell
Chairman Program Committee

Sand - would.

J. H. CALHOUN, ACTING PRESIDENT

V. W. HODGES, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

THURGOOD MARSHALL
SPECIAL COUNSEL

January 17, 1956

Called 1/18/56
Committee attended — will be not of town

Dear Co-worker:

As you know, we agreed at our last meeting to recruit additional volunteers to work with us in the furtherance of our objectives in connection with our Transportation Committee.

We also agreed that the Committee should be called when, in the opinion of the Chairman, each member had had time to complete his recruitment.

Several days have passed since that meeting, and I am sure that everyone has exhausted all of his resources in this matter. In order that we can get reports from each member and plan our next steps, I am calling a meeting of our Transportation Committee, Friday, January 20, 1956, in the NAACP Office, 204 Auburn Avenue, Northeast, at 3:30 p.m.

Many things have happened in the field of public transportation in the recent weeks. Particularly, the Interstate Chamber of Commerce ruling regarding racial segregation on trains and buses. In addition to dealing with matters relating to our past work, we also would like to consider some progress in relation to this recent ruling.

Please come and be prepared to report on your recruited prospects, and help us to develop plans regarding the other phases of our committee assignments.

Yours very truly,

C. D. Coleman

C. D. Coleman, Chairman
TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE, NAACP

CDC:mam

Called 1/18/56 - Cannot attend - PTA Dinner engagement

Dear Member:

There will be a special meeting of the Education Committee, Atlanta Branch, NAACP to consider special cases and the 1956 membership campaign, on Thursday, January 19, 1956 at 6:00 PM in the GAEA Building, 201 Ashby St., NW.

It is hoped that you can arrange to be present.

Very truly yours,
Rev. Samuel W. Williams, Chrmn.
Dr. C. Clayton Powell, Campaign
Convenor, Education Committee,
Atlanta Branch, NAACP

February 6, 1956

Atlanta Branch
NAACP
204½ Auburn Avenue, S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Into my office this afternoon came an elderly lady, who had received a postal from you asking her to help in the campaign. She has supported your cause with great vigor among her neighbors, but she says she doesn't think she would get very far in a house-to-house solicitation. But she asked me to turn over to you her contribution of five dollars.

Best acknowledge receipt direct to her:

Miss Mae Neptune
141 Jefferson Place
Decatur, Georgia.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

RECEIVED FEB 15 1956

Atlanta Branch

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
(N. A. A. C. P.)

204 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
MUrray 8-6064

February 14, 1956

Dear Co-Worker:

The Transportation Committee of the N. A. A. C. P. is having its next meeting, Friday, February 17, 1956, at 3:30 P.M., at the G. T. E. A. Building at 201 Ashby Street, N. W.

You may recall, that, we agreed at our last meeting that at this meeting we would invite all of the persons that each of us had recruited to work with us in our efforts.

Please come and please bring with you every-one that you have talked to and who is interested. Since we don't have their names and addresses, we must rely upon you to let them know.

If we have enough volunteers, we can plan our next step.

Cordially yours,

Clarence D. Coleman

Clarence D. Coleman, Chairman
TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE, NAACP

CDC:mgm

Call her
Tony
will be
out of
town

Can not come.

A.L. 7831

March 5, 1956

Dear Sir:

The Program Committee of the NAACP is requested to meet on Thursday, March 8, at 7:30 p. m. at the usual place of meeting, Room 101 of Fountain Hall on the Morris Brown Campus.

Please be present.

E. C. Mitchell, Chairman
Morris Brown College

RECEIVED MAR 8 1956

J. H. CALHOUN, PRESIDENT

V. W. HODGES, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

ATLANTA BRANCH

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

(N.A.A.C.P.)

DR. C. CLAYTON POWELL
1ST VICE PRESIDENT
CHRMN. LEGAL REDRESS

REV. W. M. JACKSON
2ND VICE PRESIDENT

MRS. EUNICE COOPER
SECRETARY
CHRMN. ENTERTAINMENTS

MISS CHARLIE MAE SMITH
ASST. SECRETARY

L. D. MILTON
TREASURER
CHRMN. FINANCE

D. L. BOGER
YOUTH ADVISOR

204 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
MURRAY 8-6064

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
20 W. 40TH ST., NEW YORK

NATIONAL OFFICERS:

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
PRESIDENT

ROY WILKINS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

THURGOOD MARSHALL
SPECIAL COUNSEL

March 7, 1956

Dear Member:

We are nearing the end of our Membership Campaign, which will close definitely, Sunday, March 11 at 4:30 PM in a mass meeting at Big Bethel AME Church, with Rev. M. L. King as speaker. Some Executive Committee members have worked hard, and that we do appreciate. All may now contribute by offering the use of a car or serving as a worker in the Victory Freedom March, Saturday, March 10 between the hours of 6:00 and 11:00 PM. Regardless of your previous participation, or lack of it, please call the office, Murray 8-6064 if you can furnish a car or help collect.

We are now ready to proceed with the year's program and expect each standing and special committee to be organized by the time of the next committee meeting, Tuesday, March 12, at 7:00 PM in Union Baptist Church, 1765 Mozeley Drive, SW.

If you have not attended a meeting of the Executive Committee this year, have not worked in the membership campaign, or if, as chairman of a committee, you have not organized it, please determine whether or not you will be able to serve in the capacity for which you have been selected. We must have active committees and effective leadership in these crucial times.

Therefore, should either of these conditions apply to you, kindly advise us of your intentions by Saturday, March 10, 1956. Otherwise, we will assume that you cannot serve with us this year and will recommend Tuesday that your position be re-assigned.

In the meantime, there is enclosed herewith a copy of the proposed resolution on policy which was prepared by a special committee authorized by the Executive Committee at its last Meeting. It will be submitted to the group for consideration on Tuesday, March 11. Kindly let us hear from as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

J. H. Calhoun

J. H. CALHOUN, President

V. W. Hodges

V. W. HODGES, Chairman, Executive Committee
ATLANTA BRANCH, NAACP.

Atlanta, Ga., March 15, 1956

RESOLUTION ON POLICY - ATLANTA BRANCH, NAACP

Whereas, mounting tensions, intimidations, evidences of discrimination, violence and death have been occasioned in areas adjacent to, and at times, within our community, by persons who oppose the orderly processes of law as enunciated by the courts,

And whereas, we as members of the executive committee of the Atlanta Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, are responsible for policies promulgated in this area on behalf of the Association, we deem it necessary and advisable to set forth the following resolutions:

1. That we re-affirm and support the policies of the National Conventions of the organization, which include in part:

   a. Opposition to all forms of segregation and discrimination.

   b. Continued denunciation and eradication of all subversive activity, including Communism as well as Facism, both of which are enemies of the Democracy we love and cherish.

   c. Protection of minority rights through procedures of petition, negotiation, appeal and court action, without compromise of principle, when called upon by victims of oppression.

   d. Continued promotion of equality and justice under the law.

2. That we continue to refrain from any actions or expressions which are not essential to the accomplishment of our common objectives in the execution of the above policies, in our branch influences, public statements, committee activities or relations with other individuals or groups. That we adhere to well considered plans and not be drawn into side issues, but prosecute each case to a final, uncompromising conclusion.

3. That the interests of those we serve in individual and class actions, be protected to the full extent of our several and collective abilities, to the end that the leadership and resources which we represent, may be pledged to safeguard those interests, as well as the welfare of those who might become involved as a result of our activities.

4. That we continue to plan with wisdom and promote with vigor such programs and policies as may best achieve our ends, proceeding with prayer, patience and humility, but without prejudice or compromise, invoking the divine guidance of a compassionate Providence in the maintenance of good will as we seek full rights of citizenship.

5. And finally, that we advocate the withdrawal, without explanation or prejudice, of any person or associate who finds it inexpedient or inadvisable to conform with these pronouncements.

Adopted, this 15th day of March, 1956.

ATLANTA BRANCH, NAACP

J. H. CALHOUN, President
(Mrs.) EUNICE COOPER, Secretary
V. W. HODGES, Chairman, Executive Committee

J. H. CALHOUN, PRESIDENT

V. W. HODGES, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

ATLANTA BRANCH

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

(N.A.A.C.P.)

DR. C. CLAYTON POWELL
1ST VICE PRESIDENT
CHRMN. LEGAL REDRESS

REV. W. M. JACKSON
2ND VICE PRESIDENT

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MISS CHARLIE MAE SMITH
ASST. SECRETARY

L. D. MILTON
TREASURER
CHRMN. FINANCE

D. L. BOGER
YOUTH ADVISOR

204 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
MUrray 8-6064

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
20 W. 40TH ST., NEW YORK

NATIONAL OFFICERS:

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
PRESIDENT

ROY WILKINS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

THURGOOD MARSHALL
SPECIAL COUNSEL

Called NAACP 4/5/56 JSM cannot attend - will be out of town.

April 4, 1956

RECEIVED APR 5 1956

Dear Member:

You are especially urged to attend the regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Atlanta Branch, NAACP Tuesday, April 10, 1956, in the Phyllis Wheatley Branch, YWCA at 7:30 P.M.

Because of its special nature, this will be a dinner meeting, and we are confident that you will be justified in paying $1.25 for the meal. Outstanding leaders of the Atlanta Community will be invited guests.

Duties of officers and committies will be discussed, and the cases of six applicants to the Georgia State College of Business Administration will be considered. Each committee chairman is expected to submit a written report on activities and/or plans for his committee covering the remainder of the year.

It is imperative that each member of the Branch Executive Committee be present. The monthly Branch meeting will be held Monday, April 16, at 8:00 P.M. in Mt. Moriah Baptist Church.

Very truly yours,

J. H. Calhoun

J. H. Calhoun, President

(Mrs.) Eunice Cooper, Secretary

V. W. Hodges, Chrmn. Executive Committee
ATLANTA BRANCH, N. A. A. C. P.

RSVP

RECEIVED APR 18 1956

Atlanta Branch

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
(N. A. A. C. P.)

204 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
Murray 8-6064

April 17, 1956

Dear Co-Worker:

In order that we might evaluate our past performance in the pursuance of our objectives and in order to plan our next course of action, we have planned a meeting of our transportation committee.

It is scheduled for Friday, April 20, 1956, at 3:30 p.m., at the Butler Street Y M C A, 22 Butler Street, N. E., Room 7.

At this meeting, we plan to consider the reorganization of the Committee, revamping of old plans, establish new areas of concentration and develop new methods of procedure.

Please let us know if you cannot be present. Call Miss McDaniel at Murray 8-6064.

Called 4/19 Exec. Com. mtg cannot attend

Cordially yours,

C. D. Coleman

C. D. Coleman, Acting Chairman
TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE, NAACP

CDC:mgm

W. H.

SPECIAL MEETING

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, NAACP

ON - - - - - - - - - - - Tuesday, May 8, 1956

AT - - - - - - - - - - - 7:30 P.M.

AT - - - - - - - - - - - FRAZIER'S CAFE, 880 HUNTER ST., SW

PLEASE BE PRESENT AND ON TIME.

Called 5/7/56

Will attend
transp. coming
5/7/56

May 4, 1956

Yours very truly,
V. W. Hodges
V. W. Hodges, Chairman
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, NAACP

RECEIVED MAY 7 1956

Atlanta Branch

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
(N. A. A. C. P.)

204 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
Murray 8-6064
May 4, 1956

Dear Member:

The Transportation Committee will hold a special call meeting Monday, May 7, 1956, at 3:30 p.m. in the Butler Street YMCA, Room Seven.

All members are kindly urged to be present and on time.

Since the Supreme Court of the United States has made a ruling making invalid the laws and regulations of the several states, requiring segregated seatings on buses of transportation systems of the state, we should now prepare ourselves to pursue our objective to implement or make the ruling of the court effective here in the city of Atlanta.

We need your thinking and support in this undertaking.

Yours truly,

E. E. Moore

E. E. Moore, Jr., Acting Chairman
TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE, NAACP

EEM:mgm

RECEIVED JUL 6 1956

Dear Member:

The regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Atlanta Branch, NAACP will be held Tuesday, July 10, 1956, in the Banquet Room of the Butler Street YMCA, 22 Butler Street, N. E., at 7:00 P.M.

It is requested that each chairman bring a written report of the activities of his committee, and it is hoped that YOU will be present and on time.

Called 7/6/56

Yours very truly,
V. W. Hodges, Chairman
J. H. Calhoun, President
ATLANTA BRANCH, NAACP

Dear Member: MU 8-6064.

The regular monthly meeting of the Education Committee of the Atlanta Branch, NAACP will be held Monday, August 13, in the G T E A Bldg., 201 Ashby Street, N. W. at 7:00 P.M.

If you would like to remain a member of this committee, it is imperative that YOU be present and on time.

The meeting will last only one hour.

Called 8/8 (OK)

Yours very truly,
(Rev.) Samuel W. Williams, Chrmn.
EDUCATION COMMITTEE, N A A C P

August 7, 1956

Notify - Then I'm to be in Detroit.

Dear Member: MU 8-6064

There will be a very important meeting of the Transportation Committee of the Atlanta Branch, NAACP Thursday, August 9, 1956, in the Banquet Room of the Butler Street YMCA, 22 Butler Street, N. E. at 3:30 P.M.

At this meeting we plan to establish new areas of concentration and develop new methods of procedure, so, it is requested that YOU be present and on time.

Yours very truly,
E. E. Moore, Jr., Chrmn.
TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

August 7, 1956

Otherwise, unavoidably engaged - Sorry.

August 10, 1956

Mr. W. W. Hodges
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
204 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Hodges:

I am sorry I have to be in Detroit Tuesday, August 14th, when the meeting of the Executive Committee occurs.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

J. H. CALHOUN, PRESIDENT

V. W. HODGES, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

ATLANTA BRANCH

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

(N.A.A.C.P.)

DR. C. CLAYTON POWELL
1ST VICE PRESIDENT
CHRMN. LEGAL REDRESS

REV. W. M. JACKSON
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204 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
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NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
20 W. 40TH ST., NEW YORK

NATIONAL OFFICERS:

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
PRESIDENT

ROY WILKINS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

THURGOOD MARSHALL
SPECIAL COUNSEL

August 9, 1956

RECEIVED AUG 10 1956

Dear Co-worker:

The Executive Committee will hold its August meeting next Tuesday evening, August 14, at the Frazier Cafe Society in the form of a dinner meeting honoring Dr. John Morrow, who is resigning to accept a position in North Carolina.

We hope that you are making plans to be present at 7:00 PM when the meeting will open promptly.

Important reports on the school segregation case and the bus transit case will be made along with other committee reports.

Yours very truly,

V. W. Hodges

V. W. Hodges, Chairman
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, NAACP

VWH:mgm

EB Please write Mr. Hodges, over GSM's sig;

Dear Mr. Hodges,

I am sorry I have to be in Detroit Tuesday, Aug. 14, when the meeting of the Executive Committee occurs.

Sincerely,

ATLANTA BRANCH
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
(N.A.A.C.P.)

204 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
MUrray 8-6064

RECEIVED NOV 5 1956

Mail in message

November 3, 1956

MR 11/5/56

Dr. G. S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Member:

In accordance with the Constitution and By-Laws for NAACP Branches, we are in the process of selecting nominees for branch officers and members of the Executive Committee for the year 1957.

On the enclosed card, please indicate whether or not you would be willing to serve again in 1957 as you did in 1956 as an official of our branch. We are to make recommendations to the branch meeting Monday, November 19,1956 in West Mitchell C. M. E. Church at 8:00 P. M.

Therefore, please fill out and return the enclosed card to the Branch Office by noon Thursday, November 8, 1956. Should we not hear from you we will assume that you are not interested in serving.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Edward Weaver, Chairman
Nominating Committee
Atlanta Branch, NAACP

November 20, 1957

Mrs. Ruby Hurley
Southeast Regional Director - NAACP
859 Hunter Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ruby:

Here's another testimonial to the sober, responsible press.

Morin was by our office, but nobody remembers this quote - certainly not in the form of brilliant repartee to your statement.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1 (Article from Asheville Citizen - 11/17/57)

Thunder Through Deep South

By Relman Morin

AP Staff Writer

ATLANTA

The echoes of Little Rock are still thundering through the Deep South today and authorities everywhere see three main effects on the anguished question of desegregating the schools.

They are:

1. A definite hardening of the determination of many Southerners to resist the Supreme Court order. People tell you they were prepared reluctantly to accept integration before but now are ready to battle to the bitter end to avoid it. Tempers are edgy.

A judge in one city said, "I'm really afraid people would be killed here if they try to push integration at this time."

2. As a result, there is widespread talk of a "cooling off" period. Southerners believe—perhaps wishfully—that Little Rock will cause proponents of integration to postpone new actions for court orders to enroll Negro children in all-white schools.

A reliable informant said, "The White House and the Washington echelon of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People are talking about it. This will probably be denied, but it's true."

• • •

3. Prior to Little Rock, most of the pronouncements from the South came from the extremists. The North—hearing little else—took this as representative of the whole Southern opinion, a solid, monolithic point of view.

Today, the other points of view are emerging. Men who were silent before on the moral and social aspects of the problem are finding the courage to speak out.

Along with this, there are reports of economic boycotts aimed at the Negro, new state laws to preserve segregation, and much discussion, pro and con, of the desirability of deserting the Democratic party and forming a new one.

With apparent confidence, Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southeastern regional director of the NAACP, says today, "Segregation is dead."

"Maybe so," say the officers of the Southern Regional Council, a research group working to improve race relations, "but it's going to take a long time to lie down."

So, in many ways, the shadow of Little Rock—especially the use of federal troops to enforce integration there—lies heavily over the Deep South. Southerners quietly tell you that this is all too reminiscent of the tragic days of the Reconstruction.

The picture varies from place to place.

Some of the collateral effects of Little Rock come out in these ways:

1. What is the future of the public school system?

Georgia's Gov. Marvin Griffin—who made a speech in Little Rock just before Gov. Orval Faubus put the National Guard around Central High School last September—told this reporter:

"The General Assembly is absolutely adamant that there will be no integration in Georgia. State law permits us to close the schools. They, the federal government know they can't make us levy a tax to operate a school. There's no necessity for sending troops to a school where the doors are closed."

Reports of economic boycotting of Negroes appear to be true, although hard to pin down.

Mrs. Hurley, regional NAACP official, said however, "The boycott is not indiscriminate. It is aimed at particular Negroes. Like NAACP members, for example, or those who, as they say, 'get out of line.'"

3. Finally, and perhaps most important, Little Rock has brought the great issue into the open and made Southerners examine it in the light of the possibility of federal troops coming to town to enforce integration.

File -

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1957

ANNUAL REPORT
SOUTHEAST REGION

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

The Fight For Freedom In The Beginning Of a New Era

859½ Hunter St. N. W. Room 107
Atlanta 14, Georgia

Ruby Hurley
Regional Secretary

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ANNUAL REPORT FROM THE
SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
1957

THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM IN THE BEGINNING OF A NEW ERA

INTRODUCTION

The Deep South States in the Southeast Region continued to harden their resistance to the Supreme Court decisions affecting segregation in public education during the year, 1957. The behavior of the protagonists for maintenance of the "Southern way of life" became more erractic causing eruptions of different levels of intensity with effects in varying degrees ranging from the crisis in Little Rock which caused reaction east of the Mississippi River in the South to the issuance of a declaration of beliefs on racial problems by groups of ministers in Atlanta and Columbus, Georgia after a paralysis of silence among white churchmen.

Cracks appeared in the wall of public school segregation in the Region's upper border states of North Carolina and Tennessee, while the Governor of the lower border state of Florida, obtained the spotlight of national attention through his pronouncements on the "moderation" platform.

The acts of vilence, economic reprisals and intimidation, of which Negroes have been the chief victims in the post 1954 period, coupled with the repressive legislative and court actions against the NAACP, resulted in a rise of fear and reticence which began to abate only after the passage of the Civil Rights bill and the President's intervention in the Little Rock crisis.

By the end of the year, it appeared that the successful launching of Sputnick I and Sputnick II by the Russians, the unsuccessful efforts to send the Vanguard into space by the United States, passage of the Civil Rights bill and the sending of Federal troops to Little Rock combined to renew the courage and undergird the efforts to Fight for Freedom.

MEMBERSHIPS AND FUND-RAISING

Investigations by legislative committees and/or passage of anti-NAACP legislation, which came early in the year, had adverse effect on membership campaign efforts in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and Tennessee. Mississippi branches continued under the hammer of fear generated by the White Citizens Councils and augmented by the activities of the State Sovereignty Commission.

Only, North Carolina, as a state, escaped this vise and suffered no appreciable loss in memberships. However, some branches in each of the states were successful in showing an increase over 1956 in spite of the difficulites. In this group were Pensacola and Tampa, Florida; DeKalb County, Georgia; Laurel, Mississippi; Savannah Grove, South Carolina; Knoxville and Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Charlotte and Greensboro, of the larger branches in North Carolina, almost tripled their memberships over the past year while many of the smaller branches held their own or showed substantial increases.

The Regional Office encouraged increased fund-raising efforts and the solicitation of anonymous or gift contributions to offset the membership loss. Each of the Field Secretaries stimulated Fall drives to bring in more memberships and funds before the end of the year.

Reports from over the Region show that the Life Membership campaign picked up support down to and including the smaller and rural branches. Fraternities, sororities, churches, clubs and organizations were encouraged to become Life Members. The Moles Inc., a women's social club in the Region presented a check in full payment for its life membership to the Regional Secretary.

EDUCATION

The desegregation process continued, however slowly, in the Southeast Region during the year.

A beginning was made in North Carolina and middle Tennessee while efforts to break through went on in Florida. Resistance, open defiance, and conniving to circumvent the Court's decision were in evidence throughout the area.

While Governor Collins of Florida was espousing the cause of moderation outside its borders, his state continued to resist all efforts to begin the desegregation process. The State Supreme Court previously held state school laws unconstitutional, but ruled immediate compliance was unnecessary in the Virgil Hawkins vs. Board of Control case and after a third appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States that body advised the appellant to seek remedy in the federal district court. Following this decision, Governor Collins is reported to have said "The Supreme Court has indicated a more conciliatory and understanding position, and for this I can say thank goodness".

The case of Gibson et al v. Board of Public Instruction of Dade County was remanded for trial by the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court on appeal from a dismissal by the district court. The school board voted to appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court if it loses in the lower courts.

The case of Ward v. Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia, filed in 1952, was dismissed on the grounds that the plaintiff did not pursue all of the administrative remedies after which the plaintiff, now a student in the Northwestern University Law School elected to discontinue efforts to enter the University of Georgia.

The case of Barbara Hunt et al v. Robert O. Arnold in which four Negroes are seeking admission to the Georgia State College of Business Administration still awaits hearing.

North Carolina began desegregation in public schools with the admission of a token number of Negro students in three communities. Greensboro accepted six; Winston Salem, one; and Charlotte, four, one of whom withdrew after she suffered harassment in the school.

The case of Covington v. Montgomery County, where a hearing before a three-judge court was denied, was set for a hearing on its merits before a federal judge.

Another suit was filed by Caswell County Negroes to attack the Pearsall Plan for pupil assignment.

Governor Timmerman of South Carolina signed into law a new statute which repealed a 1956 law prohibiting the employment by the state of NAACP members on the day before the appeal of 17 Negro teachers in Elloree challenging the 1956 law was filed before the Supreme Court.

A combination of factors prevented Nashville, Tennessee from being another Little Rock when the desegregation process began in the first grade of the public schools. Of the 126 Negroes eligible to enter formerly all-white schools, 19 sought admission, 8 withdrew leaving 11 enrolled in five schools.

When the federal district judge approved the plan to start desegregation in the first grade, the Nashville school board was ordered to present to the Court a plan to completely abolish segregation in the schools by December 31. Reports indicated that the board apparently succumbed to the pressure of the pro-segregation Parents' Preference Committee and the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government and agreed to submit the plan proposed by those groups calling for a school system with three types of schools - one for white children and one for Negro children whose parents prefer racially separate schools: A third type of school would be established for those children whose parents prefer a desegregated school.

Rumors of impending violence in Anderson County when the Clinton High School began its second year with Negro students in attendance were investigated by the Regional Secretary. Contact was made with community leaders in Clinton and Knoxville who moved quietly to offset any possible outbreak. Subsequently, a student strike encouraged by the segregationists and sympathetic to the Little Rock insurrectionists was abortive.

Toward the end of the year, the Tennessee State Board of Education, in effect, ended segregation in the six colleges it controls when it unanimously adopted a resolution authorizing "the admission of all qualified applicants who meet the entrance requirements of the respective colleges and universities, effective at the beginning of the fall term 1958".

COMMUNITY EDUCATION

By December, reaction to Little Rock and the missile race seemed to have set in and statements showing more sobriety of thought were issued in greater numbers than at any time previously in the past three years.

The Regional Secretary and the Field Secretaries in their respective states met with various leaders and workers in the field of human relations during the year and attended interracial meetings and conferences in an effort to stimulate greater activity toward creating a climate for the acceptance of the Supreme Court decision.

Branches were encouraged to utilize press and publicity media to tell the truth about the NAACP and counteract the false propaganda that was distributed by such groups as the Georgia Education Commission.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

In most of the Southeastern states' legislatures and general assemblies, the pro-segregation forces worked over-time in regular and extra sessions to avoid the possibility of change to the new order and to kill or thwart the efforts of the NAACP.

The Florida legislature adopted an interposition resolution over the protest of Governor Collins and continued the NAACP investigating committee for two years in the regular session. Labor, Jewish and human relations organizations joined with the NAACP and helped to defeat a package of anti-NAACP bills.

An extra session was called to consider revision of the Florida constitution, but it spent most of its time discussing segregation. The "last resort" bill which allowed communities to abolish public schools by referendum to circumvent the Supreme Court decision was passed at the regular session but was vetoed by Governor Collins. It was revived in the extra session; however, it failed to pass the House. Several other pro-segregation measures were considered but the only bill which passed both houses of the legislature was one calling for the "automatic closing and suspension of operation of any public school in this state upon the employ of federal troops in the vicinity of said school for certain purposes". Contrary to prior expectations, Governor Collins signed the bill into law.

The Florida legislature investigating committee held hearings in Tallahassee and in Miami. Atty. William F. Fordham, former president of the Florida State Conference, Atty. F. A. Rodriguez, Legal Committee Chairman and Field Secretary Robert W. Saunders were among the NAACP personages interrogated.

The Georgia General Assembly in 1957 added six new laws to the long list previously adopted to maintain segregation. These acts: permit the governor to abolish compulsory school attendance laws at his discretion; extend the police powers of the governor; protect teacher retirement benefits in event of transition from public integrated to private segregated schools; give more authority to the Georgia Education Commission which is already empowered to seek legal means of circumventing the Supreme Court decisions, provide for a campaign to disseminate information of a pro-segregation nature; and a resolution called for the impeachment of six of the United States Supreme Court Justices.

In conformity with the legislative provision the Georgia Education Commission caused to be circulated a brochure purported to show that the Highlander Folk School was a communist training school; a pamphlet with the caption, "Association with Communist Fronts" and the title, "Ten Directors of the NAACP"; and an American Legion publication which carried an article tying in the Southern Regional Council with communist-front groups.

The executive secretary of the Commission created a controversy of some proportions when his request for authorization to buy $3200 worth of detective equipment was publicized. T. V. Williams, Jr., son of the Revenue Commissioner, who is trying to extract taxes from the NAACP in a case still pending is reported to have had plans to purchase wire-tapping listening and recording devices and a long range camera. The purpose for which this equipment was desired is obvious.

The attorney general of Georgia drafted a proposed city ordinance requiring information on membership and finances from the NAACP and other organizations. Copies were sent out over the state with the suggestion that mayors have their cities adopt such ordinances following the Little Rock pattern.

The Mississippi State Legislature was called late in the year to consider the question of a convention to revise the 1890 Constitution, but the governor's proposal seemed destined for defeat as this is being written.

The employment of three Negroes, including Editor Percy Greene and Baptist head, Reverend H. H. Humes by the State Sovereignty Commission was exposed during the year. The Commission was established by the legislature in 1956 "to resist federal encroachment", or simply defy the Supreme Court ruling.

The South Carolina General Assembly, with numerous pro-segregation measures on the books, added a number of new laws in the 1957 session.

One measure gave the governor power to discontinue or take over any "transportation or other public facilities" and to secure compliance with his proclamations by "injunction, mandamus, or other appropriate legal action" in addition to his existing authority over the militia and law enforcement agencies. This act further provided: "The governor is hereby authorized and empowered to take such measures and to do all and every act and thing which he may deem necessary in order to prevent violence to the person or property of citizens of the State and to maintain peace, tranquility and good order in the State, and in any political subdivision thereof, and in any particular area of the State of South Carolina designated by him."

Other statutes enacted were: An act defining barratry and imposing strict penalites against persons or organizations which promote litigation with which they are not directly and properly concerned; the act requiring applicants for public employment to apply in writing for such jobs, and to show on their application forms the names of organizations and associations to which they belong as a replacement for the repealed act mentioned previously; and an act permitting the private placement of state institution bonds if other requirements of law are met. This latter act is expected to simplify the placement of bonds if questions arise as to the effect of racial integration upon the continued operation of state institutions of higher learning.

Eight South Carolina communities enacted local ordinances to require organizers and membership solicitors to obtain permits before engaging in such solicitation. Although these local laws are supposed to be general in their application, there is no doubt that the NAACP is their target. In some areas labor unions will be victims, also. The decision in a case stemming from charges against a labor organizer in Florence, South Carolina declareed these acts unconstitutional.

Tennessee's Governor Clement submitted five proposals as his school program which were adopted with three other measures by the 1957 General Assembly. They were: An act authorizing local school boards to maintain separate schools for white and Negro pupils whose parents or guardians "voluntarily elect" that they attend school with children of their own race; an act authorizing local school boards to assign pupils to particular schools on the basis of various sociological and psychological factors, but not on the basis of race; an act authorizing two or more school boards to assign pupils to particular schools on the basis of various sociological and psychological factors, but not on the basis of race; an act authorizing two or more school boards to jointly operate school or schools; an act to amend present statutes regulating transportation of pupils to eliminate reference to race; an act to amend present statutes regulating transfer of students between school districts; an act permitting school boards to segregate students by sex; an act to regulate barratry and "stirring up" law suits; and, the "Tennessee Manifesto" asserting principles of States' rights and denouning the segregation decisions.

Although the NAACP is inoperative in Alabama, it should be noted that the 1957 legislature there adopted measures to strengthen the Pupil Assignment and "Freedom of Choice" laws and to guarantee teacher benefits under the proposed private school plans.

So much segregation legislation has been put on the books of states in the Region that it would seem the legislators, themselves would not know what is law. At the last count, Alabama had passed twelve segregation laws since 1952; Florida, six; Georgia, fourteen; Mississippi, ten; North Carolina, seven; South Carolina, eleven and Tennessee, seven.

While North Carolina is noted as having seven segregation laws on its books, it should be pointed out here that these measures were adopted prior to 1957 in which year additional pro-segregation and anti-NAACP legislation was proposed, but not adopted. Recognition should be given to the North Carolina State Conference and branch leadership who worked assiduously for and were successful in the defeat of those proposals.

VOTER-REGISTRATION

The acts of the several legislatures and assemblies and the behavior of elected officials and politicians in the face of the new laws made it mandatory that Voter-Registration be made the "Number One Project" in the program for the Southeast Region.

Accordingly, the Regional Office prepared charts to show the following information for each of the states: Composition of congressional districts with member counties and their county seats, the total population of voting age, the number of whites and the number of Negroes of voting age, the number of Negroes registered and the percentage of Negroes registered.

The Field Secretaries in Florida and Mississippi increased their efforts to set up voter-registration organizations by congressional districts following the pattern already operative in North Carolina.

In the states where there are no field secretaries, the State Conferences were encouraged to establish the necessary machinery in cooperation with other organizations to increase the number of qualified electors.

Passage of the Civil Rights bill by the Congress provided a ray of light for those who live in areas where the Negro has been consistently denied the right to register and vote.

NAACP leaders from states in the Region joined with representatives from other parts of the South in a conference called by the Executive Secretary on Voter-Registration and the Civil Rights bill.

After the Civil Rights bill was passed by the Congress, White Citizens Council leaders from over the South met to discuss strategy for evading the law and making it more difficult for Negroes to register and vote.

The Georgia election revision committee proposed a constitutional amendment to disqualify persons from voting upon conviction of a felony and many lesser crimes including: Adultery, bigamy, abandoning a minor child, manufacturing, possessing, selling or transporting non-tax liquor, fornication, false swearing, and failure to register for military service. The proposal would also bar the right to vote to persons who give birth to illegitimate children, those who are parties to a common-law marriage, or who have received dishonorable discharges from military service.

The new voter-qualification test approved by the committee would include thirty more difficult questions on local, state and federal government and a potential voter would have to get twenty answers right to pass instead of ten of the thirty as now required. The questions proposed will defy correct answers by many college graduates with Ph.D. degrees.

South Carolina introduced a ten-year registration plan which is bringing complaints from white people because of its time-consuming factor. The Palmetto Voters group, of which the NAACP is a part, reports that larger numbers of Negroes have begun to qualify under the new plan.

Although no new laws were adopted, Mississippi can be expected to continue making registration and voting difficult for Negroes.

POLITICS AND RACE

The NAACP and "Negro bloc voting" were injected in the Atlanta, Georgia mayoralty election by an independent candidate who charged the incumbent, who was the primary designee, with being a "tool of the NAACP" and elected by Negroes. The city's voters rejected the race-baiter and reelected the mayor.

Leaflets carrying the name of the NAACP for endorsement were circulated in Georgia's 7th District during the campaign for a successor to the late Representative Lanham. The Regional Office issued a statement refuting the claim that the NAACP was endorsing any candidate and stating that there was no branch of the Association active in that section of the state.

John Wrighten, a Negro attorney, entered the race for the South Carolina Legislature from Charleston. His campaign resulted in Negroes voting in large enough numbers for him to carry three wards, although he lost his bid for election.

EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING

Activities in the areas of employment and housing on the part of branches in the Region will be contained in the reports from those departments. However we note here that the Tampa, Florida Branch was concerned with housing and the Atlanta Branch worked with the Labor Secretary on employment and union practices at the Lockheed plant in nearby Marietta.

THE YOUTH PROGRAM

Additional emphasis was placed on the organization of and programs for youth councils and college chapters during the year.

Youth sessions were held in connection with each of the state conferences' annual meetings. A State Youth Conference was organized in Mississippi for the first time and the Florida Youth Conference was strengthened.

Reports from branches over the Region indicate a revival of interest in the youth program and the activation of more councils may be expected next year.

CHURCH WORK

The organization of state church committees was completed in four of the six states. Ministers met in special sessions with the Church Secretary at the annual meetings of the Florida, Georgia and North Carolina State Conferences, while South Carolina made plans to have a state-wide meeting of ministers early in the year.

The Regional Office continued to encourage branches to organize church committees on the local level in order to strengthen the state and regional efforts.

On the state level, subcommittees were set up to project the program as defined by the Church Secretary.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

The Regional Secretary traveled 27,244 miles and filled 107 speaking engagements in 49 communities of 11 states and the District of Columbia during the year in addition to participating in 11 other agency or organization meetings. Included were meetings of branches and their committees, state conferences, college assemblies, church women's groups, churches, social clubs, sororities and professional groups.

A number of recordings were made for and interviews given for radio broadcasts.

Among the visitors to the Regional Office seeking information concerning the Association were reporters and special writers for the ASSOCIATED PRESS, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, BUSINESS WEEK, NEWSWEEK, MCCALLS, THE SATURDAY EVENING POST and a number of other papers and periodicals. Correspondents and visitors from foreign countries included a member of the British Parliament, a writer from South Africa and reporters from Holland and Denmark.

LOOK Magazine featured a story on the NAACP work in the Region which resulted in a number of letters indicating support and some financial contributions.

Branches in the Region were urged to use the publicity media as far as possible in their communities including public service time on the radio and particularly the "Letters to the Editors" columns of the newspapers.

NAACP literature was distributed in large quantities through the members of the Southern Inter-Agency group, the women of the Fellowship of the Concerned, to individuals whose names are on our mailing lists and to other persons who requested information.

When appearances were made before white groups, it became clear that more lines of open communication would help clarify questions in the minds of persons "on the fence", allay their fears and apprehensions thus increasing the number of potential supporters. We continued our work toward this end.

The problems of slanted stories in the daily press, over-emphasis on Negroes and crimes, racial animosities in other parts of the country and the pro-segregation side of the picture claimed our attention. We were able to influence the Southern Inter-Agency group of the Consultative Conference on Desegregation to begin a fact-finding project in this area of interest with the view of having the findings published in pamphlet form or disseminated in some other way. Such a publication would crystallize the picture of the biased press and stimulate some counteraction.

REGIONAL, STATE AND OTHER CONFERENCES

The 5th Annual Regional Conference was held in Atlanta, Georgia early in the year. The Regional Advisory Board, the Regional Church Work Committee and branch presidents met in separate sessions prior to the formal opening of the Conference. Legal and other Defensive and Offensive Tactics; Developing Technical and Industrial Skills; Organizing and Developing a Program with Young People; Laws and Law-Makers; and Responsibilities of the People under Government of the People, by the People and for the People were subjects for discussion by the several participating panels.

Awards and certificates of merit were presented to outstanding workers at the Freedom Dinner to which Clarence Mitchell spoke and a full audience heard Jackie Robinson at the closing mass meeting.

All staff members in the Region were in attendance at the Associations Annual Convention in Detroit. Approximately 100 persons, of whom 78 were voting delegates, represented branches and youth councils in the Region. The workshops, caucuses and state leadership meetings were informative and stimulating for the participants from the Southeast.

Each of the State Conferences held annual meetings during the fall of the year. Almost three hundred delegates were in attendance at the North Carolina Conference where the Executive Secretary delivered the keynote address and the Special Counsel spoke to the closing meeting.

Although the attendance was not so great at the other state conferences, the interest and enthusiasm of those present was high and an aura of determination to win the Fight for Freedom prevailed.

An undetermined number of delegates from the Southeast Region attended the Prayer Pilgrimage in Washington, D.C. The Atlanta, Georgia, Charleston, South Carolina and Nashville, Tennessee branches were among those that chartered buses or otherwise transported large contingents.

The Regional Secretary attended the Conference on Christian Faith and Human Rights at Scarritt College and Vanderbilt University in Nashville where more than three hundred southern churchmen met for three days. Seminars were concerned with non-violent approaches to Racial Tensions; Opening of Churches to All; The Church and the Public School Issue; and the Church and Community Relations. The conference closed with a Communion service with Negro and white ministers giving the Holy Sacrament to Negroes and whites kneeling side by side.

A Leaders' Conference on Women in Politics conducted by the National Council of Negro Women and the Consultative Conference on Desegregation, both held in Washington, D.C., and the Regional Conference of the Fellowship of the Concerned were attended by the Regional Secretary, also.

LOSSES FROM THE RANKS

Mississippi and the NAACP sustained great loss when several leaders passed from the scene.

Mrs. Ruby Johnson, who was secretary of the Jackson Branch died suddenly while she was packing to attend the Annual Convention in Detroit.

A few days later Rev. W. A. Bender dropped dead. Founder of the State Conference and its president for a number of years, Reverend Bender traveled over the State carrying the message of freedom, soliciting memberships, and organizing branches in the days when many people considered Mississippi a "lost cause".

The president of the Meridian Branch, Mr. J. C. Crowell; Mr. B. G. Olive, president of the Lexington Branch and Reverend E. M. Barnes, a stalwart member of the Laurel Branch passed away also during the year.

CONCLUSION

The die-hard segregationists' activities did not abate in 1957. They were busy in the state legislative bodies and they were influential in the state courts. They spread their propoganda for the maintenance of white supremacy over the South and over the country at the expense of the taxpayers.

The Georgia Education Commission was given $327,000 from public funds some of which was used to disseminate their materials in Cincinnati, Ohio and had the effect of changing the proportional representation system of voting. As a result Atty. Theodore Berry was defeated in his campaign for reelection to the city council.

Reproduction of scurrilous leaflets were found in the making at a federal installation in South Carolina.

Only intensive pressure forced the legislative committee to make a pretense of investigating the Citizens Council; Ku Klux Klan and other hate groups in Florida. John Kasper was discredited, but little or nothing

was said about or done to the home-grown hate-mongers who picketed, threatened and harassed a Negro home-owner in Miami. The Miami Branch answered Frank Legree's call for aid. The cross-burners were caught in the act and arrested, but threats and intimidations did not stop.

Equal justice under the law remains a myth in Mississippi. White men who were the admitted rapists of colored girls gained their freedom in at least two cases.

Chattanooga, Knoxville and Nashville were scenes of cross-burnings and bombings in Tennessee.

Laws that will not stand; injustices that are not new, threats, intimidation, pressure and violence may seem to deter, but they cannot stop the Fight for Freedom.

Branches in the Southeast Region may be low in membership on the books, but they cannot be counted out.

The Supreme Court's decision stands. The Congress passed a Civil Rights bill. The Executive Branch of the Federal Government moved. At last, Negroes in this area can feel that there is some measure of support coming from Washington. With the old year behind us, we look to the new year in which we shall move forward to increase the number of Negroes qualified to vote, increase our financial contributions and do all else possible to hasten the day of victory.

Respectfully submitted,

Ruby Hurley
Regional Secretary

RH/bh

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

Please direct reply to:
859½ Hunter Street N. W.
Room 107
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Telephone: Murray 8-8869

July 18, 1958

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Attention: Mr. Harold Fleming

Dear Mr. Fleming:

For your information enclosed is a general statement on the Lithonia rape case.

It can be released to the press if necessary.

Very truly yours,

Amos O. Holmes

Amos O. Holmes (W)
Georgia Field Secretary

AOH/mw
Enclosure

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COPY

INFORMATION ON THE LITHONIA, GEORGIA RAPE CASE

July 17, 1958

According to Mrs. Maggie Woods, 6800 Magnolia Street, Lithonia, Georgia, no telephone and no relation to the child, the following is an account of the rape of little Katie Bell Aycock, age 7½ by Almond Leon Johnson, a white man reported to be about 42 years old.

Mrs. Maggie Woods was not an eye witness but related that she had heard about the rape of Katie Bell that evening of July 15 after 6 P. M. Mrs. Woods has a daughter, Drucilla Woods, age 10, who was accosted by Almond Leon Johnson on July 13, inviting her to come into his trailer, stationed by a road leading to the Vaughn's store in Lithonia, Georgia. Drucilla refused, told her sister LaVerne about it on Sunday and LaVerne told Mrs. Woods after the rape of Katie Bell Aycock.

Mrs. Woods is also familiar with the arrest of Almond Johnson and the hospitalization of Katie Bell Aycock.

Miss Barbara Woods, 6800 Magnolia Street, Lithonia, Georgia, daughter of Mrs. Maggie C. Woods, no relation to Katie Bell Aycock, can be reached by telephone, Lithonia 4802. She supplied the additional information in the following account.

Miss Barbara Woods took Katie Bell Aycock aside and questioned her about why she was bleeding and was told that the white man in the trailer had asked her to come in to see the trailer as Katie Bell was on her way to the store. Katie Bell went in and reported that the man attacked her.

Miss Woods called the police and Almond Leon Johnson (name acquired from police department by Miss Woods) was arrested, and according to what an officer said, Johnson is charged with rape.

Katie Bell Aycock was carried to Dr. Alfred Hart who suggested that she be taken to Grady Hospital in Atlanta. Katie Bell was taken to Grady Hospital and was admitted to the emergency clinic, and operated on by 5:30 A. M. Wednesday July 16. The medical report will be acquired.

Mrs. Alma Reynolds, who lives in the vicinity of the trailer, saw Katie Bell going down the street on the evening of the attack but did not see anything else about the attack.

Mrs. Fannie Henderson, 58 Magnolia Street, Lithonia, Georgia, no telephone, is the aunt of Katie Bell Aycock. The following information was provided by her.

Mrs. Fannie Henderson states that she reared Katie Bell's mother, Leola Aycock, Katie Bell and her mother live with Mrs. Henderson.

Mrs. Henderson sent Katie Bell to the store sometime shortly after 5:30 P. M., July 15. On Katie Bell's return from the store, she saw that Katie Bell was bleeding and Miss Barbara Woods took up the questioning as given in her statement.

Mrs. Henderson stayed with Katie Bell most of the time at the Grady Hospital. On July 16 Katie Bell told Mrs. Henderson that that white man drew a knife on her while she was in the trailer and was going to cut her head off.

Amos O. Holmes
Georgia Field Secretary

AOH/mw

COPY

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **MILDRED FLOWERS**

7/17/58

A Mr. Holmes with
Naacp called
about a report of
the Lithonia Lake
case. Is mailing
a copy to you &
will call you
upon his return from
New York. Should
you want further
information, call
Mrs. Hurley's office.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

Please direct reply to:
859½ Hunter Street N. W.
Room 107
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Telephone: Murray 8-8869

July 25, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Via:

In the absence of Mrs. Hurley who is out of the city, I am acknowledging receipt of the book "ACCENT ON THE SOUTH". It is being held for her attention upon her return to the office.

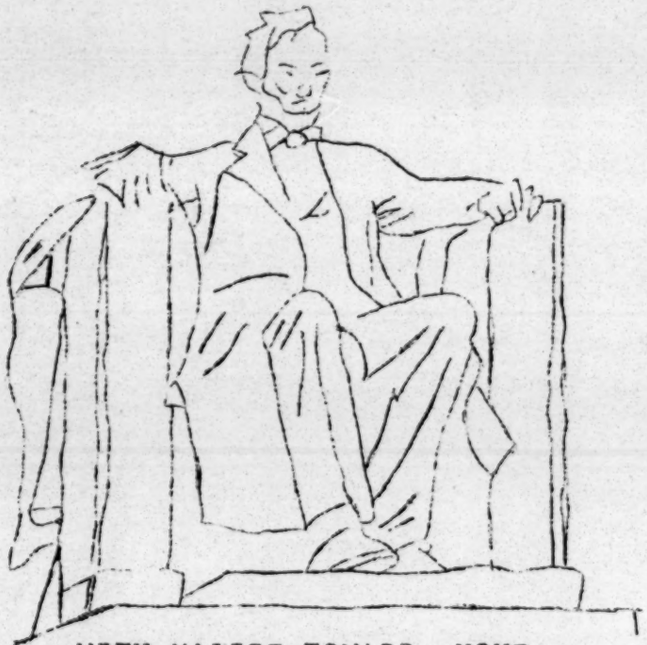
Sincerely,

Barbara Hawkins

Barbara Hawkins
Secretary to Mrs. Hurley

/h

ANNUAL REPORT



WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE;
WITH CHARITY FOR ALL; WITH FIRMNESS
IN THE RIGHT, AS GOD GIVES US TO
SEE THE RIGHT, LET US STRIVE ON
TO FINISH THE WORK WE ARE IN....
- ABRAHAM LINCOLN

SOUTHEAST REGION

1958

memo from **ruby hurley**

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Introduction	2
Our Life Line-Memberships and Funds	3
Voter Registration and Political Action	4
Desegregation	
Schools and Colleges	6
Transportation	9
Housing and Recreation	10
Legislation and Investigations	11
Intimidation, Threats, and Violence	14
Conferences	
Regional, Annual and State	18
Church Work	22
Youth Work	23
Legal Committee	23
Implementation Through Cooperation	23
Public Relations	24
In Memorial	24
Conclusion	25

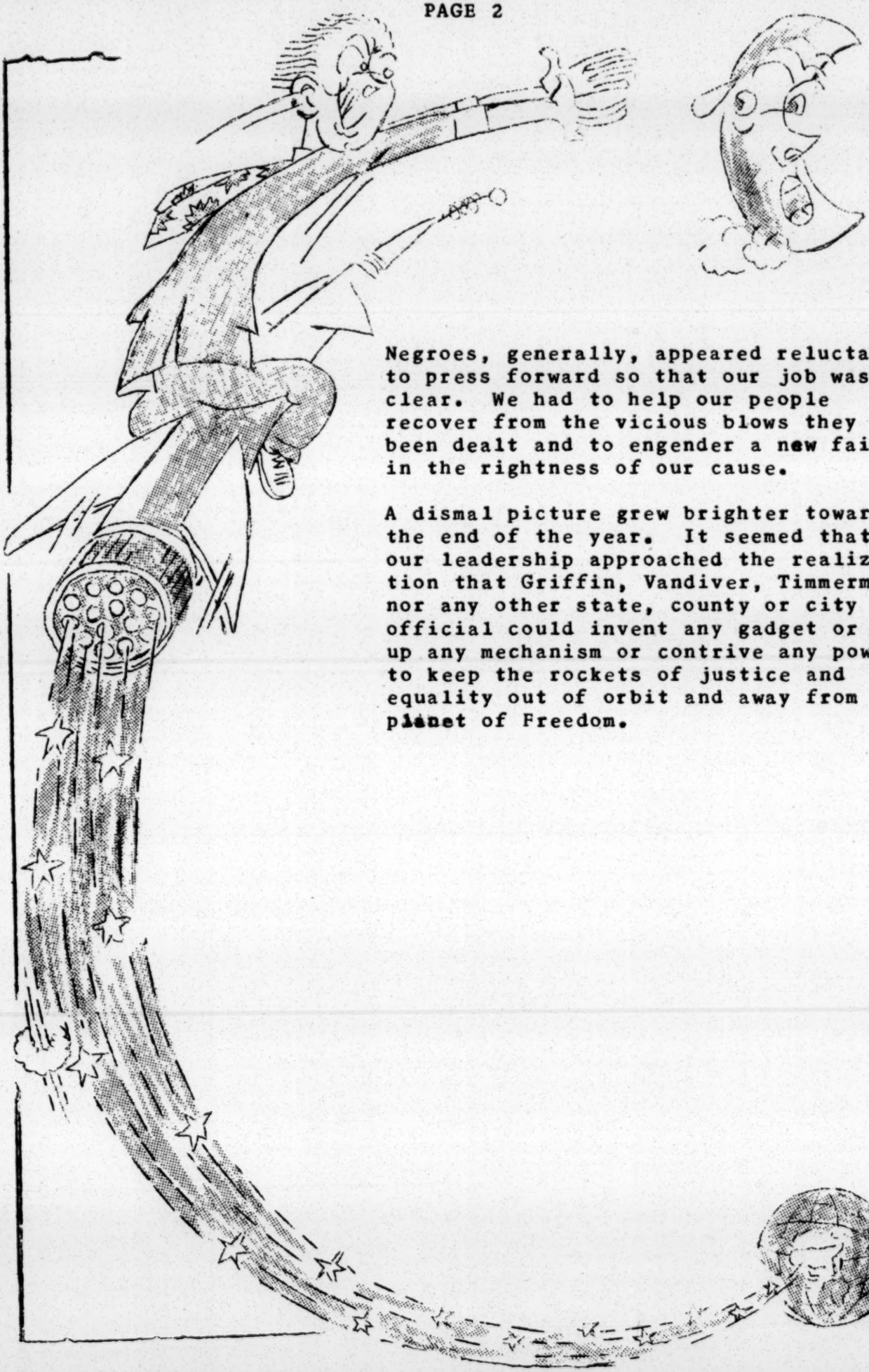
ANNUAL REPORT FROM THE
SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
1958

INTRODUCTION

While headlines were being drawn from events in Lebanon, Matsu and Quemoy, East Berlin and West Berlin, Ghana and Guinea defiant politicans and their press supporters continued in their efforts to thwart the democratic processes in the South of the United States during 1958. While programs for scientific education were being accelerated in Russia and reports indicated that the United States still trails with Inter-Continental Ballistic Missiles, these same politicans and their sympathizers in the Fourth Estate maintained that they would prefer having no public schools to conforming to the law and working toward integration as they continued efforts to hold on to the extinct "Southern Way of Life".

The effects of repressive legislation, harassing investigations, economic reprisals, and acts of intimidation and violence during the past several years hung over the Negroes in the Southeast Region and caused a temporary set-back in the Fight for Freedom. Memberships and funds decreased and everywhere there was the allegation that people were afraid. This was the first half of 1958.

But then, the Supreme Court ruled that the NAACP was not bound to give its membership lists to a State in the Alabama case. Public schools in Little Rock, and several cities in Virginia were actually closed. The Supreme Court left no hiding place for those who would do legally that which they could not do lawfully. And, dynamite was planted and set off with great damage resulting in several communities. This was not new, but when the Jewish Temple was bombed in Atlanta, we were raised to a new plateau in the Fight for Freedom. The Mayor of Atlanta spoke. Newspapers changed their lines. Ministers issued statements. The protracted silence of "good" white people was broken.



Negroes, generally, appeared reluctant to press forward so that our job was clear. We had to help our people recover from the vicious blows they had been dealt and to engender a new faith in the rightness of our cause.

A dismal picture grew brighter toward the end of the year. It seemed that our leadership approached the realization that Griffin, Vandiver, Timmerman nor any other state, county or city official could invent any gadget or set up any mechanism or contrive any power to keep the rockets of justice and equality out of orbit and away from the planet of Freedom.

OUR LIFE LINE - MEMBERSHIPS AND FUNDS

The renewal of expired memberships and the recruitment of new members lagged considerably during the first part of the year. The pressures of the times will not permit excuses; however, we must take into account the unusually bitter weather during the period when North Carolina branches normally conduct their drives, the absence of strong direction in South Carolina and the preoccupation of Field Secretaries with voter-registration and other responsibilities in Florida and Mississippi. The impetus that might have been expected from the Regional Office during the Spring Campaign period was not forthcoming because of an attack of illness that put the Regional Secretary out of circulation for several weeks.

The membership figures for the Region which were sent down from the office of the Membership Secretary for information at the Southeast Regional Staff Meeting early in September were such that a new line was adopted immediately... NO MORE EXCUSES! Tennessee was the only state that showed an increase. That came as a result of the successful campaign conducted by W. C. Patton in Memphis where almost 2,200 memberships were reported toward its goal of 2,500 and Nashville had reported more than 200 above the number sent in during the year, 1957. Field Secretaries were instructed to concentrate on memberships for the rest of the year; appeals were made at the annual meetings of State Conferences to devote special efforts to renewal campaigns and communications underscoring those that went from the National Office were sent from the Regional Office to all of the branches in the Region.

The North Carolina Conference assigned Mrs. L. L. Graham of Burlington, formerly chairman of the Voter Registration Committee to work on memberships after the annual meeting of that Conference.

A Speakers Bureau was set up under the new administration in South Carolina with the view of making contact with every branch before the end of the year and increasing the memberships in the state.

A tour of branches in Mississippi with Field Secretary Evers substantiated our belief that the membership decline was resultant less from fear in the minds of the masses

of people than a reluctance on the part of branch leadership to organize and conduct intensive campaigns. We directed our efforts toward changing attitudes and subsequent reports indicate that some measure of improvement has been shown in those areas.

State Conferences were encouraged to initiate at least one state-wide fund-raising project in an effort to meet our quotas for the Fighting Fund for Freedom. Details for the conduct of the Mother of the Year Contest which had been successful in North Carolina were sent to each of the Conferences from the Regional Office.

Jackie Robinson was presented at public meetings to raise Freedom Funds in Mississippi and Florida early in the year. Mrs. L. C. Bates was presented by the North Carolina Conference.

Current figures for Memberships, Freedom Funds and Life Memberships will be given in a supplementary report.

VOTER REGISTRATION AND POLITICAL ACTION

Memphis, Tennessee comes to the fore again in the area of voter-registration. W. C. Patton worked in the community for a period of a month or six weeks and was successful in getting approximately 12,000 new names on the registration books in that period.

The Crusade for Voters was continued under the direction of Field Secretary Evers in Jackson, Vicksburg, Laurel and Rankin County in Mississippi. Clinics were held in these communities to prepare prospective registrants and some progress was shown.

Field Secretary Saunders continued the work begun in Hillsborough County and worked toward the organization for voter registration in Orange, Polk, Pinellas and Palm Beach Counties in cooperation with the Florida State Voters League.

Soon after Reverend Amos O. Holmes joined the staff as Field Secretary for the State of Georgia, he met with the Voters League and other groups to assist in the program to increase the number of voters in that State.

The Executive Committee of the South Carolina State Conference moved to bring the voter registration program in the Palmetto State under the aegis of the State Conference.

The Regional Secretary sought and obtained the promise of cooperation from the Fellowship of the Concerned, an organization of white women in the South, in an effort to acquaint more people in the white community with the barriers to Negroes registering to vote and thereby strengthen our position when complaints of denial are filed and publicized. A guidance questionnaire was prepared for and distributed to the women through the good offices of Mrs. M. B. Tilley, who will be remembered as a member of President Truman's Civil Rights Commission and a prominent Southern churchwoman.

Race-baiting was used to the fullest in political campaigns by contenders in Georgia and Florida leading up to the primary election. The NAACP and Civil Rights were injected to the almost complete eclipse of honest issues. Supporters of William T. Bodenhamer in Georgia's gubernatorial campaign were reported to have printed and circulated stickers alleging that Vandiver was supported by the Association. Bodenhamer, a Baptist preacher and former executive secretary of the Georgia States Rights Committee was soundly defeated by Ernest Vandiver, the present Lieutenant Governor, but from whom we can expect little in support of a change of policy in the desegregation fight.

The Holland-Pepper Campaign and the defeat of John Orr by a rank segregationist in Dade County, Florida underscored the necessity for more highly organized efforts to increase the number of registered Negroes and get them out to vote. It was, also, one more instance in which it became clear that public opinion had been so influenced that any candidate who espoused the cause of moderation or spoke of law and order was in the same category as "integrationists" and was doomed to defeat in elections this year.

Two Negroes, Attorney J. C. Daugherty, and Dr. C. A. Bacote of Atlanta University were elected to the Fulton County Democratic Executive Committee.

Reverend U. Z. McKinnon, president of the Jackson, Tennessee Branch ran against three white candidates for one of Madison County's two seats in a state constitutional convention. This was the first time since the Reconstruction that a Negro had been a candidate in a county-wide election in West Tennessee where three counties remain that still do not permit Negroes to register.

DESEGREGATION

Schools and Colleges

It would be almost fallacious to report progress in school desegregation in the Southeast Region during the past year since only molecular changes over 1957 were made.

According to reports in the Regional Office, North Carolina's desegregation program remained essentially the same as in its 1957 beginning. The same number of Negro pupils were integrated in the same three cities, although one school formerly for all white pupils was added to the desegregated list in Winston Salem.

The Mecklenburg County Board of Education denied transfers to eight Negroes who had requested them and the Charlotte Board turned down appeals entered for fifteen students who had been refused transfers last year, including one entered by the President of our North Carolina State Conference for his son, Kelly Miller Alexander, Jr.

Nashville, Tennessee began the second year of its stair-step desegregation program with eighteen youngsters in first grade and sixteen in second grade desegregated classes, or a total of thirty-four Negro pupils integrated among 16,729 white pupils.

Publicity accounts indicated that the third year of desegregation began without incident in Clinton, Tennessee. Our investigation revealed that those reports were not true and the subsequent dynamiting of Clinton High School proved that all had not been well in that community.

Russell Herring, who was the subject of disciplinary action at Gillespie Park School in Greensboro, North Carolina reported having the same kind of difficulties experienced by the Negro boys in Clinton High School prior to the bombing. They were subjected to constant harassment and attacks within the school at the hands of white boys who protected themselves from disciplinary action by deploying their forces. At Clinton High, any boy who was involved in three fights was automatically expelled. The white boys took turns in their attacks on the colored boys, so that although a Negro might easily be in three fights as a result of trying to defend himself, the white boys managed to be in only one. From all that we could learn, Principal W. D. Human leaned heavily toward the practice of discrimination in his disciplinary actions, generally.

The State Board of Education postponed desegregation in Memphis State University until the fall of 1959 on the recommendation of a special committee of the board and at the request of the president who said he was convinced the proposal to desegregate was "not acceptable to the majority of the people" in the Memphis area.

After nine years of litigation, one Negro was finally admitted to the University of Florida Law School. Students at the University defeated a motion to restrict membership in the John Marshall Bar Association to "members of the Caucasian race", which leaves the way open for George Henry Starke, Jr., to be a member of that student organization.

The case of Calhoun v. Latimer, in which segregation in Atlanta's public schools is being challenged is still to be placed on the court calendar. When United States District Judges Boyd Sloan and Frank Hooper said that attempts to delay hearings would not be tolerated, it seemed that a decision in this case might be expected before the opening of the 1959 school term. Apparently influenced by the actual closing of schools in Little Rock and Virginia, the first sounds of importance came from the hitherto "silent" South. The Mayor of Atlanta called for local option; other political leaders voiced agreement with him; some four hundred ministers of all denominations issued a new and stronger manifesto on the side of law; PTA's began having discussions on the question and newspaper columns, editorials and more Letters to the Editors expressed a shift away from die-hard defiance and resistance. Even Senator Russell called on the people of Georgia to "try out a private school plan before surrendering to integration." The Vienna News, the hometown paper of the late Senator George had this to say:" In another vital issue facing need for some immediate solution if public education is to be preserved in Georgia, the people themselves are now becoming vocal."

Further,"Perhaps the bland statement of Sen. Herman Talmadge has awakened the people at last to what they can expect from such politicans. In Washington, Talmadge suavely washed his hands of the matter and left on a junket trip to Paris and the Mediterranean.

Talmadge was asked whether Georgia needs to "rethink" its position and see whether new laws and new ideas should be formulated. He replied that he is no longer governor of Georgia and if any rethinking needs to be done, the incoming governor and Legislature are competent to do it.

"It was during Talmadge's administration as governor that he led the legislators and the electorate into passing the laws he now admits are inadequate, except for closing school doors in Georgia. Though still holding a high office in the state, he disclaims anyfurther responsibility.

"It is a rude awakening for many who have followed him blindly as some sort of savior, but it may bring on some thinking and rethinking by the masses, and that is most urgently needed now."

School officials sought a way to delimit the desegregation program while a decision was being awaited in the case of Gibson et al. v. Board of Public Instruction of Dade County in Florida. It called for a study of the "practicability" of integrating one school, the Orchard Villa Elementary School to which white children are now going in a rapidly changing neighborhood. Everything that has happened in Dade County should make it crystal clear to the Negroes in this area that, like every place else in the South, public schools will be desegregated only when and to the degree that they, themselves, press for their rights. The school board proposal is an "ingenious and ingenuous" attempt to avoid full compliance with the Supreme Court decisions and to effect a compromise with Negroes. It came on the heels of the assertion that Dade County schools are not racially segregated which was made by School Superintendent Joe Hall in his testimony during the hearing before Judge Lieb in the United States District Court on the Gibson case in August. Hall alleged that the fact that all the Negro children and all the Negro teachers were in certain schools and all the white children and all the white teachers were in other schools was due to geographical factors and the choice of parents despite testimony from principals and parents to the contrary. It followed, also, in the wake of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals reversing the decision of Judge Emmett C. Choate and remanding the case of William M. Holland v. Board of Public Instruction of Palm Beach County.

A growing restlessness among parents who want their children to benefit from the Supreme Court's decisions became evident in several sections of the Region. A new petition was filed in Clarendon County, South Carolina; a number of parents made application for the transfer of their children to "white" schools in Dade County; and several parents in various sections of Mississippi sought information on the procedures they should take to get their children in the schools that are nearest their homes but are presently attended by white children.

Transportation

Branches in the Region were urged to renew their activity in bringing to an end segregation in transportation, interstate and intrastate. An educational program of the widest scope is necessary to acquaint Negroes with their rights, privileges and responsibilities if the established laws are to be meaningful. Observation and reports show that Negroes tend to follow the old Jim-Crow pattern of using waiting rooms and seating on the carriers, even where signs have disappeared.

In Florida, the Miami Branch supported the case of Maggie Garmon el al. v. Miami Transit Company in which the plaintiffs asked that city ordinances and state laws requiring segregation in transportation facilities be declared unconstitutional and that the defendants be restrained from requiring them and other Negroes similarly situated to occupy segregated seating. The Fifth Circuit Court upheld the lower court's ruling that the statute complained of was unconstitutional, as violative of the equal protection and due process clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment, and issued a permanent injunction against their enforcement.

The president of the Miami Branch led the way in showing Negroes that they were privileged to sit where they choose on the city's buses.

An appeal is being taken in the case of O. Z. Evers et al. v. John T. Dwyer et al. which was lost in the Federal District Court which said that there was no actual controversy and no real interest on the part of the plaintiff because the plaintiff admitted that "he had never previously ridden a bus in Memphis and that he had not ridden one since the incident in question".

Another Evers, Medgar W., was instrumental in obtaining the only desegregation that has taken place in Mississippi, even though he suffered an assault and it lasted for just one night. He rode in the front of the bus for the ninety-four miles from Meridian to Jackson.

Housing and Recreation

Recognizing that segregation in housing will perpetuate segregation in education and that slum clearance and redevelopment projects in a number of communities will affect Negroes more than any other group, branches in the Region have been urged to activate housing committees to protect the interest of Negro citizens.

The Tampa Branch, guided by Madison Jones, conferred with city officials relative to the plans for slum clearance, relocation and redevelopment during the early part of the year.

The Florida State Conference sought and obtained an agreement from Governor Collins to have Negroes present at a state-wide housing conference which was held late in the summer. An advisory committee on housing was appointed out of that conference with Reverend A. Leon Lowry, president of the State Conference and Mr. Aurelio Fernandez, a member of the Tampa Branch in the membership.

The Savannah, Georgia Housing case was dismissed on appeal to the Fifth Circuit Court which held that in the absence of any attempt to apply for admission to the housing project, Queen Cohen, the appellant had no standing to maintain action. An appeal for certiorari has been made to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the decision of the lower court which had issued a permanent injunction against the city requiring the admission of Negroes on the same basis as white persons in the case of Elmer A. Ward et al. v. the City of Miami, et al. Previously, the city of Miami had permitted Negroes to use the city-owned Miami Springs Country Club golf course on Mondays of each week and excluded them on other days. The Miami Branch supported this case on appeal.

Negroes in other sections of Florida sought the use of public beaches, and in some instances did use them, but in most cases the communities retaliated by either closing or selling the facilities.

Edisto Park was closed after the Charleston, South Carolina Branch took legal action to open it for the use of Negroes and the sale of the golf course in that community was threatened if Negroes insisted upon using it.

LEGISLATION AND INVESTIGATIONS

Those state legislatures and general assemblies which met during the year were more concerned with politics than civil rights in this election year, but some new segregation legislation was passed.

The General Assembly of Georgia worked forty days during which period it passed a new law which was designed to further delimit the number of Negroes who could qualify to register and vote. Persons desiring to register must indicate to the registrar whether they wish to register on the basis of literacy or on the basis of good character and understanding of the duties and obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government. Applicants on the basis of literacy are required to read and write a section of the Constitution of Georgia or of the United States. Applicants on the basis of good character, are required to answer twenty of thirty questions correctly. Among the thirty questions are: What does the Constitution of Georgia provide regarding the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus? What is the name of the State Judicial Circuit in which you live and what are the names of the counties or county in such Circuit?; How many representatives are there in the Georgia House of Representatives and how does the Constitution of Georgia provide that they be apportioned among the several counties?; How does the Constitution of Georgia provide that a county site may be changed?

Several members of the League of Women Voters attempted to answer the questions and found that they would have failed the test which was set up for illiterates.

The Georgia Assembly refused to repeal the compulsory school attendance law, but agreed to suspend it in districts where public schools are closed following integration orders and amended it to provide that no child will be required to attend school with a child of another race; it adopted a resolution to investigate Koinonia; and passed a facetous resolution that New York City's school problems were up to New York to solve without federal interference. Several segregation bills were permitted to die in committee, primarily because of the political fight between the governor and the lieutenant governor.

The Georgia Assembly hit a new low when speaker Marvin Moate shouted an order "Move those "Niggers", we have segregation in Georgia and if they don't know it, have them to leave", upon his seeing a group of students from Spelman College accompanied by white instructors in the gallery. And the height of asininity was reached when Representative Charles Gowen, during debate on a local bill charged that a Fulton County measure to eliminate the use of different colored paper to prepare tax returns for Negro and white citizens would be the "opening wedge" in breaking down segregation.

During its seventeen-weeks session, the Mississippi Legislature passed eleven additional bills in its wild efforts to maintain segregation. There are now laws authorizing the attorney general to appoint special counsel and investigators to assist in litigation to which the state may be a party before any state or federal court or federal commission or agency; authorizing the secretary of state to require an investigation by the attorney general or the General Legislative Investigating Committee of certain organizations or associations and to require the filing of membership lists with the secretary of state; authorizing the governor to close any school or schools, including colleges or public parks, "to promote or preserve the public peace, order or tranquility"; requiring the teaching of Mississippi history in high schools; (the Citizens Council of Mississippi has appointed a woman as chairman of its committee to see that the "right" kind of history is taught in the schools and Judge Brady's "Black Monday" is on the list of required reading") providing alternate methods of disposing of public school buildings no longer used for school purposes; authorizing the attorney general to render services in representing state officers involved in litigation under the federal Civil Rights Act; authorizing the attorney general to render services to any school official involved in litigation "the ultimate purpose of which challenges or seeks to invalidate any statute or provision...dealing with the establishment or control financing" of public schools; establising a legislative recess committee to study and prepare any necessary legislation concerning accrediting public schools and certifying teachers therein; directing the Mississippi Department of Public Health to study heredity and infectious diseases affecting child health; and requesting the General Legislative Investigating Committee to investigate the activities of the NAACP.

One of the one hundred proposed amendments to the state's charter was adopted: This was one to make it easier to amend the charter to help maintain segregation.

A bill aimed specifically at the NAACP, which would have authorized the attorney general to inspect any and all records of any corporation, was vetoed by Governor Coleman who said that it was not needed at the time. He indicated, too, that he would veto a bill which was proposed to permit the use of public funds by the Citizens Councils in a nation-wide campaign to "tell Mississippi's position on segregation".

The South Carolina General Assembly was in session for three and one-half months during which time it adopted a resolution condemning the use of federal troops to enforce integration in Little Rock and a bill authorizing the attorney general to investigate the records of non-profit corporations operating in the state. This brings the number of segregation bills up to twenty-four in South Carolina, plus four resolutions.

The joint legislative committee that gained new life and an additional $75,000 from the regular session of the Legislature in 1957, embarked upon its farcical investigation of the "activities of organizations that advocate violence or a course of conduct which would constitute a violation of the laws of Florida" early in the year. The principal witness at the hearing in Tallahassee was J. B. Matthews, former investigator for the McCarthy Committee, who charged that one hundred forty-five national officers or board members of the NAACP "have records of affiliation with Communist organizations". Representative W. C. Herrell of Miami threatened to resign from the committee when an officer of the Tallahassee Council on Human Relations was not allowed to read his statement. Dr. Emmett Bashful, who was at that time on the faculty of Florida A & M University and adviser to the NAACP Chapter there, was allowed to read a statement into the record.

Newspapers reported that fireworks were expected when the committee headed toward Miami and they were right. More than thirty witnesses were issued subpoenas. Included were Father T. R. Gibson, president of the Miami Branch, Mrs. Ruth Perry, secretary of the Branch and Mrs. Vernelle Albury, Branch treasurer. When Mrs. Perry's answer to a question was not satisfactory to the committee, the same Representative Herrell who had threatened to resign from the committee in Tallahassee said that any person refusing to cooperate with the committee and answer all questions "was not fit to be a citizen of this state", whereupon Father Gibson refused to submit to questioning and walked out, followed by Mrs. Albury and a number of others. They were subsequently cited by the committee for contempt, which case is presently on appeal, but the work of the committee was indefinitely postponed.

The committee to investigate barratry authorized by the Georgia General Assembly was constituted with Representative Harold L. Murphy of Haralson County as chairman. As was expected, the NAACP was the immediate object of scrutiny and attack. Lt. H. A. Poole of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation and Shelby Myrick, who was special counsel for the Savannah Housing Authority, charged the Association with soliciting in the public housing integration lawsuit in violation of Georgia law. Myrick said that in his opinion there was a continuing conspiracy going on to institute these suits "and that the NAACP supplied the money." Poole asked the committee not to reveal the names of seven Negroes who allegedly told him that they had never applied for admission to a white project, they had never authorized anyone to use their names in a lawsuit, and they did not know they were to be involved in integration litigation. He indicated to the committee that he had "fear these helpless Negroes who already have been unwittingly used by the NAACP would be subjected to abuse, reprisals, intimidation and possible violence by the militant NAACP Branch in Savannah." Interestingly enough, the hearings on this case were held immediately before the Georgia State Conference was to open its annual convention in Savannah. The solicitor general of the Eastern Judicial Circuit, which includes Chatham County, said that he was willing to conduct an investigation of charges against the NAACP, but Attorney General Cook's plans to send him evidence, which were reported the day before seemed rather tardy. The case went into the courts in 1954 and Cook had promised to send the solicitor general the charges against the NAACP in 1955.

INTIMIDATION, THREATS, VIOLENCE

While Florida and Georgia continued to use the power of their legislative bodies to intimidate Negroes through reckless charges and investigations of the NAACP, Alabama's Attorney General, who is the governor-elect, persisted in his use of the state courts to pervert justice. Not satisfied with having enjoined the Association from operating in the state of Alabama, and fanatical in his efforts to become governor on a "kill the NAACP" platform, Patterson charged that the Alabama Coordinating Association for Registration and Voting was the "alter ego" of the NAACP and that the Association was guilty of further contempt. W. C. Patton, president of the Coordinating

Association, W. P. Mitchell of Tuskegee and Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins were subpoenaed to appear at a hearing in the court of the same Judge Walter E. Jones who had initially signed the injunction against the NAACP. A motion was filed requesting Judge Jones to recuse himself on the grounds that he was personally biased as was shown in his writings, political advertisements and campaign statements on television. The judge admitted his beliefs and statements but denied that he was partial and refused to disqualify himself. Following a series of legal maneuvers culminating in a petition for mandamus in the Supreme Court of Alabama to require Judge Jones to disqualify himself, the case was continued indefinitely.

In the interim, the Supreme Court of the United States handed down a decision in the first Alabama case. The Court held that "the immunity from state scrutiny of membership lists which the Association claims on behalf of its members is here so related to the right of the members to pursue their lawful private interest privately and to associate freely with others in so doing as to come within the protection of the Fourteenth Amendment." The judgment of contempt and the fine were dissolved and the case was remanded for proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion.

The Alabama state courts might be expected to sit on both of these cases for the next several years, inasmuch as Attorney General Patterson will become Governor in January and his right-hand man, Gallion, will become the new attorney general.

The Southeast Region might do well to give a vote of thanks to General Counsel Robert Carter for his work in establishing the legal precedent which gives us the right to protect our members from the pressures that have been known to come through public identification.

The NAACP was not the only focal point for continued attack in Alabama. Bombings, wholesale arrests and protracted threats of violence were the order of the day in Birmingham, particularly, and other sections of that state.

Mississippi threw its intimidating forces against children during the year. Officers and members of the Laurel Youth Council, whose choir participated in the Southeast Region's Annual Conference in Greensboro, were subpoenaed to appear before a grand jury in Jones County. Contrary to what must have been their expectations, the young people supported by Branch president, Dr. B. E. Murph were not frightened by the interrogation, but, rather, were stimulated to increase their NAACP activity.

Again, in Mississippi, a new dimension was added when the principal of the Negro High School denied Amos Brown the right to enter school at the beginning of the fall term. Brown was not seeking admission to a white school; he sought to return to the school in which he was to enter his senior year, where he had been elected president of the student council, and he was an honor student. The principal felt that he had been maligned in a speech made by Brown at the Association's Annual Convention in Cleveland and Brown was a threat to him. After some pressure was applied, Brown was admitted, but the student council was abolished rather than permit the young man to serve as president lest he wield too much influence on the students.

There were numerous instances of intimidation, threats and violence against individual Negroes in the Region which came to our attention during the year. As has been true in the past, in some instances the reports came to us from relatives or friends of victims within the Region; in other cases, the requests for investigations and action came from branches or other sources outside the South. Where bombings occurred, members of the staff were informed through various channels and made their investigations as a matter of routine.

The several field secretaries will report in more detail on the cases which developed within their provinces, however there were several to which we shall call attention here. One of these emanated from Terrell County, Georgia where reports indicated that Saturday night was "open season" on Negroes at the hand of law enforcement officers and where the rights of Negroes were being abridged at every turn. Believing that the situation and the climate of public opinion were such that the NAACP could not operate openly, we established contacts which exposed some of the machinations and outrages against Negroes in that Southwest Georgia, black-belt community. Negroes were beaten and killed with precision by the police; teachers, college graduates and graduate students were denied the right to

register to vote; school funds were diverted and equipment removed from the Negro school to the white schools. Negroes who complained about the removal of the equipment from the schools were subjected to economic and other pressures to the extent that a teacher in a neighboring county who was married to the son of one of the complainants was refused her contract even after she had begun to work in the fall term. In another instance, where it was believed that a colored woman incarcerated in the jail might give information relative to the fatal beating of a Negro by an officer, the authorities kept her incommunicado until she gave still-birth to a child believed to have been conceived while she was imprisoned, after which she was sent to an institution for the tubercular.

The Department of Justice moved on Terrell County and sought indictments from a federal grand jury in Macon. As might have been expected, the jury returned a "no bill". Reports indicate that a large number of Negroes have left the community seeking asylum in less antagonistic areas.

The bombings inspired by the vociferous politicans and perpetrated by the lunatic fringe were the subject of much comment and coverage in the press and on the air. The furor which surrounded the bombings of Jewish synagogues, in Miami, Jacksonville, Nashville and finally in Atlanta, and the excitement caused by threats to houses of worship and different public places in a number of communities, completely obscured the bombings of Negro homes and churches that have gone unsolved over the years. Almost nothing was said about the bombing of the new Methodist Church, parsonage and the house next door in the Negro section of Clinton, Tennessee on the Saturday night before Clinton High School was demolished by dynamite. When the church was dynamited, the town's police chief or sheriff said that there was nothing racial involved; that someone was probably getting even with the woman in the house next to the church because it was rumored that she was a police informer. Subsequent events seemed to show that the dynamiters were interested in removing all doubt as to their intentions.

CONFERENCES - REGIONAL, ANNUAL AND STATE

Annual Regional Conference

A total of one hundred fifty-three delegates, adult and youth, from sixty-one branches and twenty youth groups in the six states registered for the Sixth Annual Southeast Regional Conference which met in Greensboro, North Carolina, March 7-9, 1958. Approximately one hundred other persons attended the sessions as observers from branches and communities in the Greensboro area.

The Conference emphasis was on voter-registration with other workshops devoted to branch administration, membership campaigns and raising quotas for the Fighting Fund for Freedom. Field secretaries in the Region, the Executive Secretary of the Virginia State Conference, the Director of the Association's Voter-Registration program, the Director of the Washington Bureau and the President of the North Carolina State Conference were leaders in the various workshops.

The Regional Secretary delivered the keynote address; the Church Secretary spoke for the Freedom Awards Dinner and assisted in several workshops; and the Executive Secretary delivered the speech for the closing mass meeting before an over-flow audience. Against tremendous odds before, and suffering repercussions after, the Laurel, Mississippi Youth Council Choir appeared on the opening night and was featured at the closing meeting on Sunday.

State Conferences

Following agreement reached at the 1957 meeting of the Regional Advisory Board, the annual meetings of state conferences were scheduled so that no two conferences conflicted on dates this year.

The Tennessee State Conference held its meeting in Oak Ridge the last weekend in September with the largest number of delegates in recent years representing ten of the eleven organized branches in attendance. In addition, twenty-five youth members represented the Knoxville Councils; there were four from Nashville and a number of young people from Oak Ridge who were working toward the organization of a council. The Conference theme was: The Responsibilities of Freedom.

The Director of Branches delivered the keynote address and the Director of the Washington Bureau spoke for the closing mass meeting. The Freedom Fund Dinner speaker was the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, which is one of the several churches in Oak Ridge which maintain an open-door policy.

The Memphis Branch will be host to the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Tennessee State Conference, September 24-27, 1959.

The Fifteenth Annual Convention of the North Carolina State Conference of Branches met in Raleigh, October 9-12. The topics for consideration in the several workshops were designed to help in carrying through on the theme, Full Freedom - Now. Branch Administration: Memberships and Fund Raising, Budgeting and Bookkeeping; the Negro Wage Earner: Discrimination and Opportunities in Employment; Voter Registration: Politics and Legislation for Civil Rights; Legal Action in Education and Other Public Facilities - Desegregation, Legal Problems Relating to Farmers and Homeowners; and Socio-Psychological Factors in Reference to Desegregation were subjects discussed in the Convention workshops. The Regional Secretary gave the keynote speech and made the appeal at the closing mass meeting in the municipal auditorium where the Executive Secretary delivered the featured address.

The Eighteenth Annual Convention will go to Asheville, October 8-11, 1959.

South Carolina held its Seventeenth Annual Meeting in Charleston, October 16-19 with its emphasis on voter registration as was indicated in the theme: Your Participation in the Program of Voter-Registration Today Will Determine the Quality of Your Government Tomorrow. Workshops centered around The Participation of Churches in the Voter-Registration Effort; Community Organization for Voter-Registration Campaigns and Political Action and the Involvement of Women in Programs of Voter-Registration and Political Action.

The Regional Secretary met in a closed session with Branch presidents and officers to map out plans for reviving the NAACP in the State and she, also, delivered the keynote address.

The Director of Branches spoke at the Testimonial Banquet honoring Mr. J. M. Hinton, who retired from the State Conference presidency after eighteen years of devoted and untiring service. The Regional Secretary presented a leather bound scrap book to Mr. Hinton as a token of appreciation from the Region. Clarence Mitchell addressed the closing mass meeting and the President of the Georgia State Conference, Mr. W. W. Law, installed the new officers, who include, the Reverend I. DeQuincey Newman as president, vice presidents, the Reverends H. F. Sharper and M. D. McCollom and secretary, J. Arthur Brown. Mr. Levi G. Byrd, who was responsible for organizing the South Carolina State Conference, and has been treasurer through the years continues in that position.

October 15-18, 1959 will be the period during which the Eighteenth Annual Convention will meet in Sumter.

When we look at the ages of the State Conferences in the Southeast Region we can see how ridiculous it is that efforts be made to put us out of business at this late date.

The Florida State Conference met in its Nineteenth Annual Convention October 23-26 in Daytona Beach. Workshop sessions were designed for the training of branch leadership as was true in each of the other state meetings. One session was devoted to Planning Our 1958-59 Membership and Freedom Fund Program; another, Implementing the Desegregation Rulings in the State of Florida, Meeting the Challenge Through Better Branch Administration and Record Keeping; and time was given to a review of the resolutions which were adopted by the 49th Annual Convention of the Association which are the guide for our activity. Voter-registration Director, John M. Brooks, conducted a clinic to give guidance to the program to increase the number of registered voters.

State Conference president, Reverend A. Leon Lowry made the keynote address which was covered by press and television under the most favorable circumstances; the Regional Secretary spoke for the Freedom Awards Dinner and Dr. John A. Morsell, Assistant to the Executive Secretary delivered the address at the closing public meeting.

Among the awards presented at the State Conference was one to Virgil D. Hawkins, who was the center of litigation for nine years in the effort to open the University of Florida Law School.

Conference delegates participated in a ceremony in memory of, and observed the placing of a wreath on the grave of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, who was one of the Association's vice presidents at the time of her death.

Pensacola will be host to the 1959 session of the State Conference.

Seventy-nine delegates registered for the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the Mississippi State Conference in Jackson, October 31-November 2 and approximately $2200 was received during the meeting. Memberships and Fund Raising, Desegregation, Youth Work and Registration and Voting were subjects discussed in the workshops. This was considered one of the best attended conferences in the history of the NAACP in the Magnolia State.

Once again, the Regional Secretary delivered the keynote address, the Church Secretary gave the Freedom Fund Dinner speech and Clarence Mitchell addressed the closing mass meeting.

Savannah was host to the Seventeenth Annual Conference of Georgia NAACP Branches, November 6-9. A Problem Clinic, and Workshops on Civil Rights; Registration and Voting; Branch Organization, Membership Campaigns and Fund Raising were presented to give guidance to the branch leadership. Dr. Morsell was the keynote speaker, substituting for the Executive Secretary, who was unable to attend; the Regional Secretary spoke at the Freedom Fund Dinner in the enforced absence of the Church Secretary and Attorney A. T. Walden was the featured speaker at the closing public meeting.

The Savannah Branch was unique in the entertainment features for the delegates: A seafood dinner was prepared on the opening night and a most enjoyable boat-ride on the Savannah River was arranged on Saturday afternoon, during which the guests were given the historical highlights of the areas by president, W. W. Law.

The Annual Convention

The entire staff and approximately sixty delegates from branches in the Southeast Region were in attendance at the 49th Annual Convention of the Association in Cleveland. We were encouraged, too, by the presence of a number of observers from communities where we had branches when we were operative in Alabama.

CHURCH WORK

Our efforts continued to have the branches in the Region organize and activate Church Committees in order to better implement the Churches for Freedom program. Real progress was shown in this area of interest during the year.

Approximately one hundred ministers and laymen participated in the meeting of the Regional Church Work Committee at the Regional Conference in March. The ministers' conference reelected Reverend Frank R. Gordon of Knoxville, Tennessee as chairman. The statement adopted by the group emphasized the need for increased voter registration in the South to implement the Fight for Freedom.

For the first time, each of the state conferences in the Region, was successful in having ministers' conferences in connection with their annual meetings and organizing their state church work committees. The following ministers will serve as chairmen in their respective states for the ensuing year: C. K. Steele, Tallahassee, Florida; J. W. Cook, Marietta, Georgia; G. N. Haughton, Jackson, Mississippi; Dean Grady Davis, Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina; M. D. McCollom, Orangeburg, South Carolina and Frank R. Gordon, Knoxville, Tennessee. The secretary for the Georgia Committee is Dr. J. N. Harris, one of the few women ordained ministers and pastor of the Fonvielle A.M. E. Zion Church in Savannah.

The executive committee of the Regional Church Work group met in the Regional Offices in November and made plans for a South-wide Conference of Religious Leaders to be held at Morehouse College, April 29-30. The objectives for the meeting are to further the creation of a climate of acceptance of the desegregation program and to give emphasis to the moral interpretation of the desegregation enterprise.

The report from this meeting was sent to the members of the Regional Church Work Committee and to the presidents of the state conferences.

YOUTH WORK

Miss Lois Baldwin, who was assigned as field secretary to work with the Southeast Region's youth councils and college chapters in February left the employ of the Association at the end of August. During the period of orientation, she assisted in the preparation of and directed the youth program for the Regional Conference in Greensboro and accompanied the Regional Secretary on a number of field trips. Later, she visited and worked in Tennessee commuities with Mr. Patton, in Florida with Mr. Saunders, and in Georgia with Reverend Holmes.

Youth sections were held in connection with each of the annual meetings of state conferences and more young people were in attendance than in previous years.

The Regional Secretary and the field secretaries will continue to give as much attention as possible to this very important phase of our work.

LEGAL COMMITTEE

Lawyers from the several states in attendance at the Greensboro Conference considered the legal program for the Region. Attorney Donald Hollowell of Atlanta, Georgia, was elected chairman for the Regional Committee and Floyd McKissack of Durham, North Carolina was named secretary.

IMPLEMENTATION THROUGH COOPERATION

In addition to participating as a workshop consultant at the Summit Conference sponsored by the National Negro Publishers Association, the Regional Secretary worked with the steering committee of the Southern Interagency Conference, the full Interagency Conference and the Fellowship of the Concerned, during the year. As has been done in previous years, she met with conferences of Methodist Church women in a protracted effort to involve more organizations and individuals to assist us in the Fight for Freedom.

The Southern Regional Council was particularly helpful in working with us on the Terrell County case. The American Jewish Congress, the American Jewish Committee and the Dade County Human Relations Council were cooperative on the Miami School case.

We have referred to the cooperation which came from the Fellowship of the Concerned in our Voter Registration program previously in this report.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

A total of 5,340 communications, including answers to letters that came from branches, youth groups, other organizations; answers to letters of inquiry from various parts of the United States, Canada, England and South Africa and periodic News and Action Letters to the branches and youth groups went out from the Regional Office.

The Regional Secretary was able to do more field work than had been possible during the last two or three years. She traveled 31,085 miles to fill 80 speaking and other engagements in 37 communities in 12 states. Visits were made to a number of branches, each of the state conferences and engagements were kept with several church women's groups, denominational annual conferences, schools, colleges and other organizations. In several instances, she appeared on television and radio programs.

A clipping file being maintained in the Regional Office was the source for a portion of the material used in a report on violence, reprisals and intimidation in the South which was the subject of a Joint Fact-Finding Project and participated in by several other agencies in the Southern Interagency Conference.

Vistors to the Office seeking information relative to the work of the Association and Civil Rights included a student group from the University of Nebraska, students from Emory University, reporters from London, England, the Wall Street Journal, Time, the New York Times, Associated Press, a newspaper editor from Stockholm, and writers from Denmark and South Africa.

We were not in a position to concentrate too much on employment during the year, but we did work with representatives of the AFL-CIO and the President's Committee on Government Contracts on several cases.

Ebony published a feature story on the work of Field Secretary Medgar Evers during the year. And, the Regional Secretary received a citation from Wilberforce University.

IN MEMORIAL

Several of the state conferences conducted memorial services during their annual conventions for officers and members of their branches who died during the year.

Among the deceased were Reverend A. R. Raiford, former secretary of the Marion County, Florida Branch, Reverend W. J. Johnson, former president of the Bay County, Florida Branch; the secretary of the Jefferson County, Florida Branch; Mrs. Ruth Stewart, a staunch supporter of our Greenville, S. Carolina Branch; Mr. George Washington, who was a right hand to Mr. Blackman, the president of our Elloree, South Carolina Branch; and Mrs. Carrie Chapman, a former president of the Chattanooga, Tennessee Branch.

The NAACP suffered further loss upon the tragic death of Dr. J. E. Walker, president of the Universal Life Insurance Company and a Life Member of the Association in Memphis, Tennessee. Field Secretary Holmes and the Regional Secretary represented the Association at the funeral of Dr. J. H. Lewis, president of Morris Brown College.

Condolences were extended to the secretary of the Miami Branch, Mrs. Vernelle Albury, who lost her husband; to Miss Bernice Robinson, secretary of the Charleston, South Carolina Branch, whose mother passed and to Miss Willie Mae Winfield of the Roper, North Carolina Branch, whose mother passed, also.

If there were others, we regret the omission of their names, but the information has not come to our attention.

CONCLUSION

We are deeply appreciative of the wonderful cooperation that has continued to come from the officers and members of the many branches, youth councils and college chapters in the Region. We are indebted to them for the spirit of loyalty and willingness to serve whenever they have been called upon to accept even more responsibility than they were carrying to the end that the Fight for Freedom might be won.

We appreciate, too, the loyalty of our hard-working field staff: Bob Saunders, who has been under the hammer in Florida; Medgar Evers, who is constantly under fire in Mississippi; Charles McLean, who covers North Carolina "like the dew"; and we are expecially happy to have with us our old friend, a former president of the Mississippi State Conference and a long-time laborer in the field of human rights, the Reverend Amos O. Holmes, who joined us in June as Field Secretary for the state of Georgia. We were fortunate to have the able assistance of the "displaced person", W. C. Patton.

All of us in the Southeast Region have had to work under extreme handicaps over the past three years. There have been times when each of us has felt that were our Fight only with the Griffins, Timmermans, Eastlands and their kind, it would not be so bad as it is during those times when we have to work over-time to convince our people that they should not fight among themselves and that they should accept the responsibilities which go along with the rights for which we are struggling.

We are hopefully expectant that our production in the Southeast Region this year has been an improvement over 1957, and we are confident that before we finish the observance of the Association's Fiftieth Anniversary we will have moved closer to the top of all the Regions where we rightfully belong.

We rededicate ourselves to the task of winning the Fight so that we shall be Free by '63.

In the words of Abraham Lincoln, on whose birthday we celebrate our NAACP birthday:

With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in.

Respectfully submitted,

Ruby Hurley
Regional Secretary

RH/bh

STATE CONFERENCE PRESIDENTS

FLORIDA - Reverend A. Leon Lowry, Tampa

GEORGIA - Mr. Westley W. Law, Savannah
Member, National Board of Directors

MISSISSIPPI - Mr. Charles A. Darden, Meridian
Member, National Board of Directors

NORTH CAROLINA - Mr. Kelly M. Alexander, Charlotte
Member, National Board of Directors

SOUTH CAROLINA - Reverend I. DeQ. Newman, Spartanburg

TENNESSEE - Reverend J. F. Grimmett, Nashville

REGIONAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

CHURCH WORK - Reverend Frank R. Gordon, Knoxville

LEGAL - Attorney Donald L. Hollowell, Atlanta

YOUTH - Mr. Amos Brown, Jackson

FIELD SECRETARIES

FLORIDA - Robert W. Saunders

GEORGIA - Amos O. Holmes

MISSISSIPPI - Medgar W. Evers

NORTH CAROLINA - Charles A. McLean

AT-LARGE - W. C. Patton

EXECUTIVE STAFF

Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary
Gloster B. Current, Director of Branches
Robert L. Carter, General Counsel
Ruby Hurley, Regional Secretary

Sent to NAACP in Atlanta

(C O P Y)

June 28, 1959

Madison, Ga.

Dearest Frinds

We or asking For Some Help Frome you all. We have try Every way to get help and we was told to call on you all. So if its any way that you all can help us. Please do. We or Prison here at Madison Ga Being Beate up and mistreets under this cruel tretment here under this Warden. Being whip across the head with Stick and every thing else a gods can get His hands on. We dont get Enught Food here some days to work on. We worke from Sun to Sun. And just as fass as we can. Then the Boss say we ant done a dam thing all day. then hell say I going to you niggie in the Dam Hold. Now here is how the Warden got this Fix up. he tell the gods to pick at them niggie and put they assis in the hold and he will do the rest. and here is what he mean. he will send in Bad reports on you and that will keep these Prison from getting out as you all no that. and he refuse to give the Boys a transfure to a Better Camp. We Boys have longe time in Prison and willing to try and make it. if we just could get to a Better Camp or Exchange in Warden here. We would like to how is you all would get in toch with Mr. Forrested at the Board (this in Atlanta) try to get him to sende a investigation down here to talke with us. We have try to reach him But have not Ben able to reach him at all. So if its any way you all can help us please do.

And will be hoping to here frome you all at once also right us at this address here. Please

(address)

these er the name.

(10 signatures)

JUL 2 1959

01134

U1

June - 28 - 1959
Madison Ill

Dearest Friends
we are asking for some Help
From you all: we have try every
way to get Help and we was
told to Call on yoall: So if its
any way that yoall can help us,
Please do: we are Prison here at
Madison Ill Being Beate up
and mistreate under this Cruel treatment
here under this Warden: Being white
chases the heads with Stick and every
things Else a gods Can get his hands on
We dont get Enought food here some
Days to Work on we work from
dark to Sun: and just as fast as we
Can: then the Boss Say we aint
done a Dam things all day: then

hell. Says I going to you niggie in
the Dam Hold. now here is how
the Warden got this fix up; he tell
the gods to fist at them niggie
and put they asse in the hold and
he will do the rest and here is
what he mean. he will send in
Bad reports on you and that will
keep that Prison from getting out as
you all so that; and he refuse to
give the Boys a transfer to a
Better Camp. we Boys have longe
time in Prison and willing to try and
make it; if we just could get to
a Better Camp or Exchange on
Warden here we would like to move
if you all would get intoch with
Mr. Forrester at the Board this
is at Atlanta try to get him to
send a investigation down here

1 Julius Brown
2 Earnest Webb
3 Willie Williams
4 LeRoy Brown
5 Carlton Lundy
6 Arlen Farron
7 James A Cobb
8 Jameo Whitley
9 Brady Davis
10 Smith Pitts

to talker with us? We have try
to reach him But? have not Been
alper to reach him at all. So
If its any way you all Can
help us Please do

and will Be hoping to hear
from you all at once also

Right us at this address
here! Please R.F.D.
C/o
Mrs Lawrence
Robbins
Wilkes Land Co
Tenn or the name.

1 Julius Brown
2 Earnest Hibbs
3 Willie Williams
4 LeRoy Brown
5 Carlton Lundy
6 Arlen Favors
7 James H Cobb
8 James Whitley
9 Buddy Davis
10 Arnold Pitts

July 14, 1960

Mr. Jesse W. Cook, Chairman
Church Work Committee
N. A. A. C. P.
859½ Hunter Street, N. W., Rm. 107
Atlanta 14, Georgia

Dear Mr. Cook:

Thank you for your letter of July 12, and the invitation to take part in the Georgia State Conference of Branches. Unfortunately, I am committed to a meeting in St. Petersburg, Florida on those dates and so must decline with regret.

I am sure I could arrange for another member of our staff to fill this assignment, if you wish. It does strike me, however, that one of the intergroup relations workers in the religious field -- who are also clergymen -- would be more suitable for this particular workshop; for example, the Rev. John Morris, executive director of the Episcopal Society for Cultural Unity, 50 Whitehall Street, Atlanta. As you probably know, Mr. Morris and his organization are promoting integration within the Episcopal Church, as well as in religious institutions generally.

If Mr. Morris isn't available, another suitable choice would be the Rev. Edward Brown, who performs a similar function for the Congregational Christian Churches, with headquarters at 41 Exchange Place.

While we feel that these and other persons we could suggest are more competent to discuss the role of ministers, if you would like to have a member of our staff participate in this or another workshop, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

GEORGIA STATE CONFERENCE OF BRANCHES
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Please direct reply to:
859½ Hunter Street, N. W.
Room 107
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Telephone: MUrray 8-8869

Field Secretary
Amos O. Holmes

President
W. W. Law
2009 Florence Street
Savannah, Georgia
ADams 4-6030

Secretary
Dr. C. Clayton Powell
864½ Hunter Street, S. W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
JAckson 2-5027

Correspondence Secretary
Mrs. Annie R. Jordan
513 W. 25th Street
Savannah, Georgia
ADams 2-0335

Treasurer
E. E. Moore
971 Tebeau Street
Waycross, Georgia
ATwater 3-7981

First Vice President and Church Work
Rev. Jesse W. Cook

Second Vice President
Mr. Walter Davis
Macon, Georgia

Third Vice President and Membership Committee Chairman
Reverend P. A. Patterson,
Savannah

Fourth Vice President and Chairman of Finance and Fund-Raising
John Wesley Dobbs, Atlanta

Assistant Secretary
Miss Rosetta Williams,
Decatur

Committee Chairmen

Legal Redress
Attorney D. L. Hollowell,
Atlanta

Education
Attorney Austin T. Walden,
Atlanta

Labor and Industry
James Tyson, Savannah

Public Relations and Mother of the Year Project
Walter J. Leonard, Atlanta

Youth Conference President
David Franklin
236 Richardson Road, S.W.
Atlanta 15, Georgia

Youth Advisors
Mrs. L. S. Stell, Jr.
1116 West 51st Street
Savannah, Georgia

Mr. Thomas E. Harris
1672 "D" Westlake Court
Atlanta, Georgia
SYcamore 4-2683

Mrs. Lois B. Moreland
237 Ashby Street, N. W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
JAckson 4-6910

July 12, 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming
Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

The Georgia State Conference of Branches meets October 27-30 at Savannah, Georgia. We would like very much to have you on our program, Thursday, October 27, 1960 at 2 P. M., to chair a WORKSHOP on "Racial Adjectment and Ministerial Leadership".

Please let us know whether you will accept our invitation to appear on our program.

Yours very truly,

Jesse W. Cook

Jesse W. Cook, Chairman
Church Work Committee

JWC/bp

GEORGIA STATE CONFERENCE OF BRANCHES
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

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SYcamore 4-2683

Mrs. Lois B. Moreland
237 Ashby Street, N. W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
JAckson 4-6910

July 25, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you for your letter of July 18, 1960.

Reverend Holmes is on vacation and it is being held for his attention when he returns to the office August 11.

Sincerely yours,

Benita Packer

Benita Packer
Secretary to Reverend Holmes

GEORGIA STATE CONFERENCE OF BRANCHES
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

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859½ Hunter Street, N. W.
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SYcamore 4-2683

Mrs. Lois B. Moreland
237 Ashby Street, N. W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
JAckson 4-6910

September 7, 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thanks for your letter of July 14, offering to arrange for another member of your staff to appear on the Church Work Program of NAACP Branches.

Since you cannot accept our invitation, we have made the adjustment in our program. We, therefore, would not want you to arrange to send another member of your staff. Perhaps we may have you at some other time.

Very truly yours,

Amos O. Holmes

Amos O. Holmes
Georgia Field Secretary

AOH/bp

3/19/61

LWD ✓
PR

For your action.

HCH

Paul - Monty is planning to attend. Is that enough?

Yes but suggest Mrs. J go - and that Les and I "drop in" for contact purposes
PR

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • BRyant 9-1400

March 15, 1961

Dear **Mr. Fleming:**

The NAACP Church Department, in cooperation with the Southeast Regional Office, is sponsoring a Southwide Conference of Religious Leaders on April 19-20, 1961.

This conference will convene at Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia. The theme of the conference will be "Religious Cooperative Action and The Civil Rights Crisis in The South". We will be placing emphasis on the school desegregation crisis, the problem of desegregation of public facilities and the problem of employment bias. These issues will be discussed in relation to the religious dimensions involved.

Two years ago we held a similar conference in Atlanta, which was well attended and resulted in practical action in local situations in the South. We are extending to your organization an invitation to participate in this conference by sending a representative. I assure you that such representation from your organization would dramatize the broad, liberal resources that are available for meeting the problems which are to be discussed.

Please indicate on the enclosed form if we can expect participation from your organization, and the name and address of your representative. Looking forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience regarding this request.

Best wishes for the continued success of your organization's program and work.

Yours truly,

Edward J. Odom Jr.

Edward J. Odom, Jr.
National Church Secretary, NAACP

EJO:jpb
Enclosure

214

FILL OUT AND RETURN TO: Miss Ruby Hurley
Southeast Regional Office
NAACP
859½ Hunter Street, N.W.
Room 107
Atlanta 14, Georgia

Date _____

1. Name of Organization _____

_____

2. Address _____

_____

3. Our organization will send a representative to the Southwide Interracial Conference of Religious Leaders
Yes _____ No _____ (Check One)

4. Name of Representative _____

_____

5. Address _____

_____

6. Comments, suggestions or questions _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Signed _____
(Name)

_____
(Official Position)

September 15, 1961

Mr. George H. Wooley, President
Indiana University Chapter of NAACP
774 Ballantine Hall
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana

Dear Mr. Wooley:

Charles McDew is a student at South Carolina State in Orangeburg, South Carolina. He is chairman of the Student Non-violence Coordinating Committee with a mailing address of 197½ Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia. His home address is 105 Tremont, S.W., Massillon, Ohio.

We got a home address for Marvin E. Robinson from SNCC although they were not sure that it is still correct: it is 720 East 21 Avenue, Gary, Indiana.

I do not know of any other students who may be in the area in October. One possibility is Edward D. King, Jr. who has just resigned as administrative secretary of SNCC in order to enroll at Wilberforce University. I have known Ed pleasantly and you may wish to call on him. I suppose he will be at Wilberforce later this month.

Regarding the possible race relations conference at Earlham you should write to Professor Joe Earl Elmore, Assistant to the President.

Best wishes, and give my regards to Professor Grimshaw.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb

Rec'd 9/7

Air Mail

September 6, 1961

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Thank you for your letter of August 31, 1961 and for the information regarding possible student speakers. I wonder if you could get me the addresses of Charles McDew of Ohio (recommended by PR) and Marvin Robinson who is in law school in St. Louis (recommended by DM). These seem to be the most likely to be in our area. If, however, you have any reason to suppose that any of the other students recommended by PR and DM will be in this area in October we would be interested in having their addresses also. Unfortunately our funds are limited so that we cannot afford to pay transportation from a long distance. If you can get this information to us soon it would be greatly appreciated.

I note with interest that there may be a race relations institute at Earlham sometime around March. The Indiana Chapter of the NAACP is developing a training program which we expect to have ready by the spring. (We will test it on some of our own students in the fall). Earlham and Antioch might be interested in combining with us. In any case we would be interested in corresponding with them about their race relations institute. If you know who I should write to regarding this I would greatly appreciate that information.

Our program is flexible so that if your engagement at Earlham works out we will be able to arrange a date for you to speak to us.

Thank you again for agreeing to send us someone between November and March if you are unable to come.

Sincerely,

George H Woolley

George H. Woolley
President of the Indiana
University Chapter of
the NAACP
774 Ballantine Hall
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Please excuse us for continuing to tax you in this way. We are most appreciative of the time you have taken to help us. I will certainly be looking forward to your visit — and am optimistic now that chances seem to be doubled. Mr. Wolley is, indeed, getting an impressive program together. But I would rather be doing research where you are — than reading about events here — and listening to others tell about what is going on. Thanks again.

Alfred L. Lewis

file

February 13, 1962

Mrs. Ruby Hurley
Southeast Regional Office
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
859½ Hunter Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ruby:

Thank you for thinking to send me a copy of your annual report. I have read it not only with interest but with renewed admiration for an organization which has probably contributed more to American liberty in recent years than any other. Needless to say, I read it also with rekindled appreciation of your own services.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SE-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

1011A EST SEP 24 62 AF063 SYB107

SY NDA09 NL PD FAXND NEW YORK NY 24

LESLIE W DUNBAR, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC

FORSYH ST NORTH WEST ATLA

AFTERNOON OF SEPZMBER 2 IS FINE. LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING YOU

JUNE SHAGALOFF.

naacP

March 22, 1963

Mrs. Ruby Hurley
Southeastern Regional Director
N. A. A. C. P.
859½ Hunter Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ruby:

I am enclosing a piece from the Raleigh News and Observer for March 3, 1963 which I thought you might like to see if you had not already. I found it an interesting report, and was especially impressed by what it tells of the important role of the NAACP Youth Councils.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

file

June 4, 1965

Mrs. Ruby Hurley
N. A. A. C. P.
859½ Hunter Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ruby:

I am one of those who has not "clicked" for the Atlanta NAIRO chapter. Uncannily, every meeting has coincided with something I could not get out of, and I'm afraid that on June 15 I'll be out of town. Thank you for keeping the chapter alive under the difficulties you have had.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

10 Columbus Circle
New York, N.Y. 10019
JUdson 6-8397

NAACP file

Legal Defense and Educational Fund

PRESS RELEASE

President
Hon. Francis E. Rivers
Director-Counsel
Jack Greenberg

FOR RELEASE
Friday,
February 11, 1966

NEGROES ASK FEDERAL MISS.
COURT TO ORDER END TO
FIRINGS AND EVICTIONS

Greenville Air Force Base "Sit-Inners" Among Plaintiffs

VICKSBURG, Miss.---Negro parents and children of nearby Sharkey and Issaquena counties today asked the U. S. District Court here to order an end to a reign of firings and evictions.

White landlords and employers are charged with firing adults and evicting families who sought school integration in accordance with an earlier court ruling.

Some of the Negro plaintiffs were among those who sought food and shelter at de-activated Greenville Air Force Base two weeks ago.

The suit was brought by attorneys of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

Legal Defense Fund lawyers assert that the number of whites participating in the harassment campaign is "so numerous as to make it impracticable to bring them all individually before the court."

The Negroes seek "injunctive relief against the defendants (whites) restraining them from conspiring to, and from performing acts of intimidation and harassment."

The Negroes also asked the court to order the landlords and employers "to undue their past illegal acts by making the plaintiffs whole; in cases of wrongful discharges, plaintiffs should be awarded back pay; in cases of wrongful evictions, plaintiffs should be compensated for injuries sustained."

The same court ordered integration of Sharkey Issaquena schools in May of 1965 as result of the suit of Jeremiah Blackwell and others against the county school boards.

The Boards subsequently filed desegregation plans, which, after extended hearings, were accepted.

Negroes began to enroll; and, the intimidations began.

Legal Defense Fund attorneys in the new suit are Carsie A. Hall, Henry M. Aronson and Marian Wright, Jackson, Miss.; Jack Greenberg, Director-Counsel, Derrick A. Bell, Jr. and Melvyn Zarr of New York City.

-30-

Jesse DeVore, Jr., Director of Public Information—Night Number 212 RIverside 9-8487

10 Columbus Circle
New York, N.Y. 10019
JUdson 6-8397

NAACP file

Legal Defense and Educational Fund

PRESS RELEASE

President
Hon. Francis E. Rivers

Director-Counsel
Jack Greenberg

FOR RELEASE
Saturday,
March 12, 1966

MEMORANDUM

TO: WEEKLY EDITORS

FROM: Jesse DeVore, Jr., Director, Public Information

SUBJECT: EVALUATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE'S NEW SCHOOL DESEGREGATION GUIDELINES.

NEW YORK---Jack Greenberg, director-counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, this week released the following evaluation statement in response to HEW's school desegregation guidelines, issued Monday, March 7th.

"The new guidelines' effectiveness in desegregating public schools will depend fundamentally on whether the Administration is willing to make a powerful political commitment on manpower and funds to achieve desegregation. We have had no encouragement in this area.

"Paper promises over the past decade have meant nothing because unfortunately local school officials have not hesitated to lie. Enforcing the guidelines, even with a great commitment of appropriations and manpower, will nevertheless be difficult because of their complexity, permissiveness in many areas, and wide scope of exceptions.

"The exception, which permits school boards which have been operating under court orders to continue as in the past, even though such orders fall far short of the guidelines, is extremely unfortunate.

"Millions of children in every major city in the South and many small towns and rural areas in which the Negro community is most active now are covered by court orders entered well before the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

"Negroes will be paying a penalty for insistence upon their civil rights in the fifties and early sixties. The only remedy which the guidelines offer is that victims of segregation can go back to court.

"Beyond that, we fail to see specific standards for eliminating gerrymandering, selection of school sites for new construction or expansion of existing facilities, favorite tactics of districts that want to continue segregation far into the future.

"We are shocked by the admitted total failure to treat northern segregation problems.

"We are happy, however, that finally the Department has retreated from its position that it can do nothing about the wanton firing of Negro teachers and has adopted a regulation forbidding it."

-30-

file
naacp - Atlanta

November 28, 1966

Mrs. Samuel W. Williams
Atlanta Branch
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
859½ Hunter Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Dear Mrs. Williams:

I deeply regret that because of an out-of-town commitment I will be unable to attend the Freedom Fund Banquet on November 30.

However, it is my privilege to enclose a small check in support of the Atlanta Branch and all of the excellent work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. My only regret is that it could not be larger.

With every good wish.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Enclosure

THE REVEREND SAMUEL W. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

MRS. EUNICE COOPER
SECRETARY

DR. C. MILES SMITH
TREASURER

ATLANTA BRANCH

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

859-1/2 HUNTER STREET, N. W. SUITE 105 ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30314 524-8054

November 18, 1966

(5)

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I hope I am not being too presumptuous, but your name was suggested to me as a possible friend and supporter of the N.A.A.C.P. Consequently, I am writing to ask your support in our present fund raising effort. This is not a membership drive, but a local effort to raise funds so that our local and national office may continue to operate effectively in the vital area of civil rights.

Need I remind you that the N.A.A.C.P. continues to be one of the few such organizations speaking sanely and clearly about human, educational and employment problems confronting our city and our nation.

While your check of $10.00 payable to the Freedom Fund Banquet, entitles you to a ticket to our Freedom Fund Dinner-Dance to be held on November 30 at the Atlanta Cabana Motor Hotel, contributions in excess of this amount would, of course, be greatly appreciated.

We need your support and your presence would mean much to us.

Thank you for your kind consideration.

Very sincerely,

Mrs. Samuel W. Williams
(Mrs.) Samuel W. Williams

SWW:r

NAACP over 50 years FOUNDED-1909

CABLE ADDRESS: NACAPEOPLE, N. Y.

LONGACRE 3-6890

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Please direct reply to:
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE NAACP
624 Masonic Temple Bldg.
1630 - 4th Ave., No.
Birmingham, Alabama
Telephone Birmingham 3-2887

RECEIVED
SEP 10
Southern Regional Council

September 9, 1953

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

This is a belated acknowledgment of the communication and pamphlet copy which you sent to me under date of August 25. I think it is very good and I certainly hope that its distribution will be sufficiently wide to have the desired effect.

I have been giving some thought to the organization of local bi-racial discussion groups and I must confess that I can come up with almost nothing outside of church and student groups about which you must have already thought. If we can get the Committees on Christian Social Relations in the various Woman's Societies for Christian Service in the Methodist Churches to take some action, that might be a beginning point. This stands out in my mind because I have just been made president of our Wesleyan Service Guild in our church here in Birmingham.

The Alabama State Conference is holding its annual Convention in Mobile November 6-8, and though I may be premature your name has been suggested as a participant and Molly O'Steen from the University of Alabama as another. I imagine that in her position she should be able to give some help so far as student groups are concerned.

We shall have other state meetings in North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee on the week end of October 24-25 and in Mississippi November 6-8. If we can get the pamphlet distributed in those meetings and a guidance sheet for setting up bi-racial groups we might be able to stimulate some further action through them.

You may remember that Henry Moon wrote to you about a plan submitted by an anonymous person who was interested in devising some means through which those persons of the majority ethnic group who were on the side of right in human relations might come to recognize each other. I had a letter from this gentleman this morning and we might be able to use him and a few others whom I know in Florida.

Sept. 9, 1953

I shall be coming into Atlanta on the Seaboard Friday evening and will be there until Sunday when we will go down to Fort Valley. If you are not in your office on Saturday will you leave a message either at the Waluhaje Hotel or at the NAACP office to tell me how I may reach you by telephone?

Sincerely yours,

Ruby Hurley

Ruby Hurley
Regional Secretary

RH:S

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

(Dictated 9-8-53)

September 14, 1953

Mr. W. C. Patton
NAACP
729 Masonic Temple Bldg.
1630 Fourth Ave., N.
Birmingham, Ala.

Dear Mr. Patton:

Delighted to come to Mobile and take the part you described in the NAACP State Conference.

I am in hopes you can defray my expenses in getting to Mobile and back, but that isn't absolutely necessary if the NAACP in Alabama can't find the money.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

Alabama State Conference
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

ROOM 729 MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING
TELEPHONE 3-1376
1630 FOURTH AVENUE, NORTH
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

RECEIVED
SEP 12

September 11, 1953

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Exec. Dir.
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The Alabama State Conference of N.A.A.C.P. Branches will hold its Eighth Annual Session in Mobile, Alabama, November 6-8, using as its theme, "ACHIEVING CIVIC DEMOCRACY IN ALABAMA." During the convention, several periods have been designated for discussions with a discussion leader for each topic.

The program committee has requested me to invite you to share our program as a discussion leader, Saturday, November 7. You are requested to discuss DE-SEGREGATION under the main topic, ACHIEVING EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

The committee feels that you are in a far better position to do this job than many others. Your acceptance will also serve as a great contribution to our N.A.A.C.P. Program here in Alabama.

We are enclosing for your convenience a self-addressed envelope for your immediate reply.

With best wishes, I am

Yours truly,

W. C. Patton

W. C. Patton

WCP/djp
encl.

CABLE ADDRESS: NACAPEOPLE, N. Y. LONGACRE 3-6890

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Please direct reply to:
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE NAACP
624 Masonic Temple Bldg.
1630 - 4th Ave., No.
Birmingham, Alabama
Telephone Birmingham 3-2887

October 9, 1953

Dear Miss Stoney:

This is to acknowledge your letter and bill of October 2 to Mrs. Hurley. She is out of the city at this time and I shall call this matter to her attention as soon as she returns to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Mabel W. Spencer

Mabel W. Spencer
Secretary to Mrs. Hurley

Miss Katherine Stoney
Secretary-Treasurer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

October 29, 1953

Mr W C Patton, President
Alabama State Conference
N A A C P
Room 729 Masonic Temple Building
1630 Fourth Avenue, North
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Mr Patton:

I look forward to being in Mobile for your Conference. The date I have down for my appearance is Saturday, November 7, and I had planned to take the sleeper down from Atlanta Friday night and come back up again on the sleeper from Mobile Saturday night. I have got a lot of travel the last of this week and next week. I hate to miss the Friday and Sunday of your Conference but don't see how I can very well help myself.

If it is imperative for me to be in Mobile on Friday, I guess I could manage it somehow. But if the Saturday appearance is all right, I will turn up at the meeting about nine o'clock Saturday morning as I said.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

Alabama State Conference
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Room 729 Masonic Temple Building
Telephone 3-1376
1630 Fourth Avenue, North
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October 25, 1953

RECEIVED
OCT 26
Southern

Mr. George Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thanks for accepting our invitation to share our State Meeting in Mobile November 6.

Your expense will be taken care of by the Conference.

Please give us the schedule of your arrival and information if you desire the committee to provide lodging for you.

We have some very fine white friends whom we think will be delighted to accomodate you.

With best wishes, I am

Yours truly,

W. C. Patton

W. C. Patton

WCP/djp

CABLE ADDRESS: NACAPEOPLE, N. Y. LONGACRE 3-6890

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Please direct reply to:
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE NAACP
624 Masonic Temple Bldg.
1630 - 4th Ave., No.
Birmingham, Alabama
Telephone Birmingham 3-2887

March 8, 1954

RECEIVED
MAR 1954
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

This is to acknowledge your letter under date of February 26 to Mrs. Hurley who is presently out of the city.

Pressure of work in preparation of the Regional Conference held in Savannah during the latter part of February and the Washington meeting this week has delayed acknowledgment of the correspondence on her desk. However, she was pleasantly surprised to learn that the talk that Miss Barbara Gardner made at the Alabama State Conference was printed in NEW SOUTH and she is appreciative of the extra copies you sent to her.

Cordially yours,

Mabel W. Spencer

Mabel W. Spencer
Secretary to Mrs. Hurley

RH:S

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

February 26, '54

Mr. Ruby Hurley
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Hurley,

I send you separately some copies of the February issue of New South, which has in it the talk Miss Barbara Gardner gave at the Alabama Conference of the NAACP. We all thought it a fine talk, and were glad she would agree to have it printed.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

April 20, 1954

Mrs. Ruby Hurley
National Association For The Advancement of
Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mrs. Hurley:

Nice of you to write.

We are truly going to miss you at the meeting at Williamsburg, and I will let you know what may be the outcome.

The Fund for the Republic is willing, I think, to help us get paid personnel into each of twelve Southern States, and to keep them there for three years or a shade longer. Each State outfit will have to raise not a slight amount of money toward meeting its own budget, and we here will have to raise a lot to keep this office afloat. I hope each of the State programs can be under way by October or thereabouts. Meanwhile their job is to plan carefully for the right personnel and the best program. Ultimately each outfit must stand on its own legs.

We will need, and the State outfits will need, the advice and cooperation of the NAACP straight through. I know we can count on help from you in getting effective programs going.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

CABLE ADDRESS: NACAPEOPLE, N. Y.

LONGACRE 3-6890

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Please direct reply to:
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE NAACP
624 Masonic Temple Bldg.
1630 - 4th Ave., No.
Birmingham, Alabama
Telephone Birmingham 3-2887

RECEIVED
APR 13 1954
Southern Regional Council

April 12, 1954

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Congratulations and best wishes for success if the report in Sunday's Journal and Constitution is true.

I hope you will let me know what happens after the meeting next month.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby Hurley

Ruby Hurley
Regional Secretary

RH:S

CABLE ADDRESS: NACAPEOPLE, N. Y. LONGACRE 3-6890

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Please direct reply to:
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE NAACP
624 Masonic Temple Bldg.
1630 - 4th Ave., No.
Birmingham, Alabama
Telephone Birmingham 3-2887

RECEIVED JUN 3 1954 Southern Regional Council

June 2, 1954

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

This is to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the memorandum on the Williamsburg meeting.

I deeply regret that I was not able to attend the meeting and share in what appears to have been a most challenging discussion.

The lines are beginning to be drawn and we shall need the collective wisdom and spiritual strength of many christian people if the transition is to take place in the American and Christian way. I shall be most anxious to know as you make progress.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby Hurley

Ruby Hurley
Regional Secretary

RH:S

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

alw

July 26, 1954

Mrs. Ruby Hurley
624 Masonic Temple Building
1630 Fourth Avenue, North
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Hurley:

Evidently John Field hoped that the Southern Regional Council could pay for the travel involved in your getting up to the Board meeting of NAIRO August 13, and 14. That is outside my budget and I couldn't.

But I do hope you can go to this one or to some of the later ones. NAIRO is a useful organization needing a stronger link with the South, and you are the right person to provide the link.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/ signed in his absence.

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565 NORTH ERIE STREET

TOLEDO 2, OHIO

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R. I. Commission Against Discrimination
Providence, R. I.

SOUTH
RUBY HURLEY
NAACP, S. E. Region
Birmingham, Ala.

July 20, 1954

RECEIVED
JUL 2 1954
Southern Regional Council

Dear George:

I have been planning to write to you about NAIRO especially since I learned that it was your suggestion that I was named chairman of the South.

Now I have a memorandum from John Feild relative to a Board meeting to be held in Chicago on August 13-14. In a personal note he indicates that he is aware of the distance involved for me but suggests "maybe George Mitchell could help in some way." I do not know what he has in mind but if you can and write me I would appreciate it, and also give me a bit more information on what you think we should be doing in this region through NAIRO. I do not like to have a title for a job which I am not doing and I would like to do something.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ruby

Ruby Hurley
Regional Secretary

RH:S

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

(Dictated July 19, 1954)

CABLE ADDRESS: NACAPEOPLE, N. Y.

LONGACRE 3-6890

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Please direct reply to:
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE NAACP
624 Masonic Temple Bldg.
1630 - 4th Ave., No.
Birmingham, Alabama
Telephone Birmingham 3-2887

July 30, 1954

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter to Mrs. Hurley who is presently out of the office. I shall bring your letter to her attention when she returns to her desk.

Sincerely yours,

Mabel W. Spencer

Mabel W. Spencer
Secretary to Mrs. Hurley

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
AUG 2 1954
Southern Regional Council

September 8, 1955

Mrs. Ruby Hurley
Southeastern Regional Office
624 Masonic Temple Building
1630 Fourth Avenue, North
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Hurley:

Thank you for your letter of August 24. As you say, this is such a small world. I had gone around to the N.A.A.C.P. Office in Jackson, Mississippi and had a very pleasant chat with Mrs. Evers. Mr. Evers was out of the office with you and we missed you. Mrs. Lyells proceeded to your hotel where again we missed you.

Thanks for passing the information regarding our state affiliates on to your staff. I think you are doing a wonderful job from what you hear across the South.

Best regards.

Cordially yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for State Organizations

FBR/ys

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

Please direct reply to:
Mrs. Ruby Hurley
SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
624 Masonic Temple Building
1630 Fourth Avenue, North
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Telephone Birmingham 3-2887

August 24, 1955

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Thank you for your letter and the information about your staff in the region which you sent last week, or was it the week before. I will pass this information on to our staff.

This is such a small world! I am sorry that you did not come around to our office in Jackson. You would have found me there. I understand that we will be neighbors there in the new Masonic building.

Sincerely,

Ruby

Ruby Hurley
Regional Secretary

RH/r

RH/r
8/7/55

Get More Members in 1955!

June 21, 1954

Mr. Frank P. Thomas
MOBILE BEACON
570 Davis Avenue,
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Mr. Thomas:

I am sorry to say that I don't have a mat or a cut on hand, but I enclose a brief autobiographical run-down which I hope will be of some use to you.

I will look forward to meeting you next Sunday.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming,
Assistant Director

HCF:s
encl.

MOBILE BEACON

"THE LIGHT THAT NEVER FAILS"
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

570 Davis Avenue Mobile, Alabama

June 18, "54

Mr. Harold Flemming
Director of Public Relations
Southern Regional Council
Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Flemming:

In connection with your appearence here on the N.A.A.C.P. Branches Anniversary program, we are doing a feature story.

We would like to have by return air mail special a cut of yourself with a brief resume of your activities.

Our dead line is Monday noon, if possible please send it to us by then.

Yours very sincerely,

Frank P. Thomas

Frank P. Thomas

FPT/vm

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE
(*Mobile Branch*)
POST OFFICE BOX 1091
MOBILE 6, ALABAMA

OFFICE OF THE

Air Mail

Thursday
July 15
1954

wrote OK
7/20/54

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director, Southern
Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Aubrun Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

During the past several days we attempted to contact you by long distance telephone service, phone Walnut 7963, but failed, evidently due to the time we called in the afternoons.

We wanted to advise that in view of the suggestion offered by you with regard to the crowd factor during midsummer, the executive board requested that an expression be conveyed to you to the effect that the Mobile NAACP should like to afford you the same kind of a reception that was accorded Mr. Thurgood Marshall on May 16. Further, that the executive board feels that a meeting arranged for the latter part of September or early October would enable us to achieve our desire. It was the consensus of opinion in the board meeting that we should hold in abeyance your visit until after the public schools open for the 1954-55 year, for we believe your message will be of importance to school teachers as well as the general public. We should prefer your coming at that time, if such plan meets your approval.

The intense heat, many persons being away on vacation, and a large number of teachers taking summer courses at distant points, are regarded as angles which would likely not be to the best advantage of all concerned for a successful meeting at this time. Nevertheless, we have some regrets that the meeting may not be held as scheduled for next Sunday. You may be surprised to know that we have an increasing number of prominent whites who are liberal in the viewpoints about the race question. Perhaps a dozen or more had planned joining us in honoring you with a smoker Saturday, July 17. We are quite certain, however, that the same persons will be available for a similar get-to-gether affair in September or early October. Frankly, I feel that we may be able to have a larger number at that time.

Please advise at earliest convenience if the late September or early October meeting will meet your approval. We certainly regret this, the second, postponement of your coming to Mobile as our guest, but we believe you will be in accord with the fall date for the reasons outlined above.

With every good wish, I am

Very sincerely yours,

J. L. LeFlore

J. L. LeFlore - Secretary

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE
(*Mobile Branch*)
POST OFFICE BOX 1091
MOBILE 6, ALABAMA

OFFICE OF THE

Monday
May 31
1954

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

This is to acknowledge with thanks your letter of May 27, advising us that you will speak to the citizens of Mobile on June 27.

Your acceptance of our invitation to speak here in connection with the 29th anniversary program of the Mobile NAACP is highly appreciated by all of us. We feel that your speaking in Mobile subsequent to the epoch-making decision of the United States Supreme Court relative to the unconstitutionality of segregation in our public school system will certainly do much to create good will and understanding between white and Negro leaders who shall probably have to deal with any problems that may arise as a part of integration .

The meeting will be held at 3 p.m., on June 27. We shall inform you of the place in our next letter.

With every good wish, I am

Very sincerely yours,

J. L. LeFlore

J. L. LeFlore
Secretary

AIR MAIL

May 27, 1954

Mr. J. L. LeFlore
NAACP
Post Office Box 1091
Mobile 6, Alabama

Dear Mr. LeFlore:

Only the swirl of activity in the wake of the Supreme Court decision has kept me from answering your letter before now.

I will be glad to speak to the Mobile Branch on June 27. The only cost would be actual travel expense there and back. I will look forward to hearing from you further about the exact time and place of the meeting.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/eab
Dictated by Mr. Fleming - signed in his absence

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
(Mobile Branch)
POST OFFICE BOX 1091
MOBILE 6, ALABAMA

OFFICE OF THE

Air Mail

Saturday
May 22
1 9 5 4

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information
The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Pursuant to our long distance telephone conversation several weeks ago relative to our invitation to you to address a public meeting under auspices of the Mobile NAACP, we shall appreciate your consideration of the matter at this time.

We think it was explained during the telephone conversation that the Mobile NAACP is observing its 29th anniversary, with a plan to bring several outstanding authorities on race relations to Mobile during the months of April-May-June. You were selected as one of the persons. In view of the United States Supreme Court decision last Monday, it is definitely felt in the wake of that ruling against public school segregation that you could do much to cushion sentiment here in the direction of integration. That is, that acceptance of the epoch-making decision of the nation's high court may be realized with little rancor.

Thurgood Marshall spoke here last Sunday. About 1500 people, including about 25 whites, attended the meeting.

We should like to have you speak here on either June 20 or June 27, if convenient to you. If not, the date may be June 13.

We sincerely hope you may be able to accept our invitation to be our guest speaker on one of the Sundays mentioned.

Please advise as to acceptance date, total expense charges, and the like.

With every good wish, I am

Very sincerely yours,

J. L. LeFlore

J. L. LeFlore - Secretary

daily file

February 26, '54

Dear Mr. LeFlore,

You will remember the talk Miss Barbara Gardner from Talladega gave at the meeting last fall of the Alabama Conference of the NAACP. We asked her for permission to print it, and she very kindly made it into a MS for us. We think it is good, as so obviously the audience did the day she gave it.

I've sent some copies to Mrs. Hurley, but thought you should have some, too.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

J. E. LeFlore
Mobile, Ala.

February 26, '54

Dear Mr. LeFlore,

You will remember the talk Miss Barbara Gardner from Talladega gave at the meeting last fall of the Alabama Conference of the NAACP. We asked her for permission to print it, and she very kindly made it into a MS for us. We think it is good, as so obviously the audience did the day she gave it.

I've sent some copies to Mrs. Hurley, but thought you should have some, too.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

January 6, '54

Dear Mr. LeFlore,

My warmest thanks to youx and your friends for my warm reception and much enjoyment of the visit to Mobile. IT was a good and responsive crowd, and I had a good time talking to them.

Next day in Greensboro I found much interest among responsible people in appointing a courageous Negro person to the city school board. And the same resposible people thought that their city could and would set an example in getting unsegregated schools. Nice experience!

Cordially,

George S. Mitchell

December 29, '53

Dear Mr. LeFlore,

All straight. You letter duly came in yeasterday, but had been put in some attention-catching place where it didn't catch my attention!

I have taken a seat on EAL's plane 575 leaving Atlanta 8.40 A.M. January 1 and arriving at Mobile 11.27 A.M. Will come direct to NAACP headquarters 570 Davis Avenue, or, better still, will camm there for directions. If weather should be threatening I will light out by car about 1 A.M. and drive down, arriving about 10.00 A.M. Intend to take Northbound flight 572 leaving Mobile at 7.06 in the evening of the 1st, and get some sleep in Atlanta before going on next day to Greensboro - which is why I don't give myself the luxury of a longer stay in Mobile.

All straight about the pamphlets. Your folks duly settled. We had a similar account outstanding with Mrs. Hurley's office, and we in error applied you check-in-full to her account. Will straighten out with Mrs. Hurley.

GSM. born in Richmond, Va., 1902. Schools in Virginia, South Carolina, Maryland and Delaware. College at Richmond, for B.A., to Johns Hopkins UNiversity for PhD in 1926. To Oxford University, England for three years further study. Taught Economics at Columbia College in Columbia University 1929-35. Worked for U. S. Gov't 1935-44. Was Assistant Administrator of Farm Security Adm, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Ran CIO-PAC for Southeastern Region 1944-45. Worked for SRC since 1945. Executive Director since 1947. Mat enclosed.

I'll be on hand.

Sincerely,

GSM.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE
MOBILE BRANCH
Post Office Box 1091
MOBILE 6, ALABAMA

OFFICE OF THE

Air Mail

Saturday
December 26
1 9 5 3

RECEIVED
DEC 28
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Pursuant to previous correspondence we shall expect to be honored with your presence here on January 1, 1954, as principal speaker for our Emancipation Day program.

The meeting is scheduled to be held at 3 p.m. A parade will precede the program, and will begin about 2 p.m.

We, too, feel that the theme should embrace a retrospection of the Negro's life in America and what be hope the future may hold for our nation in the field of race relations at the time of the hundredth anniversary of the Emancipation.

The Branch shall comply with your suggestion relative to the honorarium to the Council.

Kindly advise by return mail the time of your arrival in Mobile.

With the Season's greetings, and best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

J. L. LeFlore

J. L. LeFlore
Secretary

P.S. If convenient, please send us some material on your life's work for a Mobile daily newspaper story. JLL

December third, 1953

Mr J L LeFlore, Secretary
Mobile Branch - NAACP
Post Office Box 1091
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Mr LeFlore:

That's all straight about being at your service for the Emancipation Day program January first, 1954.

It would help the Council considerably if the Branch could undertake, in addition to my (never extravagant) expenses, an honorarium of $25.00.

Let me know exactly when and where and I will plan the travel.

I am never a long-winded speaker and would hardly use more than thirty-five minutes. I assume that the theme ought to look backward a bit over progress and look forward to what we all hope for by the time of the hundreth anniversary.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE
(*Mobile Branch*)
POST OFFICE BOX 1091
MOBILE 6, ALABAMA

OFFICE OF THE

Tuesday
December 1
1953

RECEIVED
DEC 3
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Pursuant to our personal talk several weeks ago when you were in Mobile attending the Alabama State NAACP meeting, the Mobile Branch of the NAACP voted to invite you to serve as principal speaker of our Emancipation Day program on January 1, 1954.

The occasion will mark the 91st anniversary of the date the famed Emancipation Proclamation became effective. The celebration we have planned will be held in connection with the commemoration of that epoch-making event.

We shall feel honored in having you as the principal speaker for the Emancipation Day program.

If convenient for you to accept, please advise by return mail. We quite well understand that we shall be responsible for your expenses, that is, travel, hotel and incidentals that may not be listed here.

Kindly inform as to whether there shall be a fee for your speaking services. It will be necessary to advise our executive board of any such sum, contingent upon approval.

With every good wish, I am

Very sincerely yours,

J. L. LeFlore

J. L. LeFlore
Secretary

March 17, 1955

Mr. J.L. LeFlere, Sec.
N.A.A.C.P., Mobile Branch
Post Office Box 1091
Mobile 6, Alabama

Dear Mr. LeFlère:

Many thanks for your letter and your check for membership dues. That makes you a member in good standing of the Alabama Council on Human Relations, our affiliate in the state, and of course we'll get New South and our other publications to you.

Since we last communicated, SRC's state programs have gone forward significantly. The Alabama Council has a full-time director in the person of the Reverend Robert Hughes, a young Methodist minister, who is working hard to unite the forward looking elements of the state. If he has not been in touch with you and your associates in Mobile, he should be and I'm sure would want to be. That leads me to offer the suggestion that you bring him to Mobile as a speaker. Or you might want to relate to the Alabama Council through its elected chairman, the Reverend Duncan Hunter of Montgomery. His address is First Methodist Church, Alexander City, Ala.

I might also let you know that we now have on the central staff here in Atlanta an assistant director for state organizations named Fred Routh, former professor of human relations at the University of Miami. He is a very able and articulate person and has made several trips recently to Alabama. I'm sure that he too will want to make contact with you and the Mobile Branch at a convenient time.

I would welcome the long deferred visit with you there, but I make these suggestions because I feel they would lead directly to more fruitful organizational ties that should be knitted up as soon as possible.

Let me know your reactions and meanwhile my very best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF;rnf

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE
(*Mobile Branch*)
POST OFFICE BOX 1091
MOBILE 6. ALABAMA

OFFICE OF THE

Air Mail

Tuesday
March 8
1955

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Assistant
Director for Information
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

In view of the fact that you were unable to come to Mobile as guest of the Mobile NAACP and citizens of the community for the Emancipation program on January 2, we should like to have you visit as principal speaker of the Mobile NAACP's 30th anniversary celebration, April 17-June 19.

We believe our preference date for your visit would be either a Sunday in late April or May 1 or May 15. However, if you cannot come on one of these dates, please advise as to when it would be convenient for you to speak for us.

The citizens of Mobile would be honored in having you come as guest speaker of the 30th anniversary observance.

With every good wish, I am

Very sincerely yours,

J. L. LeFlore

J. L. LeFlore
Secretary

P. S. Am enclosing check for my personal membership renewal Southern Regional Council. JLL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE
(*Mobile Branch*)
POST OFFICE BOX 1091
MOBILE 6, ALABAMA

OFFICE OF THE

Air Mail

Wednesday
May 11
1 9 5 5

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director, Southern
Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Please advise by return air mail expected time of your arrival in Mobile for the meeting next Sunday, four days hence. Also let us know as to whether you would desire we make arrangements for your place to stay or if you would prefer stopping at a downtown hotel.

Barring unforeseen weather or other conditions, we are looking forward to a successful event on the occasion of your visit.

I was in Atlanta Friday, April 29. Called the office of Southern Regional Council but was informed that you had already gone home for the day.

Hope to see you Saturday or Sunday next, May 14 or May 15.

With every good wish, I am

Very sincerely yours,

J. L. LeFlore

J. L. LeFlore
Secretary

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE
(*Mobile Branch*)
POST OFFICE BOX 1091
MOBILE 6, ALABAMA

OFFICE OF THE

Air Mail

Saturday
April 23
1 9 5 5

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Citizens here are elated that you have consented to be principal speaker on the occasion of our first anniversary celebration of the epoch-making United States Supreme Court decision declaring unconstitutional segregation of the races in public schools. We also will commemorate the 30th birthday of our Mobile NAACP at the time.

Announcement of your coming to Mobile has aroused quite a bit of interest and we are hopeful of a fine meeting at the time. The Mobile NAACP may arrange a parade with several school bands and other such groups participating in connection with our May 15 program.

The meeting will be held at the Big Zion AME Zion Church at 3 PM, May 15. With regard to the nature of your address, we feel you are fully capable of affording the community the kind of talk it needs toward the acceptance of desegregation and the principles of equality.

I shall probably be in Atlanta next Friday, April 29, in a civil service case. The hearing may last all day. However, if it adjourns no later than 2 PM, I may contact you by telephone merely to say " hello."

With every good wish, I am

Very sincerely yours,

J. L. LeFlore

J. L. LeFlore
Secretary

HCF/rnf
airmail

April 12, 1955

Mr. J.L. LeFlore, Sec.
NAACP (Mobile Branch)
P.O. Box 1091
Mobile 6, Alabama

Dear Mr. LeFlore:

Thank you for your good letter repeating your invitation to me to come to Mobile. I shall be glad to come on May 15th to take part in the meeting on the anniversary of the Supreme Court decision.

I shall look forward to hearing from you further on the exact time and place of the meeting and any suggestions you might care to make about the nature of my talk.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director
for
Program

HCF/rnf
airmail

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE
(*Mobile Branch*)
POST OFFICE BOX 1091
MOBILE 6, ALABAMA

OFFICE OF THE
Secretary

Tuesday
March 21
1955

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director, Southern
Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

This is to acknowledge with thanks your interesting letter of March 17.

We appreciate immensely the information afforded us in your letter, also the suggestions offered therein. The Reverend Robert Hughes was in Mobile several weeks ago, we were advised by the Reverend J. Echols Lowery, pastor of the Warren Street Methodist Church here, but we did not know he was coming to this city and were disappointed that it was not our pleasure to meet him. However, we are quite certain such will not be the case on his next visit here.

With regard to the invitation extended by the Mobile NAACP for you to speak here. It may be of interest to you to know that we hope to have the Reverend Hughes speak at one of our NAACP meetings this year. However, the Mobile NAACP desires your presence here in connection with its first anniversary celebration of the historic Supreme Court decision ending racial segregation in the public school system. We feel that what you may say will have great significance in the direction of mitigating racial tension and developing understanding in this area. The national office of the NAACP has suggested the Sunday nearest May 17 as a date for such a meeting. This is desired in connection with the 1st. anniversary of the Supreme Court decision outlawing public school segregation. Therefore, May 15 would be the appropiate date for the celebration.

If, for any reason, you cannot come to Mobile at the time, we would be happy to have Mr. Fred Routh come instead.

Yours sincerely,

J. L. LeFlore mjt

J. L. LeFlore
Secretary

JLL:mjt

N. A. A. C. P. LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

107 West 43rd Street, New York 36, N. Y.

JUDSON 6-8397

September 18, 1953

RECEIVED
SEP 21
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

As you undoubtedly know, the five cases involving the constitutionality of segregation per se in public schools have been postponed by the United States Supreme Court for reargument in December.

One of the non-legal aspects of these cases which is of immediate concern is to obtain all of the facts concerning transitions from segregated to non-segregated situations, e.i., to determine exactly what has happened in those areas where such a transition has actually taken place.

We know that this might be a generally inconvenient time to seek your assistance, but the time pressure and the importance of the data which you could help us obtain make it imperative that we call upon you for assistance. We would very much appreciate it if you could send us whatever relevant material you have available concerning such transitions.

Some of the relevant information needed is as follows:

1) What are the actual mechanics which were used in order to change from a segregated to a non-segregated pattern?

2) What were some of the problems which arose in this transition?

3) How were these problems effectively dealt with?

4) What were the immediate and long-range consequences of such a change?

It would be a great help if you could suggest other persons who might have additional relevant information on similar transitions.

I might add that the use of this information will not be restricted to the immediate practical situation, but will be of value for general social science interest and may also be helpful to many communities that are now facing and will be facing in the future similar transitions. We will be glad to send you, if so desired, a copy of the final analysis of all the material obtained.

Contributions are deductible for U. S. Income Tax Purposes

As you can see, we have an extremely limited time within which to obtain this information. It would be of utmost importance, therefore, if it would be possible to hear from you within the following week.

With sincere appreciation for your kind assistance in this matter,

Sincerely yours,

June Shagaloff

June Shagaloff
Field Secretary

JS:ram

N. A. A. C. P. LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

107 West 43rd Street, New York 36, N. Y.

JUdson 6-8397

RECEIVED SEP 23 Southern Regional Council

AIR MAIL

September 22, 1953

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Before you have an opportunity to answer my first letter I am sending a second one concerning a request for more specific information. Your article entitled, "The South Charts Its Course" which appeared in the May, 1953 issue of The Interracial Review has come to my attention and I am now concerned with obtaining additional data on several of the situations you describe in that article. The information I am seeking is as follows:

1. The names of the five or six school boards which you state have had Negro members - to include state and local school boards.

2. A listing of those southern communities where Negroes have been elected to city councils or other municipal offices.

3. A listing and, if possible, an analysis of those trade unions in southern communities where there has been a change in any sense from segregation to non-segregation.

4. A listing of the formerly all-white eighteen state-supported institutions of higher education which now admit Negro students.

5. A listing of the private and parochial schools in southern communities that admit both Negro and white children.

6. Any listing of communities or documentation of schools in remote counties that are maintained on a non-segregated basis.

We realize that this information may be difficult for you to obtain and for that reason all the more appreciate your assistance.

Thank you for your kind consideration of this matter.

Sincerely yours,

June Shagaloff

June Shagaloff
Field Secretary

JS:arw

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September 30, 1953

Miss June Shagaloff,
Field Secretary
NAACP Legal Defense and
Educational Fund, Inc.
107 West 43rd Street,
New York 36, N. Y.

Dear Miss Shagaloff:

I will do my best to answer your two letters. The second one is easier than the first.

On the first one: SRC's area is 13 Southern States from Virginia to Texas and Oklahoma. We do not cover and do not know much about Maryland, Delaware or Missouri. Within the 13 Southern States in SRC's area there has been almost no change from a segregated to a non-segregated pattern in public schools. I will list the exceptions later.

Now for the second lot:

1. Harrold Trigg has been a member of the North Carolina State School Board for two or three years. Raleigh, North Carolina has or has had lately Negro school board members.

New Port News, Virginia appointed C. W. Scott to its school board, March 1952. Lynchberg, Virginia appointed Carl B. Hutcherson to its school board April, 1953. Richmond, Virginia appointed Booker T. Bradshaw to its school board.

Nashville, Tennessee appointed Coyness L. Ennix to its school Board January, 1952. Darlington, South Carolina appointed G. Perry Gandy to its school board January, 1951.

Maryland appointed Dwight O. W. Holmes to its State Board of Education June, 1951.

Kentucky has had Negro representation on its school board since 1944. Atlanta, Georgia elected Rufus E. Clement to its City school board May, 1953. Augusta, Georgia elected W. C. Ervin to its City school board November, 1952.

2. The following towns have elected Negroes to the City Council or Board of Aldermen.

Richmond, Virginia had a Negro City Counselor for one term about 1951-52. Also, Atlanta, Georgia in May 1953 elected A. T. Walden and Miles G. Amos to the City Executive Committee, which is to say elected them to serve on the Executive Committee of the Democratic party for the City. Winston Salem, North Carolina similarly elected Mrs. Sarah Marash to serve on its City party executive committee, April 1953.

Nashville, Tennessee has had two members of its City Council for a couple of years. One is Z. A. Looby and the other is Robert E. Lillard.

3. Too big a question to answer. In the CIO, steel, automobile, packing house workers, textile workers, wood workers, wholesale-retail and other principle unions customarily operate without separate local unions.

In the A.F. of L., it is my general observation that those unions which organize industrial plants having largish proportions of Negro workers form local unions with comparatively little distinction along lines of race. Some have mixed locals and some still have separate locals, but the tendency toward mixed locals that would go, typically, for the A. F. of L. paper workers and chemical workers. I do not know acurately the situation in the industrial wing of the Machinists. Old-line craft unions in the A. F. of L. in the South either do not admit Negroes or organize them in separate locals; that is my observation in the building trades and the shop-crafts and in the printing trades. So far as I know, all Southern State Federation of Labor have now for years past had numerous Negro delegates or officers. Same would be true for State Industrial Union Councils (CIO).

4. See attached list.

5. Burgundy Farms County Day School, Alexandria, Va.; Catholic Parochial schools in Fort Smith, Arkansas, St. Louis, Missouri, Washington, D. C., Wilmington, Delaware, Elkton, Maryland, Salisbury, Maryland.

The only public ones I know of a certainty are those at Hockessin, Delaware and Arden Delaware.

I have been told that the public High School at Fayetteville, Arkansas intended to admit, this fall, the six Negro high school children residents in the town, but I do not know whether they have admitted them or not. Last year they hauled the seven Negro high school children forty odd miles each week over the hump of the Ozark Mts. to a Negro high school at Fort Smith and boarded several of them therefor the weekdays.

It is rumored that in some other Ozark mountain county in Arkansas, one or more Negro children are attending public, otherwise-white schools, but I

have no means of varifying the rumor.

I strongly suppose that in some counties in Western Texas Negro children are attending other-wise white schools, but I have no proof.

I see that in answering number five I have answered as best I could number six.

We are anxious to be just as helpful to you as we can and will gladly send you what we can get toward answering similar questions.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director

GSM/allo
enclosure

October 15, 1953

Miss June Shagaloff, Field Secretary
N A A C P Legal Defense and
Educational Fund, Inc
107 West 43rd Street
New York 36, N Y

Dear Miss Shagaloff:

What we have done recently are the enclosed two pamphlets.

We are trying very hard these used by local discussion groups. Wherever even a small number of people come together and explore the issue and then find the facts, the chances are that that group will influence public opinion in the community when the Court gives its decision.

If you have an opportunity to encourage the use of the pamphlets by such discussion groups we will be very grateful.

Sincerely yours,

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t
enclosures: 2

N. A. A. C. P. LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

107 West 43rd Street, New York 36, N. Y.

JUdson 6-8397

RECEIVED
OCT 14
Southern Regional Council

AIR MAIL

October 10, 1953

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you very much for your letter of September 30 in response to my requests for data. The information you included was extremely helpful to us.

I now have another request. I understand that a survey or report on southern attitudes regarding de-segregation of public schools was very recently published by the Southern Regional Council. Could you send me a copy of this report? Of course, any charges may be billed to us.

Again, thank you for your kind assistance.

Sincerely,

June Shagaloff

June Shagaloff
Field Secretary

JS:erb

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N. A. A. C. P. LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

107 West 43rd Street, New York 36, N. Y.

JUDSON 6-8397

January 5, 1954

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgai

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Please accept my sincerest apologies for the delay in acknowledging receipt of your letter of some time ago in response to our request for information concerning desegregation transitions. Until this past week, top priority has been given to preparations for reargument of the school segregation cases pending in the United States Supreme Court. I am sure you understand the situation.

Our complete analysis of desegregation transitions will be published in a few months as an entire issue of the Journal of Social Issues and I will be happy to send you a copy at that time. Also, as soon as copies of our brief filed with the Supreme Court are returned from the printers we will send you a copy. I would appreciate it if you would put me on the regular mailing list to receive all official publications of the Southern Regional Council. Any charges may be billed to this office.

RS.

Thank you again for your kind assistance in these matters.

Sincerely yours,

June Shagaloff

June Shagaloff
Field Secretary

Bill sent 1/15/54

JS:arw

Contributions are deductible for U. S. Income Tax Purposes

N. A. A. C. P. LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

107 West 43rd Street, New York 36, N. Y.

JUDSON 6-8397

JUN 15 1955

June 13, 1955

Ch. P.
eab

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Thank you very much for your kindness in letting Prof. Parrish be with us.

Sincerely yours,

BV

Robert L. Carter
Assistant Counsel

RLC:plh

Contributions are deductible for U. S. Income Tax Purposes

October 11, 1955

Mr. Thurgood Marshall
Director and Counsel
N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense
and Educational Fund, Inc.
107 West 43rd Street
New York 36, New York

Dear Mr. Marshall:

Thank you very much for your letter of September 29, 1955, replying to my request for information on the cost incurred by Southern states in the civil right cases.

So far, we have not been able to turn up much actual information. However, I am searching through the audit reports for the state of Georgia. Information there, however, is quite brief. It would help a great deal if we had a list of actual names and dates of civil right cases brought against the Southern states. If there is such a list in your office, we would appreciate a copy.

Again, thanks for taking time out from your busy schedule to write us.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

John Constable
Editorial Assistant

JC/ys

N. A. A. C. P. LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

107 West 43rd Street, New York 36, N. Y.

JUdson 6-8397

September 29, 1955

Mr. John Constable
Editorial Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Constable:

Thanks for your letter of September 22, concerning information on the question of the costs incurred by Southern states and political subdivisions in the civil rights cases. I agree that this would be more than worthwhile in the present struggle. However, I doubt that the information is available. I have checked our files and find nothing which will help. The only thing I remember more concrete in fashion is that South Carolina paid approximately $55,000. on its primary cases. On checking the files I do not find anything in writing to support this fact.

I am sorry that I cannot help on this, yet I can assure you that we would like very much to see it done.

Sincerely,

Thurgood Marshall

Thurgood Marshall
Director and Counsel

TM:ARW

Contributions are deductible for U. S. Income Tax Purposes

naacp

October 26, 1955

Mr. Thurgood Marshall
Director and Counsel
NAACP Legal Defense
and Educational Fund, Inc.
107 West 43rd Street
New York 36, New York

Dear Mr. Marshall:

In the Texas Observer for August 30, 1955, we find the following news script, "The Week in Texas", page 8.

> An independent Houston theater owner has already been awarded $20,000 damages from twelve major motion picture companies, is now charging in the courts that the companies refused to furnish him with first-run movies.

My question is, how does this apply to those Negro petition signers in South Carolina who are being refused services by the Coca Cola and other similar companies?

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/ys

NAACP

cc: FBR

December 3, 1956

Miss Marjorie Merritt
Director
National Conference of Bar Examiners
520 Guaranty Bank Building
Denver 2, Colorado

Dear Miss Merritt:

As to Thurgood Marshall. I have had dealings with him on matters of law and policy in government agencies since 1940. It so happens that in personal and social relationships our paths have crossed infrequently and I am not a particularly good source of information as to the more private side of his character. But on the public side I offer high testimonial.

The upward thrust of the Negro movement in the United States long ago and everyday again now had and has the choice of using angry and sometimes violent pressure tactics (the kind of thing which in Colonial countries has resulted in assassination, sabotage, rebellion, etc.); or of constantly asking for full enforcement of the Constitution of the United States. It sought the second. And Thurgood Marshall has been the principal instrument of this most praiseworthy effort.

It has been his brains that have steered this whole effort of the NAACP to press segregation against the Constitution of the United States and to have the Constitution triumph.

The United States of America should thank its lucky stars that the Negro movement has pursued this channel and with this man.

In my every contact with him I have found him gentlemanly.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

National Conference of Bar Examiners

520 GUARANTY BANK BUILDING

DENVER 2, COLORADO

MISS MARJORIE MERRITT, DIRECTOR

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November 30, 1956

RECEIVED DEC 3 1956

The Southern Regional Council, Incorporated
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Our Conference has been asked to prepare a character report on Thurgood Marshall, 48, who states he was born and reared in Baltimore, received his LL.B. from Howard University in 1932, and practiced law in Baltimore until 1936. Since October 1936 he has been with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as a special counsel to 1940 and thereafter as director-counsel of the Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Incorporated. We believe he has had his office in New York City since the fall of 1936. He now wishes admission to the bar of New York.

FBR - are you willing draft a reply to Miss Merritt?

Do you know Mr. Marshall? If so, we wish any information you may be able to furnish which will aid in determining his moral character, professional reputation, and the nature and extent of his legal experience with the NAACP, and any facts which may have a bearing upon his fitness for the practice of law.

All data will be for the confidential use of the NewYork admitting authority, and your early reply will be much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Marjorie Merritt
Director

MM LC

November 20, 1957

Dr. John W. Davis
Special Director
Teacher Information and Security
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.
107 West 43rd Street
New York 36, New York

Dear Dr. Davis:

I am sorry that travel and illness have combined to delay my answering your letter of November 6.

We should be glad to have an opportunity to circularize your list of key persons as to the availability of "The Negro Voter in the South." If you care to lend us the list for this purpose, we shall be glad to return it to you after use.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Dear Mr. Davis:

I am sorry that travel and illness have combined to delay my answering your letter of November 6.

We should be glad to have an opportunity to circularize your list of key persons as to the availability of "The Negro Voter in the South." If you care to lend us the list for this purpose, we shall be glad to return it to you after use.

Sincerely,

HCF

RECEIVED NOV 8 1957

N. A. A. C. P. LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

107 West 43rd Street, New York 36, N. Y.

JUdson 6-8397

November 6, 1957

Dr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Fleming:

I appreciate your kind letter of October 28. I am delighted to have a copy of "The Negro Voter in the South" by Margaret Price and other related materials.

I have a very special mailing list of approximately 600 persons. I am wondering about the possibility of placing a copy of "The Negro Voter in the South" in the hands of each one of these persons. Would your office be interested in sending a circular or advertising matter concerning this publication to the persons whose names are on the list in my office? If so, I can provide you with such list. "The Negro Voter in the South" contains information which should be useful to persons who are interested in improving racial and economic conditions in the South.

Please know that I will be delighted to receive regularly from your office your monthly publication - The New South. In addition, send other materials which you think will be helpful to me.

Sincerely yours,

John W. Davis
Special Director
Teacher Information and Security

Contributions are deductible for U. S. Income Tax Purposes

JC
Please return
to MF

November 27, 1957

Mr. John W. Davis
Special Director
Teacher Information and Security
NAACP - Legal Defense and Educational Fund
107 West 43rd Street
New York 36, New York

Dear Mr. Davis:

Many thanks for sending us so promptly the list of persons to be circularized concerning "The Negro Voter in the South."

Mr. Constable, our director of information, will return the list to you as quickly as possible.

With appreciation for your thoughtfulness and cooperation,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

N. A. A. C. P.
LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.
107 West 43rd Street, New York 36, N. Y.
JUdson 6-8397

RECEIVED NOV 26 1957

November 26, 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Please circularize the persons whose names are on the enclosed list as to the availability of "The Negro Voter in the South." Kindly return this list to me as soon as possible.

I desire to be helpful re the work of the Southern Regional Council in every possible way.

Sincerely yours,

John W. Davis

John W. Davis
Special Director
Teacher Information and Security

Encl.

N. A. A. C. P.

LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

107 West 43rd Street, New York 36, N. Y.

JUdson 6-8397

December 4, 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming,
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I appreciate your note of November 27th. In reply, please know that this office will be glad to receive from your Mr. Constable the list of names which we sent you two weeks ago. We will need this list on December 18th.

Sincerely yours,

John W. Davis
Special Director
Teacher Information and Security

Sent
gc

February 12, 1958

Mr. Thurgood Marshall
Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.
NAACP
107 West Forty-Third Street
New York 36, N.Y.

Dear Thurgood:

I tried to call you today but you were out of the office, and my trying to reach you at home was also unsuccessful. I did talk with Jack Greenberg, however.

The purpose of my call was to discuss with you the proposals which Christopher Mercer will bring to you from Little Rock. The proposal is to seek court injunction naming specific white students enjoining them from harassing Negro students at Central High.

The Chairman of our state group, the Rev. Colbert Cartwright, and the Executive Director, Nat Griswold, both feel this would be a helpful move. They feel though it would have some impact in the community it would take the initiative away from the pro-segregation groups and throw it back to those seeking compliance with the court decision.

Chris Mercer, who is now NAACP field representative in Arkansas, is the former Associate Director of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations, our state affiliate. It is my understanding that he is en route to New York to see you and apparently would not be coming had he not made an appointment. It is my understanding he will be there the morning of February 13th.

Continued . . .

Mr. Thurgood Marshall February 12, 1958

There is some feeling on the part of our people out there that the school administration may use the disciplinary question to oust the Negro children from the school and ask the court for a delay in compliance. This would play directly into the hands of the segregationist element in the State Legislature. They would then take legislative steps to delay further desegregation in Little Rock.

We have heard, off the record, that the parents of Minnie Jean have been asked to withdraw her voluntarily from the school to assist in maintaining discipline. We think this would be most unwise and would only encourage the unlawful element among the whites in the school.

I am no legal authority so don't know if the proposals Chris Mercer will make are possible. But as a person with some community organization experience I believe, on the basis of the information now at hand, that such action would be constructive and desirable.

Warm personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:fcl

25 copies "The Move to Disenfranchise the Negro Voter"
mailed 5/1/58 - under separate cover.

May 1, 1958

Mr. John W. Davis
112 Reade Street
Englewood, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Davis:

In Mr. Fleming's absence your letter of April 29th has been called to my attention.

Under separate cover, we are sending you twenty-five (25) copies of the Council's special report, "The Move to Disenfranchise the Negro Voter."

There is no charge for this material since we are sure you will see that the repo.ts are well used.

If we can be of further help, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf

JOHN W. DAVIS
112 READE STREET
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

April 29, 1958

Dr. George Flemming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Flemming:

I am very much interested in the Special Report of your council on "The Move to Disenfranchise the Negro Voter" of April 17, 1958. I would like to have, immediately, 25 copies of this document if the price of same is not too high.

I mentioned price inasmuch as I wish to pay personally for this, your Special Report. Let me have an invoice covering the cost.

Sincerely yours,

John W. Davis

VIA AIR MAIL

June 16, 1958

Mr. Jack Greenberg
Assistant Counsel
N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Education
Fund, Inc.
10 Columbus Circle,
New York 19, New York

Dear Jack:

I will be very glad to read your manuscript on law and race relations and to make any suggestions that would seem helpful. I am sure that I will benefit at least as much as you from such a reading.

There may be a problem of timing. I will be out of town from Wednesday, June 18 until the Tuesday or Wednesday following. If you don't feel that this absence will slow things up unduly, send the manuscript along. Since you didn't specify the length of the draft, I can't estimate how long a careful reading would take, but I would finish it as quickly as possible.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

N. A. A. C. P. LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

10 Columbus Circle, New York 19, N. Y.

JUdson 6-8397

June 12, 1958

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

As you may know I have been writing a study of law and race relations under the auspices of the Columbia University Council for Research on Social Sciences which is administering a grant of the Fund for the Republic. The study is virtually completed and is now being edited and manicured. Although it is a legal study I have felt that I cannot treat law in a vacuum apart from the facts of what is going on in society and so I have incorporated into it a substantial amount of factual materials drawn from newspaper clippings, letters of inquiry and other sources. I realize, however, that such materials often tend to give an incomplete picture and often may be misleading.

I wonder, therefore, whether you could do me the enormous favor of reading the manuscript with a view to making suggestions about the non-legal - and indeed to the extent that you would like - the legal materials. On the basis of these suggestions I would then, of course, make necessary revisions.

I could send you a copy of the manuscript immediately and come to Atlanta within a couple of weeks to consult with you on it should you be able to undertake this - to me - important task.

With every good wish.

Very truly yours,

Jack Greenberg
Assistant Counsel

327

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Via Air Mail

July 2, 1958

Mr. Jack Greenberg
Suite 1790
10 Columbus Circle
New York 19, New York

Dear Jack:

It's about time I acknowledge receipt of your manuscript. I have read about half of it and am impressed by the comprehensiveness of your research and the sound interpretation that you have brought to the facts. I hope to finish it fairly soon.

At this point, it seems unlikely to me that my suggestions will be sufficiently basic ar numerous to warrant your making the trip to Atlanta solely for the purpose of the conference. I must be in New York for a meeting on July 18, and there is a fair chance that I could arrive on the 17 in time for us to discuss the manuscript, if that timing will be convenient for you. The only trouble is that I probably won't know for sure about my arrival until a day or two before. If you will send me the phone number where you can be reached the week beginning July 14, I will call you before leaving Atlanta. If we don't meet in New York, I believe I could give you my comments satisfactorily in writing.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

September 8, 1958

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Harold:

I am sorry that I have not yet formally thanked you for your kind helpfulness in connection with the book I am preparing. I thought this would be a suitable occasion to do so because I have also, I assume through your kindness, received a copy of James Dabbs' book which I have almost finished.

I thought you might be interested in what is my, perhaps, curious reaction to it. Of course, I agree with almost all of what he says, but I imagine that it is indisputably book by a southerner for southerners because my continuous reaction as I read it is: "What's all the argument about?" The argument from the Old Testament is perhaps an extreme case in point. I know that people do argue from this premise and I know that the argument must be met and Dabbs, of course, meets it on all possible levels; but as I read it I look at the pages in bewilderment.

At any rate,many thanks and I look forward to seeing you sometime soon.

Sincerely,

Jack Greenberg

November 4, 1958

VIA AIR MAIL

Mr. John W. Davis, Special Director
Teacher Information and Security
N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and
Educational Fund, Inc.
10 Columbus Circle
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Davis:

My apologies for this delay in replying to your letter of October 24, but I wanted to be as certain as possible of my facts before writing.

We were virtually certain from the outset that there is no integration, either of pupils or teachers, in the parochial schools of Georgia. The results of our further inquiries support this negative conclusion.

While the Catholics have pioneered in integration in various parts of the South, they have so far done little in Georgia.

I should not have been so cautious about writing you if it were not for the current tendency, as you no doubt know, to make such changes as quietly and confidentially as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF:ls

N. A. A. C. P. LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

10 Columbus Circle, New York 19, N. Y.

JUdson 6-8397

JC

October 24, 1958

Mr. Harold Flemming
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Church
Ivy Street and Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Flemming:

Do you think that it is possible for me to secure fairly accurate information on the integration of the Negro teacher and pupil in the Catholic or Parochial Schools of Georgia? If so, please indicate how I should go about securing such information.

I wrote Dr. Mays on this matter and he thinks that you are the only person who would be able to get the information, if it is possible to get it.

Let me hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

John W. Davis
Special Director
Teacher Information and Security

JUdson 6-8397

JOHN W. DAVIS

SUITE 1790

10 COLUMBUS CIRCLE
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

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November 10, 1958

Dr. John W. Davis, Special Director
Teacher Information and Security
N. A. A. C. P.
Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.
10 Columbus Circle
New York 19, New York

Dear Dr. Davis:

I am happy to send you the enclosed report of our most recent findings on Negro voter registration. We expect to issue a more detailed report later on when our follow-up survey is completed, and I shall see that you receive a copy.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF:ls
Enclosure (Special Report)

N. A. A. C. P.

LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

10 Columbus Circle, New York 19, N. Y.

JUDSON 6-8397

November 5, 1958

Dr. H. C. Fleming, Exec. Dir.
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Fleming:

As soon as possible please send me a copy of your (most recent) just-completed Survey of Negro voters and voting in the South. Send also an invoice to cover the cost of same.

Please accept my good wishes for your continued success.

Sincerely yours,

John W. Davis
Special Director
Teacher Information and Security

LWD ✓
SC ✓
PA ✓
CHP ✓

Jon Glenn

June 17, 1959

Mr. John W. Davis
N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.
10 Columbus Circle
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Davis:

Thanks for your kind note about our recent mailings.

We have been giving the "L" reports fairly wide distribution, to business leaders as well as other influential Southern groups. I hope this will make at least a modest contribution toward awakening their enlightened self-interest.

I shall see that you continue to receive our mailings of this nature.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/sl

N. A. A. C. P. LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

10 Columbus Circle, New York 19, N. Y.

JUdson 6-8397 —>

RECEIVED JUN 17 1959

June 15, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I am indebted to you for Report Nos. L-1, April 27, 1959; L-2, April 27, 1959; L-3, May 11, 1959 and L-4, May 18, 1959. The subject matter of these reports is most valuable to the cause of education and the progress of the south.

The Southern Regional Council continues to render statesmanlike services for the south and the nation. Please continue to send me reports of the nature of those mentioned above.

Sincerely yours,

John W. Davis
Special Director
Teacher Information and Security

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July 28, 1959

Mr. Jack Greenberg
N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and
Educational Fund, Inc.
10 Columbus Circle
New York 19, New York

Dear Jack:

The Rev. John Morris has written from some remote point to ask that we send you the enclosed copy of an exchange of correspondence between him and Judge Timmerman. Morris noted that you were representing the plaintiff in a Greenville airport case presided over by Timmerman, and so he thought you'd be interested.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.
Morris-Timmerman Correspondence

August 17, 1959

Dr. John W. Davis
Special Director
Teacher Information and Security
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund
10 Columbus Circle
New York 19, New York

Dear Dr. Davis:

Thank you for your letter of August 14, requesting that Dr. Picott be added to our mailing list for the "L" Reports. We are doing so and sending him the reports issued to date.

You may not have seen the enclosed report on private school plans, "If the Schools Close" prepared for us by two Emory University educators. Ithas attracted a good bit of attention and, we hope, will prove helpful in discouraging abandonment of the public schools.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

Green-Gauerke Pamphlet

N. A. A. C. P. LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

10 Columbus Circle, New York 19, N. Y.

JUDSON 6-8397

RECEIVED AUG 17 1959

August 14, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming,
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E. (Room 432)
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Please add the name of Dr. J. Rupert Picott, Executive Secretary, Virginia Teachers Association, Clay Street at Fourth, Richmond 19, Virginia, to your list of persons who receive from your office Reports such as, "Report No. L-5 (June 12, 1959) and "Report No. L-7 (July 24, 1959).

I will appreciate your favorable attention to this request.

Sincerely yours,

John W. Davis
Special Director
Teacher Information and Security

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N. A. A. C. P. LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

10 Columbus Circle, New York 19, N. Y.

JUDSON 6-8397

Send him 25 copies + bill at 25¢ ea

Done Aug 21, 1959

RECEIVED AUG 20 1959

August 19, 1959

Dr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Fleming:

Kindly accept my thanks for a copy of - "If the Schools Close". It is a most important document.

Please send me 25 copies of this publication for use in our legal offices here and for the 14 members of NCOSTA. Send me also an invoice to cover the reasonable cost of the 25 copies now ordered.

I will appreciate your immediate attention to this request.

Sincerely yours,

John W. Davis
Special Director
Teacher Information and Security

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N. A. A. C. P. LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

10 Columbus Circle, New York 19, N. Y.

JUdson 6-8397

RECEIVED AUG 24 1959

August 21, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I thank you for your letter of July 28th and the enclosed correspondence between the Reverend John B. Morris and Judge Timmerman.

The Judge certainly is consistent in both his judicial and personal beliefs. I found the exchange entirely enjoyable.

Sincerely,

Jack Greenberg
Assistant Counsel

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ALLAN KNIGHT CHALMERS
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168

The "Committee of 100"

in support of

The N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

file

Room 1790
10 COLUMBUS CIRCLE
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
~~LACKAWANNA 4-6702~~

RECEIVED AUG 9 1962
RECEIVED AUG 9 1962

August 6, 1962

Judson 6-8397

Dear Friend:

Martin Luther King, Jr. is at this writing in jail.

Albany, Georgia's Mayor, Asa D. Kelley and Police Chief Laurie Pritchett have filled the jails of their city and surrounding towns with sober men and women who chose peaceful public protest as the only way to make their voices heard. 1067 had been arrested by July 30th.

In this tragic situation, the wonder is that Albany's tortured Negro citizens have stood firm in their faith in the orderly processes of the law in our country.

Jailed when they seek "redress of grievances", a right guaranteed by the Constitutions of their State and Nation, Martin Luther King, Jr. and his colleagues put their reliance in the courts to vindicate their rights as equal citizens in the world's leading democracy.

The N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund is defending Dr. King and every other Negro who has been unfairly arrested by Albany officials. Our lawyers have filed suit to restrain the city government from abandoning constitutional government.

We do not know how great will be the expenses of litigation in behalf of hundreds of our fellow citizens driven to peaceful mass protest by Mayor Kelley and his administration. But we do know that our country's precious heritage is in danger as long as democracy is abandoned in one of our states. Please help with your contribution.

Sincerely yours,

Harry Emerson Fosdick

Harry Emerson Fosdick.

Dedicated to the Creation of an America of Justice and Equality for Our Negro Fellow Citizens

All contributions are deductible for U. S. Income Tax Purposes.

LWDV

N. A. A. C. P. LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

10 Columbus Circle, New York 19, N. Y.

JUDSON 6-8397

April 8, 1963

Mr. Montez G. Albright
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Albright:

I appreciate your letter of March 18th. I am delighted that you have allowed the flu to leave you. Continue its absence.

sent L-23C — I have received the five additional copies of L23B. I appreciate your comment on the matter of possible inaccuracies. In spite of an occasional error, we all realize that a great change has come on the subject of the ethnic enrollment of southern colleges.

Sincerely yours,

John W. Davis
Special Director
Teacher Information and Security

JWD/mgf

Contributions are deductible for U. S. Income Tax Purposes

October 17, 1963

Mr. Allan Knight Chalmers
Executive President
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. — file
10 Columbus, Circle
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Chalmers:

I have been inexcusably slow in responding to your kind invitation of October 8 to attend the Capahosic meeting of the Joint Consultative Council. I wanted very much to be able to accept, and have held your letter hoping that certain problems in my schedule could be worked out. I am afraid that this will not be possible, and at any rate, I should not longer delay in letting you know.

Much as I would like to come and need to enter into discussion with your invitees, I will not be able to do so on the dates selected.

I hope that you will extend me an invitation another time.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

N. A. A. C. P. LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

10 Columbus Circle, New York 19, N. Y.

JUdson 6-8397

Rec'd 10/9/63

October 8, 1963

Mr. Lester Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Some of us with responsibility in the civil rights efforts got together nearly three years ago in an informal group of top executives of what are popularly thought of as the Negro organizations. Roy Wilkins, Jim Farmer, Martin King, Oscar Lee, Jim Forman, Whitney Young, plus Jean Fairfax of the American Friends Service Committee, Glenn Smiley of F.O.R., Bill Oliver for Labor and Frank Graham for the U. N. are involved. We have met every couple of months or so as a Joint Consultative Council, with Fred Patterson of Phelps-Stokes and myself as co-chairmen.

We have felt the need of having extended discussion in depth over a forty-hour period and had one such conference last year at the Episcopal Center in Greenwich, Conn. We feel the need now for an enlarged group discussion in which we have planned far enough ahead for schedules on November 29th and 30th. The place will be the Phelps-Stokes Conference Center in Capahosic, Virginia, and we shall be their guests for the conference.

You are one of ten extra people we are inviting to take part in this discussion. It will be unprogrammed but with Negro unity (particularly in the grass roots), Negro-white communication methods, and the follow-up and implementation of coordinated programs as central to our search.

We want you there as a person (not as an organizational representative) because in our consultation on plans, we felt that you have much to contribute.

Can you come?

Time: Friday, November 29 (Supper)
Saturday, November 30

Place: Conference Center
Capahosic, Virginia

Contributions are deductible for U. S. income tax purposes

If you can accept, I will send you further details later; but we want now to find out if it's possible for our selected group of added guests to come.

I can only add that both officially and personally I would be delighted if you can plan to be with us for this important discussion.

Sincerely,

Allan Chalmers

Allan Knight Chalmers
Executive President

AKC/jcb

November 4, 1963

Mr. Allan Knight Chalmers
Executive President
N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational
Fund, Inc.
10 Columbus Circle
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Chalmers:

Thank you for your understanding letter of October 22. Good luck with the conference. Even though I shall not be there, you may rest assured that the Council is ready to cooperate in any decisions that may be reached.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

N. A. A. C. P. LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

10 Columbus Circle, New York 19, N. Y.

JUdson 6-8397

10/25

October 22, 1963

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

We shall miss you at the conference, but you'll be glad to know that Harold Fleming is planning to come so that he can represent the general field in which you are so much concerned. The conference has great possibilities in it of the original list of 27 that we asked accepting almost in full. We had only 2 that had to decline for reason of schedule conflicts, and of the 27 23 so far have positively accepted. We had intended to keep the number at 25 or below, so that actually we are very full up. I will report to you in other ways some of the things that happened.

We are mainly concerned with an effective grass roots program, which none of us feel is being adequately pushed at this time. I was recently in Washington talking with people, both in the voluntary associations and in the Government itself on this important matter.

Looking forward to seeing you in the not-too-distant future.

Sincerely,

Allan

Allan Knight Chalmers
Executive President

AKC/jcb

Contributions are deductible for U. S. income tax purposes

January 8, 1965

Mr. Jack Greenberg
NAACP Legal Defense and
Educational Fund, Inc.
10 Columbus Circle, Suite 2030
New York 19, New York

Dear Jack:

We thought it best to make a preliminary check, to see if there were likely ore to mine. A letter we sent out tried to make clear that Macon and Gerard were not on all squares with each other, but as you will see from the replies this did not altogether get across. Not all of our addressees have replied, but enough have to give you a picture. Paul Johnston of Birmingham telephoned his answer, which was negative.

I am sending you copies of the replies, because they suggest to me that there is probably not enough to go on to embark on an SRC report, at least not a quick one. On the other hand, one or two places might be investigated carefully, and if the situation warranted documentary evidence obtained; e.g. Tampa and Durham.

At any rate, we'll be glad to do more on this at your suggestion. And if more information turns up, I'll be in touch.

Sincerely,

Leslie W. Dunbar

LWD/rh
Enclosures - 15

December 6, 1968

Miss Jean Fairfax
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund
10 Columbus Circle
New York, New York

Dear Jean:

At the conclusion of the Interagency Conference today it was agreed that the Steering Committee would meet prior to the next meeting of SIC in March. The purpose of the meeting would be to determine whether or not the group continues and if so, for what purposes and under what format.

Oscar McLeod suggested that perhaps you could alert us to a time when you will be in Atlanta so that we could hold the meeting when you are available. I understand that you will be here next week. I will be in town on Tuesday, and if you are here then I would appreciate a call from you, if you have time.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

Davis, John W. (NAACP)

REGARDING

Reprint of decision of U.S. District Court striking down Virginia statutes seeking to outlaw activities of NAACP and NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

Cricitisms - Defense Materials

Poucp

May 29, '54

Dear Walter,

Sorry about the meeting on the 10th of June. I promised to teach for a week at some institute at Guilford College, N.C., June 6-11, and I'm stuck with it, at this somewhat busy time!

Do include me next time; I want to help.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

LONGACRE 3-6890

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Clarence Mitchell *Director, Washington Bureau*

Official Organ: The Crisis

May 27, 1954

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Harry S. Ashmore
Dr. William M. Boyd
Mrs. Margaret Just Butcher
Mr. Philip Coombs
Mr. Thurgood Marshall
Mr. George S. Mitchell
Mr. John Scanlon
Dr. Channing H. Tobias

Would it be possible for you to attend an off-the-record conference in our office here with Helen Hiett Waller who is in charge of the annual Herald Tribune Forum on Thursday, June 10 at 11:00 A.M? I do hope you can.

Mrs. Waller came to see me today about a most exciting and valuable idea. She and the others responsible for the annual Herald Tribune Forum are planning to devote part of this year's discussion to the affirmative approach of racial integration in education instead of the negative one of desegregation. As a part of the program Mrs. Waller is thinking of a closed session of selective representatives of about 100 of the top organizations of the United States. She wants to discuss and to get the benefit of the ideas and criticisms of a few of the top experts in the field. Will you let me know by return Airmail if it will be possible for you to join us.

The closed session will be on Monday, October 18.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White

Walter White
Executive Secretary

WW:vj

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

Out 1

September 10, 1954

RECEIVED
SEP 13 1954
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated August 28 addressed to Rev. Offutt, who is presently out of the office on vacation.

Your letter will be referred to him on his return to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Olga Barrow
Secretary to
Rev. Offutt

ob

August 28, 1954

Mr. Walter P. Offutt, Jr.
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
20 West Fortieth Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. Offutt:

Apologies for being Augusty in answering your helpful letter of August 5.

The Manual (Cooperative Work in Race Relations) is a good job, giving practically all the suggestions that would be useful to a local group. Whatever committees get set up will go battling off on their own, but it would be well for some on the Committee to have read the pamphlet, and to have made mental notes from it of useful things they could and should do.

The next big job in the South is to get just such local groups a'going, among Church people, about schools.

Come to see us if you are in Atlanta, and call on us for any help we can ever give you in the New York job. And don't forget to get word to Mr. Jackson in Chicago that we need and wish his help.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
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August 5, 1954

RECEIVED
AUG 9 1954
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Conference
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

It was certainly a pleasure to have had an opportunity to meet and talk with you in Atlanta. Since our first meeting, I have heard your name mentioned in a number of discussions pertaining to better race relations in the South and your illustrious father, who is a churchman.

With this being the case, it is not difficult to understand your knowledge of the importance of proper church-community relations in any program for community betterment. My session on "The Role of the Church in Implementing the Supreme Court's Decision" was quite interesting, but not as productive as I would have liked to have seen it.

Since returning from the convention, I have had many inquiries from interested ministers in the South, requesting information on what the church can do in the implementation program. I have sent them the enclosed copy of "A MANUAL FOR COOPERATIVE WORK IN RACE RELATIONS", which is one of a series of pamphlets put out by the Department of Race Relations of the former Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Will you let me know what you think of this pamphlet as an outline of suggestions and activities that might be used in connection with an implementation program for city, county, and state groups.

As I told you in Dallas, I am leaving on September 15 to fill the position of Associate Director to the Manhattan Division of the Protestant Council of Churches. Nevertheless, I want you to feel free to call on me for any assistance that I might be able to give in the great work that you are doing, and allow me the privilege of doing likewise. There is so much work to be done in this area with so few to do it.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Walter P. Offutt, Jr.

Walter P. Offutt, Jr.
Church Secretary

WPO:ob

January 19, 1955

Mr. Herbert L. Wright
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West Fortieth Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. Wright:

All straight about the February 4th appearance in Washington. I expect to take part off and on in the daytime meeting at American University, and will infallibly be on hand, and well on time, for the 8:00 p.m. meeting at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, 1225 R Street, N. W., to talk fifteen or twenty minutes. I'll have been in Petersburg, Virginia, the day before, so tha travel should be no great amount.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

January 17, 1955

JAN 19 1955

Mr. George Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This letter will serve to confirm your speaking engagement with the Youth and College Division of the NAACP at our National Youth Legislative Conference on Friday evening, February 4th at 8:00 P. M. The meeting will be held at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, 1225 R Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. If you arrive in the city during the day, our sessions will be going on at American University, 4500 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington.

The Conference has as its theme "Youth and the Challenge of Integration", and will bring together approximately 1500 Negro and white high school and college students as well as young adults from almost every state in the Union.

The objective of the Conference is to arouse the interest of young persons in the role which they can play in helping to bring about an end to racial discrimination and segregation, not only in the public schools, but in all other areas of endeavor.

We would like for you to make a 15 - 20 minute presentation on some phase of this Conference theme that will be applicable to our young people. Roy Wilkins of our staff will also be on the program with you. At the conclusion of the speeches, we will have a question and answer session from the youth and college representatives in the audience, as well as those adults from the local communities who might be present.

The Association will take care of all of your expenses incidental to this trip. Please let me know if you will require your expense money in advance of your coming to Washington and if so, what amount will you need?

Sincerely yours,

Herbert L. Wright

Herbert L. Wright
Youth Secretary

HLW:cer

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

January 25, 1955

JAN 27 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thanks very much for your letter re your participation in our Youth Legislative Conference.

I shall look forward to seeing you at American University next week.

Sincerely,

Herbert L. Wright

HERBERT L. WRIGHT
Youth Secretary

HLW/cs

February 14, 1955

Mr. Herbert L. Wright
Youth Secretary
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
20 West Fortieth Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. Wright:

I am back safely from all my travels.

My expenses for the Washington leg of the recent journey were as follows:

Bus, Petersburg to Richmond	$ .61
Bus, Richmond to Washington	2.75
Meals	5.25
Hotel	6.00
City bus	.40
Airport bus	1.75
Plane, Washington, vicinity Petersburg, approximately	8.00
Total	$ 24.76

If I may have your check for that sum, I would be grateful.

I greatly enjoyed the whole occasion and thought it a helpful one in every way. Nothing does as much good as bringing the young people along.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: KS along with expense account.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

February 17, 1955

FEB 19 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Please accept my thanks for the very fine presentation which you made at our National Youth Legislative Conference. The delegates enjoyed the session very much and I am sure that they have gotten much valuable information on what they as young people can do to help the desegregation program, not only in the field of education, but in all other areas, come to fruition.

A check in the amount of your expenses will be sent to you very shortly.

With best wishes,

Herbert L. Wright
Youth Secretary

HLW:cer

March 11, 1955

Mr. Herbert L. Wright
Youth Secretary
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West Fortieth Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. Wright:

Most kind of you to send in a check for $24.76, which squares us completely.

I enjoyed that bunch. You know I find a good part of my job these days is moving around the South making it plain to uninformed people that the NAACP is right!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

March 4, 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

MAR 7 1955

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Enclosed herewith is our check in the amount of $24.76 in payment of your travel expenses to our National Youth Legislative Conference.

Again my thanks for a splendid job.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert L. Wright
Youth Secretary

HLW:cer

Get More Members in 1955!

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

TO

George S. Mitchell

3/4/55	For: Traveling expenses for speaker at the Nat'l Youth Legislative Conference.		24	76	

O. K. Bobbie Branche

APPROVED Ray Wilkins

Received of

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

**********Twenty Four and 76/100********* *Dollars*

in full for the above account.

25

Please Receipt and Return to 20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

Voucher and Check No. 52401

Date Mar. 4, 1955 $ 24.76

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

To George S. Mitchell

Salaries		
Traveling		
Accounts Payable		
Washington Bureau		
Petty Cash		
The Crisis Subsidy . . .		
Subscriptions .		
Total . . .	24	76

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	PAID		The Southern Regional Council, Inc.	March 22, 1955

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

MR. CHANNING TOBIAS
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE
TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

HONOR NOW TO ONE WHO IN FUTURE CENTURIES WILL BE HONORED MORE AND MORE.

GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

LONGACRE 3-6890

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Clarence Mitchell *Director, Washington Bureau*

COPY

October 19, 1955

OCT 31 1955

Your Holiness, Pope Pius XII
Vatican City
Rome
Italy

Your Holiness:

It was a great pleasure to read in the New York Times and other American papers of the magnificent stand which the Vatican has taken with respect to racial discrimination as evidenced by the refusal of some Roman Catholics in Louisiana to permit a Negro priest to conduct mass.

Speaking for myself personally and on behalf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, I wish to express our appreciation for the leadership you have given in efforts to eradicate racial discrimination in the Christian church. My conference with you in January, 1952, convinced me of your sincerity and of your dedication to the utter destruction of racist practices and ideologies. As a result, the Roman Catholic Church in this country has played a vital role in the desegregation of schools and churches under the leadership of such representatives of the church as Bishop Vincent S. Waters of North Carolina, Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel of Louisiana, Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop Joseph E. Ritter of St. Louis, Bishop Bernard J. Sheil of Chicago, and others.

To those of us who have long been engaged in this struggle, the support of the Vatican is most heartening, for when the head of the Roman Catholic Church speaks out the Christian community the world over cannot remain indifferent.

As a Protestant clergyman who has felt it his Christian obligation to combat racial segregation in all its forms, I am happy to felicitate you upon the great contribution the Vatican is making to this Christian cause.

Most sincerely yours,

Channing H. Tobias
Chairman
Board of Directors

CHT:rm

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Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell
Bruno Walter
Justice James H. Wolfe
Bradford Young

The "Committee of 100"

in support of the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

Dedicated to the Creation of an America of Justice and Equality for Our Negro Fellow Citizens

20 WEST 40th STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LACKAWANNA 4-6700

ALLAN KNIGHT CHALMERS
Chairman

EDWARD L. PARSONS
Pacific Coast Chairman

September 26, 1957

Dear Friend:

Our hearts are heavy as we read of lawlessness and violence in Little Rock. At issue is the future of all our children, white and Negro, and the future of our nation that has chosen justice and equality as its goals. What has happened to our young people that they gang up a hundred strong against defenseless youngsters who only seek a chance for education? We grieve for grown men and women who have led their children in mean and brutal acts.

In spite of these outrages, perhaps because of them, I believe we are coming closer to our goal. Only a small group of Americans have taken part in the fearful events of the past weeks. Yet every one of us shares responsibility for the wave of hate that demeans our country. Unless we act to secure an equal right to education for every American child, a minority of embittered, ruthless men will be the voice of America.

You can help by sending your gift to the "Committee of 100" for the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund. Our attorneys have represented the school children of Little Rock as they have Negro children in scores of other communities throughout the South. In the democratic way, through the orderly processes of the courts, this organization seeks to gain for every child the full educational benefits which have been promised him by our Constitution and reaffirmed by the Supreme Court.

Our goal can and must be achieved. More than 700 school districts in the South have been integrated in three years. In less than twenty has violence marred the acceptance by white children of their Negro classmates. To combat through legal means the minority of lawless individuals who bar school doors to American youngsters, the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund needs your financial support.

As the New York Times has said the "heaviest battalions" are on the side of decency and justice. Your tax exempt gift will strengthen these battalions. Please help today.

Sincerely yours,

Allan Knight Chalmers

Allan Knight Chalmers, Chairman

All contributions are deductible for U. S. Income Tax Purposes.

DR. ALLAN KNIGHT CHALMERS, *Chairman*
"COMMITTEE OF 100"
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

I enclose my contribution of $.....to assist the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

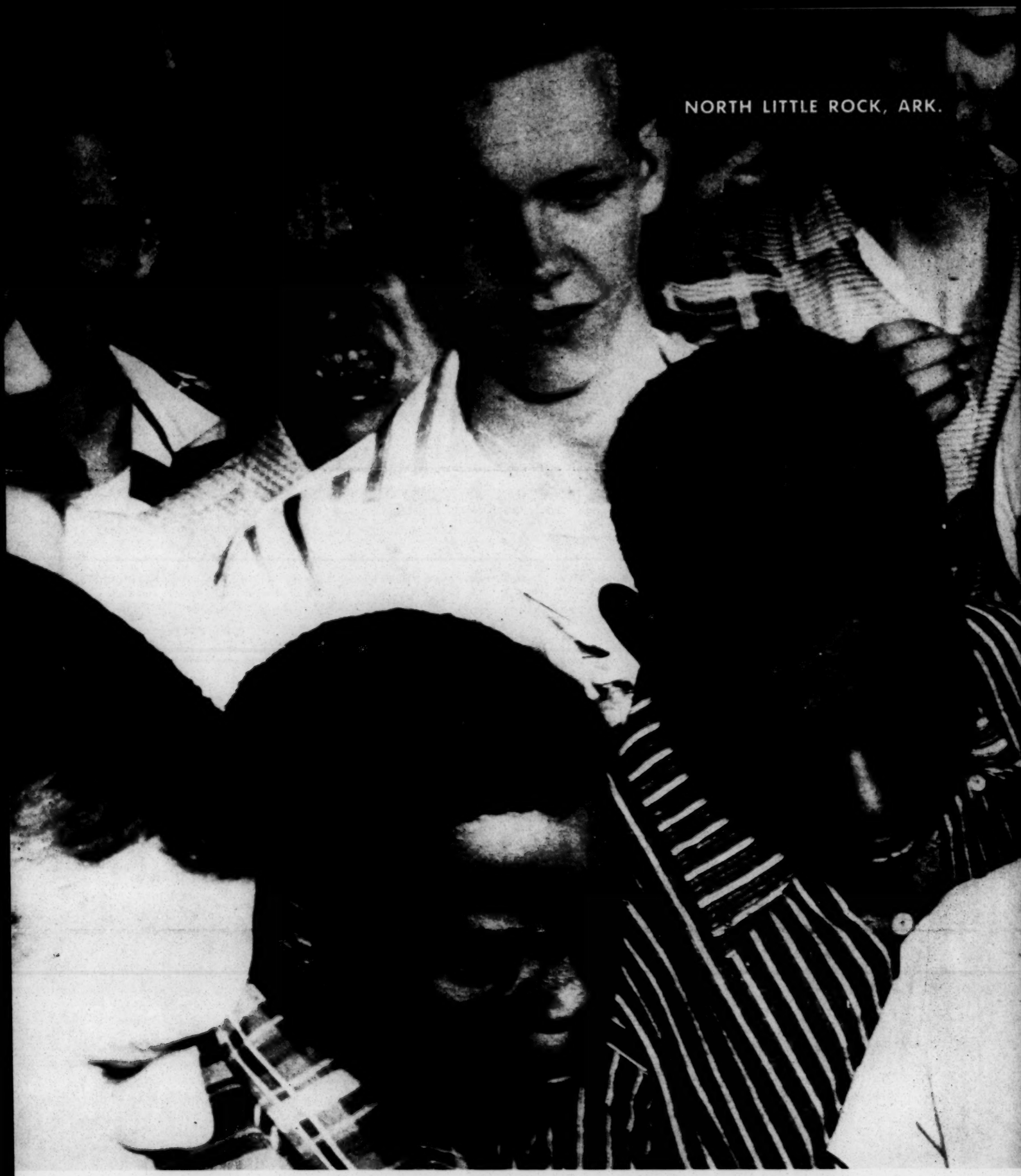
Name.....
(PLEASE PRINT)

Address.....

.....

Please make checks payable to Allan Knight Chalmers, Chairman
Contributions are tax exempt

A2



RICHARD RICHARDSON and HAROLD SMITH, both seventeen, two of six Negro boys turned away from North Little Rock High School by a crowd of white students on September 9th. The school administration had ordered integration and reversed the order after Governor Orval Faubus had called out the National Guard, preventing integration in nearby Little Rock.

Last night Elizabeth Eckford, fifteen, sat in her home on the southwestern fringe of Little Rock, her mother, sisters and brothers nearby in the sparsely furnished living room, and told how she walked the longest block of her life that morning.

"At first I wasn't afraid," Elizabeth said. "I came to the school corner and asked the guard what time it was. He said 'Six minutes to eight' and told me to cross the street." She did, then veered back toward the line of Guardsmen along the curbing directly in front of the school entrance. The Guards closed ranks and Elizabeth walked wordlessly away, pursued by whining chants of "Don't let her in" coming from a motley group of white schoolgirls, a few curious adults and a score of newsmen and photographers.

"I was afraid then because somebody right behind me said: 'Push her'," Elizabeth recalled. "They didn't touch me but I thought they might." All along the double block of Park Avenue in front of the school she had said nothing but "No comment." At the end of her brisk, dignified walk she sat down on a curbstone bench to wait for a bus home. "I was afraid I'd bust out crying and I didn't want to in front of all that crowd." She didn't.

Elizabeth was the first of the nine to appear. The others arrived about twenty minutes later. All were turned away on orders from Governor Faubus.

"I knew this was a major decision, that going over there wouldn't be easy," Elizabeth said. "I remembered my pastor once saying you should take advantage of every opportunity. And I believe in being independent. I don't like to wait for somebody else."

Elizabeth, who intends to be a lawyer, bolstered her courage the night before her big walk by reading Psalms, including the 27th, which begins: "The Lord is my light and my salvation; whom shall I fear? The Lord is the strength of my life; of whom shall I fear?"

Asked if she had ever been afraid before, Elizabeth replied: "I often get scared in class. I volunteer to recite or answer something and then when I'm standing up with every one looking at me I wonder why in the world I ever volunteered. But I keep on doing it."

Her father is a "railroad man," specializing in dining cars. Her mother, besides rearing six children, works in a laundry and takes correspondence courses in psychology and English literature. If Elizabeth isn't admitted to Central soon, her mother plans to buy her some study books, lest she get behind. "I'm not going back to Horace Mann," Elizabeth said softly, but very firmly.

Reprinted from the NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, *Sept. 8, 1957*

The New York Times

SEPTEMBER 6, 1957

THE HEAVIEST BATTALIONS

It has been said that God is on the side of the heaviest battalions. The sentiment has been ascribed to Napoleon, who certainly acted upon it. Previously it had been discussed by Voltaire, who did not altogether sympathize with it. It comes to mind as our attention is called to the Central High School of Little Rock, Ark., surrounded by a cordon of National Guardsmen in order to prevent nine Negro students from entering in accordance with the order of a Federal court.

These militiamen, dressed in Federal uniforms and carrying rifles toward which every taxpayer in the United States has contributed at least a fraction of a cent, were successful. They kept the nine Negro students out. They kept out Elizabeth Eckford, 15 years old, a scared little Negro girl who nevertheless had the supreme courage to walk through a jeering crowd to ask for rights that were hers by virtue of a decision of the United States Supreme Court.

Where the militia left off the crowd took over. One humane and civilized voice was heard, that of a white woman, Mrs. Grace Lorch, who crossed over to the bench where Elizabeth Eckford was waiting for a bus and tried to comfort her. Mrs. Lorch spoke back: "She's scared," she protested. "She's just a little girl. Six months from now you'll be ashamed at what you're doing."

In Charlotte, N. C., another Negro girl, Dorothy Counts, the daughter of a clergyman, walked into the Harding High School through another jeering crowd of juvenile delinquents, and this time with no bayoneted riflemen to keep her out. In the school auditorium she took an end seat in a vacant row and our story tells that "a blond white girl sitting in front of Dorothy turned round, smiled and asked her what courses she was taking."

Stories different in their details but touching the same issue come from Sturgis, Ky., and Dallas, Tex. We cannot think of such methods of opposing a court order as characteristic of the America we have been brought up to love. The militia in front of the Central High School in Little Rock and those guarding the Executive Mansion where Governor Faubus of Arkansas seemed to be standing siege against non-existent Federal marshals — these are not the United States of the Declaration, of the Bill of Rights or of the Gettysburg Address. Some day the people of Arkansas, North Carolina, Kentucky, Texas, Georgia and other states north and south of the line will recognize the quality of heroism in such persons as Elizabeth Eckford and Dorothy Counts.

It is difficult to change long-established folkways. Most sensible Northerners realize this and, as we firmly believe, most public-spirited Southerners of both races are doing their best to make the transition possible and peaceable. Inquiry will probably show in many cases that much of the trouble has been caused by foolish and vicious organizations, often coming in from the outside to stir up communities that had been at peace.

What all should recognize is the simple fact that the Supreme Court did not order and cannot order people who don't like each other, of whatever race they may be, to be on calling terms. What the court did order, and the ideal toward which we must move, is equal opportunity under law. In the end we believe the heaviest battalions will be those unarmed persons and forces that move toward justice.

DOROTHY COUNTS, *15 year-old daughter of a Charlotte, N. C. clergyman, entering the Harding High School with a family friend on September 4th, the first Negro student to be admitted under court order. A week later Dorothy withdrew, after a piece of tin thrown at her struck her on the head. Dorothy said: "They never came in front of me. They always stood in back. If I turned around there were 20 or 30 of them . . . I think it will be easier for other Negroes to go to Harding some day, because I did go . . . even if I didn't go back . . . I have to walk by myself. There's nobody to walk with me."*

WE STRUGGLE THROUGH CONSTITUTIONAL MEANS FOR EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY NEGRO CHILD

The courageous teenagers in today's news were little children in 1950, when the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund filed the first suit for equal education in behalf of 45 Negro school children in Clarendon County, South Carolina. After four years of court action the Supreme Court, on May 17, 1954, ruled that segregation in public schools had no place in American life.

The parents of these girls and boys were among the many who rejoiced then that their children would have the chance to fulfill, through education, the greatest potential that was in them.

An integrated class in a Louisville, Kentucky Junior High School

MORE SUCCESS HAS COME THAN PEOPLE REALIZE

742 school districts have already been desegregated of a total of 3003 previously segregated by law. 347,000 Negro children now attend school in integrated districts. The N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund has since 1954 acted in law suits representing school children in 76 communities. Through the orderly processes of the courts, attorneys of the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund will continue to fight for the constitutional rights of Richard Richardson, Harold Smith, Elizabeth Eckford, Dorothy Counts and all other American children who have been denied an equal education because their skins are brown.

The "Committee of 100" is privileged to provide for the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, funds needed for essential legal expenses. Hundreds of suits will have to be filed in behalf of disadvantaged Negro children. Costs in a single case have run as high as $17,000.

YOU MAY HELP to secure equal educational opportunity for every Negro child by sending your tax exempt contribution.

THE "COMMITTEE OF 100"

20 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

DR. ALLAN KNIGHT CHALMERS
Chairman

BISHOP EDWARD L. PARSONS
Pacific Coast Chairman

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N.Y. • LOngacre 3-6890

February 27, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

On April 29-30, 1959, the Southeast Region of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will sponsor a South-wide Conference of Religious Leaders on the campus of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia.

The Conference will emphasize the moral elements in the desegregation enterprise. An attempt will also be made to survey methods of establishing interracial lines of communication between organized religious groups as one resource for creating a climate of acceptance for integration.

The Planning Committee is particularly concerned about securing representatives from Human Relations and Social Action Agencies such as yours to share the Conference activities and serve in a consultative capacity. We need not remind you of how much this type of enterprise is necessary during this challenging period in the area of race relations in the South.

I would like to emphasize the fact that the mere presence of a representative from your agency will give moral support to the enterprise. In addition, this representative could make available to the Conference the fruits of your groups practical experience in intergroup relations.

Enclosed is a form on which we are requesting you to list certain data regarding Conference participation. We will be happy to keep you informed on matters related to the approaching Conference.

Best wishes for the continued success of your constructive endeavors.

Yours truly,

Edward J. Odom, Jr.
Church Secretary

EJO:jw
Enc.
cc; Mrs. Ruby Hurley

Returned form designating Mrs. Tilly 3/19/59

April 6, 1961

Mr. John A. Morsell
Assistant to the Executive Secretary
N. A. A. C. P.
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear John:

I'll be happy to see Mr. Charles Humana if I am in Atlanta when he is here. Even if I'm not, he can count on the help of other staff members here.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • BRyant 9-1400

April 3, 1961

Dr. Harold Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Mr. Charles Humana, a British free-lance writer, who comes very well recommended, plans a southern tour during the month of April. If he gets in touch with you, I would appreciate your helping him get as much of a balanced picture of things as he can. He is fully aware of the limitations of his mission and of the facts of life where your own time and commitments are concerned.

Many thanks.

Sincerely,

John A. Morsell
Assistant to the
Executive Secretary

JAM:erb

File

TO: Thurgood Marshall Sept. 14, 1961

Sent thermo copy of
"Mother of Boy Jailed,
calls on All to Resist"
by Mrs. George S. Obear III
from North Side News 9-7-61

July 31, 1962

Miss June Shagaloff
Special Assistant for Education
N. A. A. C. P.
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear June:

I have read with great interest and admiration the memorandum on public school desegregation in the North and West and "The Jim Crow School" which I received from your office. Thank you for sending them, and I hope you will keep me on your mailing list.

// Documents filed in Research

I plan to be in New York in September and will give you a call. I would like to hear more about the plans which you mentioned to me for working in the South.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

file

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • BRyant 9-1400

RECEIVED
AUG 6 1962

file

August 3, 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie,

Thank you for your letter. I would like very much to discuss with you tentative plans for accelerating the pace of school desegration in the South. Since I will probably be in and out of the city throughout most of September, would you let me know ahead of time when you plan to be in New York.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

June

June Shagaloff
Special Assistant for Education

JS/kdg

file

54th annual convention

Chicago, Illinois
July 1 to July 6, 1963

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

LIFT EV'RY VOICE AND SING

Lift ev'ry voice and sing
Till earth and heaven ring
Ring with the harmonies of Liberty;
Let our rejoicing rise
High as the list'ning skies,
Let it resound loud as the rolling sea.
Sing a song full of the faith that the dark past has taught us,
Sing a song full of the hope that the present has brought us.
Facing the rising sun of our new day begun,
Let us march on till victory is won.

Stony the road we trod,
Bitter the chast'ning rod,
Felt in the days when hope unborn had died;
Yet with a steady beat,
Have not our weary feet
Come to the place for which our fathers sighed?
We have come over a way that with tears has been watered,
We have come, treading our path thru the blood of the slaughtered,
Out from the gloomy past,
Till now we stand at last
Where the white gleam of our bright star is cast.

God of our weary years,
God of our silent tears,
Thou who has brought us thus far on the way;
Thou who has by Thy might
Led us into the light.
Keep us forever in the path, we pray.
Lest our feet stray from the places, our God, where we met Thee,
Lest, our hearts drunk with the wine of the world, we forget Thee,
Shadowed beneath Thy hand,
May we forever stand.
True to our God
True to our native land.

Words by JAMES WELDON JOHNSON
Music by ROSAMOND JOHNSON

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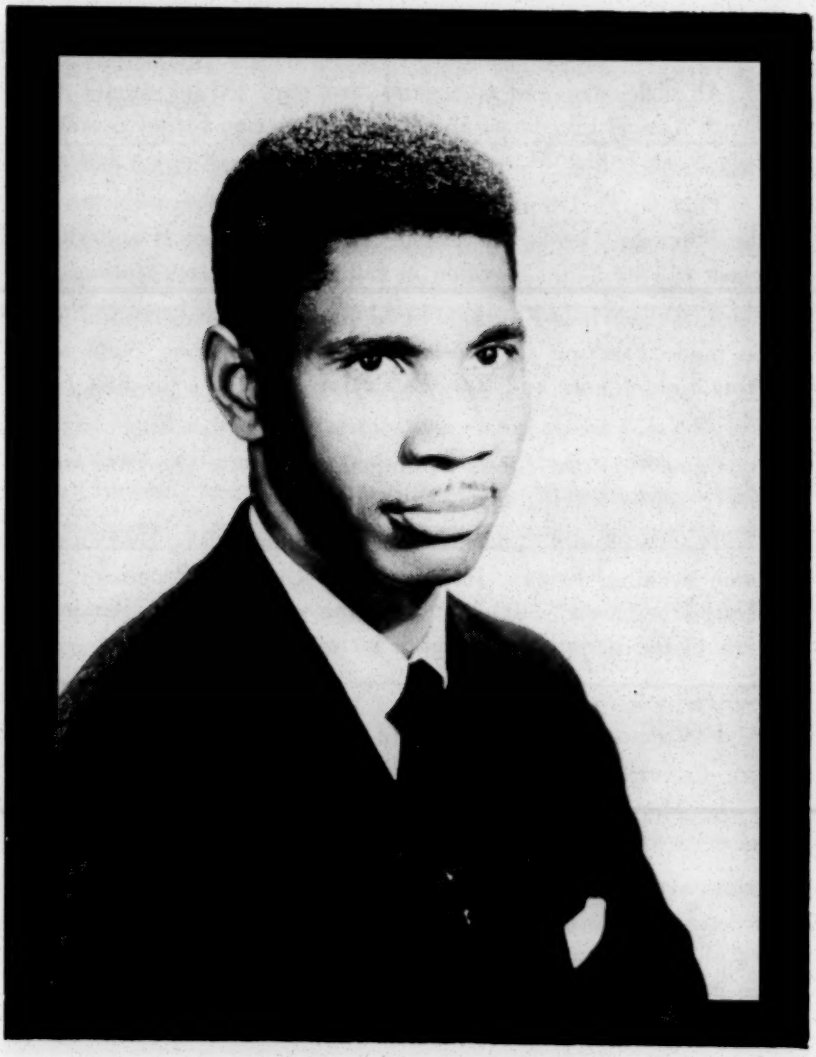
R. C. A. Building, Radio City
New York, N. Y.



MEDGAR WYLIE EVERS

1925 - 1963

GENERAL INFORMATION

FREEDOM FUND REPORT DINNER

All delegates and alternates are expected to attend the Tenth Annual Freedom Fund Report Dinner on Friday evening, July 5, at 7:00 P.M.

This year's Dinner will be held in the Terrace Casino of the Morrison Hotel. The cost to registered delegates and alternates will be $7.00, payable in full at time of registration.

As at previous Freedom Fund Report Dinners, reports will be made covering the money raised by Branches, State and Area Conferences and Regions during 1962 and the first half of 1963.

Capacity of the Casino is limited, so be sure you have your ticket before leaving the registration table.

The Youth and College Division Banquet will be held on the same evening, Friday, July 5, in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Morrison at 7:00 P.M. Dancing will follow the Banquet. Cost of the Banquet with dance included is $6.00.

THE CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS AND REGISTRATION BUREAU will be in the Morrison Hotel, at Clark and Madison Streets. There are entrances on both Clark and Madison.

REGISTRATION. The registration fee is $5.00 per delegate; $1.00 per youth delegate. Registration entitles you to an official badge and admission to all sessions of the convention. Letter and wire delivery service will be maintained at the registration office.

MEETINGS. All business sessions, workshops and committee meetings will be held in the Morrison Hotel. The evening mass meetings will be held at the Progressive Baptist Church, located at 37th Street and Wentworth Avenue, on the South Side. All youth sessions will be held at the Morrison Hotel.

HOURS OF MEETINGS. Evening mass meetings will be held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. They will begin with a thirty-minute musical program at 8:00 o'clock. Daytime sessions are as noted in the program.

There will be no Sunday afternoon mass meeting and the convention will conclude with the Saturday morning business session.

LENGTH OF SPEECHES Speakers at business sessions are expected to observe strictly the time limits set by the chairmen.

ACCOMMODATIONS AND RATES. The Morrison Hotel has provided special convention rates of $7.50 per night for single rooms, $10.50 for doubles with double bed, and $12.50 for doubles with twin beds. These are rates *per room*.

For those desiring accommodations in private homes, provision will be made at rates not to exceed $3.50 per person per night. This does not include breakfast, which may be arranged individually at additional cost.

TRANSPORTATION. The Morrison Hotel is centrally located, in the Chicago Loop district. Regular city buses stop across Clark Street from the Hotel and go direct to 37th and Wentworth, where the Progressive Baptist Church is located. If arrangements can be made for special buses to take delegates to the evening mass meetings, full details will be announced.

SPECIAL EVENTS:

Monday, July 1, 9:00 A.M. — Conference of Civil Rights Lawyers and Lay Leaders, sponsored by NAACP and NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

Monday, July 1, 12:00 Noon — Lawyers' Conference Luncheon, sponsored by Cook County Bar Association. Address by Robert L. Carter, NAACP General Counsel.

Monday, July 1, 2:00 P.M. — Lawyers Conference concluded.

Monday, July 1, 10:30 P.M. to midnight — Reception for delegates, Constitution Room, Morrison Hotel.

Wednesday, July 3, 8:00 A.M. — Breakfast for minister-delegates. Terrace Casino, Morrison Hotel.

Wednesday, July 3, 12:30 P.M. — Life Membership Luncheon. Terrace Casino, Morrison Hotel.

Wednesday, July 3, 4:30 P.M. — Dinner meeting of the National Board of Directors. Parlor F, Morrison Hotel.

Thursday, July 4, 12:00 Noon — Fourth of July Rally in Grant Park, just east of Michigan Boulevard at Van Buren Street. The

Rally will be preceded by a **Parade and Protest March** starting at Illinois Street and proceeding down State Street to Van Buren. Parade starts at 10:00 A.M.

Thursday, July 4, 4:30 P.M. — Conference of State Conference Presidents with NAACP General Counsel. Parlor F, Morrison Hotel.

Thursday, July 4, 5:30 P.M. — Reception for delegates by United Packinghouse Workers of America. Morrison Hotel.

Thursday, July 4, 9:00 P.M. — Gala Dance for delegates by the Chicago Branch. Constitution Room, Morrison Hotel.

SPECIAL EXHIBIT

The special exhibit for this convention will be a huge portable mural painting covering the Negro's history and struggles from slavery onward, executed by the well-known Negro painter, James DeLoache, on commission by the Association. This mural consists of 12 large panels and is regarded as a major work of art in its own right. It will be on display in the Constitution Room during the convention.

APPRECIATION

On behalf of the National Office, the host branch and all the delegates and visitors, it is a pleasure to express gratitude to the choruses and individual artists whose musical talents have contributed so much to the success of the Fifty-fourth Annual Convention.

Monday, July 1

8:00 A.M. and all day—REGISTRATION OF DELEGATES

9:00 A.M.—MEETING OF NATIONAL YOUTH WORK COMMITTEE (Parlor F, Morrison Hotel)

11:00 A.M.—MEETING OF CONVENTION PROCEDURE COMMITTEE (Room 424, Morrison Hotel)

12 Noon to 12:55 P.M. — Briefing Session for Youth Delegates (Grand Ballroom, Morrison Hotel)

1:30 P.M.—CONVENTION ORGANIZATION MEETING

WILLIAM BOOTH, ESQ., President, Jamaica, N. Y. Branch, *Presiding;* WILLIAM C. THOMPSON, ESQ., New York, N. Y., *Parliamentarian*

INVOCATION.....THE REV. L. FRANCIS GRIFFIN
President, Virginia State Conference of Branches

MEMORIAL FOR NAACP LEADERS DECEASED SINCE THE PREVIOUS CONVENTION.....THE REV. S. S. MORRIS
Chicago, Illinois

REPORTS:

1. CONVENTION PROCEDURE COMMITTEE
2. NATIONAL YOUTH WORK COMMITTEE

3:00 P.M.—REGIONAL MEETINGS FOR ORGANIZATION AND ELECTION OF:

1. Regional Chairmen and Secretaries
2. Regional Representatives on the following Committees:
    a. Rules
    b. Credentials
    c. Constitution Revision
    d. Time and Place
    e. Resolutions

Monday, July 1

REGION MEETING ROOMS:

I — EMBASSY ROOM (Mezzanine Floor)

II — COTILLION ROOM (Mezzanine Floor)

III — CONSTITUTION ROOM (First Floor)

IV — VENETIAN ROOM (Second Floor)

V — NORTH EXHIBIT HALL (Third Floor)

VI — HOLLYWOOD ROOM (Mezzanine Floor)

VII — MADISON ROOM (Third Floor)

4:30 P.M.—RE-ASSEMBLY FOR REPORTS ON REGIONAL MEETINGS

5:30 P.M.—Dinner Meeting of State Youth Presidents and Advisors with National Youth Work Secretary (Place to be announced)

Monday, July 1

8:00 P.M.—MASS MEETING

THE REV. W. N. DANIEL, President, Chicago Branch NAACP, *Presiding*

MUSICAL PROGRAM (until 8:30)

Under the direction of HENRY FITZPATRICK, Minister of Music, Antioch Baptist Church

NATIONAL ANTHEM ..... AUDIENCE

INVOCATION ..... THE REV. T. EMERSON BROWN
Pastor, Progressive Baptist Church

REMARKS OF WELCOME:

For the State of Illinois:
GOVERNOR OTTO KERNER

For the City of Chicago:
MAYOR RICHARD DALEY

For the Illinois State Conference of Branches:
DR. L. L. HOLMAN, President

For the Chicago Branch:
MRS. W. SYLVESTER WHITE, Co-Chairman, Convention Committee

"Lift Ev'ry Voice and Sing" ..... AUDIENCE

KEYNOTE ADDRESS ..... ROY WILKINS
Executive Secretary, NAACP

BENEDICTION ..... THE REV. WILLIAM A. JOHNSON
Greater St. John Baptist Church

10:30 P.M.—RECEPTION FOR DELEGATES
Constitution Room, Morrison Hotel

Tuesday, July 2

8:30 A.M.—REGIONAL MEETINGS: Election of Regional Representatives to National Youth Work Committee for 1963-64

9:30 A.M.—CONVENTION PLENARY SESSION

DR. EUGENE T. REED, President, New York State Conference of Branches; Member, National Board of Directors, *Presiding*

INVOCATION.....THE REV. K. C. STEELE
Tallahassee, Fla.

REPORT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

REPORT OF RULES COMMITTEE

REPORT OF REGIONAL ELECTIONS TO NATIONAL YOUTH WORK COMMITTEE FOR 1963-64

10:00 A.M. - 12 Noon—YOUTH AND COLLEGE SESSION OPENING MEETING. (Grand Ballroom. Details in Youth Section of Program)

10:00 A.M. - 6:00 P.M.—NAACP NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NEGRO UNEMPLOYMENT

CHESTER I. LEWIS, ESQ., Member, National Board of Directors, *Presiding*

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.....HERBERT HILL
NAACP Labor Secretary

THE UNTAPPED NEGRO POTENTIAL.....DR. ELI GINZBERG
Conservation of Human Resources
Project, Columbia University

FEDERAL POLICIES AND PROGRAMS....HON. WILLARD WIRTZ
United States Secretary of Labor

CIVIL RIGHTS AND ORGANIZED LABOR.....RALPH HELSTEIN
President, United Packinghouse
Workers of America, AFL-CIO

Tuesday, July 2

LUNCH: 12:30 - 2:00 P.M.

TOWARD FULL EMPLOYMENT.....LEON KEYSERLING
Chairman, Conference on Economic Progress and formerly Chairman, President's Council of Economic Advisors

FUNCTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY.....HOBART TAYLOR, ESQ.
Executive Vice-Chairman of the Committee

THE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYED YOUTH.....EDWARD HODGES, III
Executive Director, Michigan FEP Commission

DISCUSSION

CONCLUDING REMARKS.....ROY WILKINS

4:30 P.M.—COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Rules — Parlor D (First Floor)

Credentials — Burgundy Room (Mezzanine Floor)

Time and Place — Parlor B (First Floor)

Constitution Revision — Parlor C (First Floor)

Resolutions — Parlor G (Second Floor)

5:00 P.M. - 6:00 P.M.—Youth Advisors Workshop (Grand Ballroom. Details in Youth Section of Program)

Tuesday, July 2

8:00 P.M.—MASS MEETING

MRS. DAISY LAMPKIN, Member, National Board of Directors, *Presiding*

MUSICAL PROGRAM (Until 8:30)

THE CHORAL SILHOUETTES

NATIONAL ANTHEM ..... AUDIENCE

INVOCATION ..... THE REV. ROBERT L. BOND
President, Church Federation
of Greater Chicago

COURT OF INQUIRY: THE UGLY FACE OF DISCRIMINATION
A panel of distinguished civil rights lawyers will interrogate witnesses who will testify from their own personal experiences with bigotry and injustice.

The Panel — ROBERT L. CARTER, New York, N. Y.; NATHANIEL COLLEY, Sacramento, Calif.; JACK GREENBERG, New York, N. Y.; MATTHEW PERRY, Spartanburg, S. C.

The Witnesses — AMOS BROWN, Atlanta, Ga.; LAWRENCE CURRY, Chattanooga, Tenn.; REV. L. F. GRIFFIN, Farmville, Va.; AARON HENRY, Clarksdale, Miss.; MEMPHIS NORMAN, Jackson, Miss.; REV. D. L. TUCKER, Greenwood, Miss.; CHARLES WELLS, Detroit, Mich.

"Lift Ev'ry Voice and Sing" ..... AUDIENCE

BENEDICTION ..... THE REV. HARRY B. GIBSON
Pastor, Gorham Methodist Church

Wednesday, July 3

9:00 A.M.—CONVENTION PLENARY SESSION

JESSE TURNER, President, Memphis, Tennessee, Branch, *Presiding*

INVOCATION.....THE REV. H. W. STEPHENS
Robbins, Illinois

REPORT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

REPORT OF RULES COMMITTEE

9:30 A.M. - 12 Noon—POLITICAL ACTION

THE YEAR AHEAD IN
POLITICAL ACTION.....HON. CECIL F. POOLE
U.S. Attorney for
Northern California

DISCUSSION GROUPS ON POLITICAL ACTION

Group A—Branches with 1,000 or more members (Constitution Room, First Floor)
Discussion Leader: MARGARET BUSH WILSON, ESQ.
St. Louis, Mo.

Group B—Regions I and IV (Venetian Room, Second Floor)
Discussion Leader: JACK TANNER, ESQ.
Tacoma, Washington

Group C—Region II, plus Maryland and the District of Columbia (North Exhibit Hall, Third Floor)
Discussion Leader: THE REV. S. HOWARD WOODSON
Trenton, N. J.

Group D—Region III (Cotillion Room, Mezzanine Floor)
Discussion Leader: EDWARD TURNER, ESQ.
Detroit, Mich.

Group E—Regions V and VI, plus Virginia (Madison Room, Third Floor)
Discussion Leader: RUTLEDGE PEARSON, Jacksonville, Fla.

2:00 - 4:00 P.M.—REGIONAL MEETINGS for Selection of:

1. Regional Nominees to National Board of Directors
2. Regional Nominees to the National Nominating Committee
3. Regional Nominees to the Convention Procedure Committee for 1964

4:30 P.M.—COMMITTEE MEETINGS

5:00 - 6:30 P.M.—Youth and College Chapter Advisors Workshop (Grand Ballroom, Morrison Hotel. Details in Youth Section of Program)

Wednesday, July 3

8:30 P.M.—MASS MEETING (YOUTH NIGHT)

JAMES BLAKE, Chairman, National Youth Work Committee, *Presiding*

MUSIC (Until 8:30)

Under the direction of DAVID O'BANION, Minister of Music, Grace Presbyterian Church

INVOCATION.....THE VERY REV. MSGR. DANIEL M. CANTWELL, Chaplain Catholic Interracial Council

ADDRESS.....DR. CHARLES WESLEY President, Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio

"THE SPIRITUAL'S MANY FACES" — A musical-narrative on the use of the spiritual throughout history by the Negro American and the role of the spiritual in the Fight for Freedom.....VOICES, INC., New York City

PRESENTATION OF EMILY R. AND KIVIE KAPLAN PRIZES IN NAACP EMANCIPATION CENTENNIAL ESSAY CONTEST.....HARVEY GANTT Charleston, S. C.

"Lift Ev'ry Voice and Sing".....AUDIENCE

BENEDICTION.....THE REV. ROBERT THOMAS, JR. Pastor, Arnett Chapel A.M.E. Church

Thursday, July 4

NO CONVENTION SESSIONS SCHEDULED

9:30 A.M.—National Youth Work Committee Meeting
(Place to be announced)

EMANCIPATION CENTENNIAL PARADE

AND

INDEPENDENCE DAY RALLY

AT GRANT PARK BANDSHELL

Parade starts at 10:00 A.M. at Illinois Avenue and State Street. Assembly area in Illinois west of State. Marchers will proceed south on State Street to Van Buren Street, where the parade will terminate.

Grant Park is due east along Van Buren Street, across Michigan Boulevard. Assembly will be in front of the Band Shell.

(IN CASE OF RAIN, PROGRAM WILL BE HELD AT PROGRESSIVE BAPTIST CHURCH, 37th AND WENTWORTH, AT 1:00 P.M.)

Thursday, July 4

12 Noon—INDEPENDENCE DAY RALLY. Grant Park Bandshell East of Michigan Boulevard, at Van Buren

MUSIC (Until 12:30)

Under the direction of MRS. BETTY JACKSON KING, Music Director, The Congregational Church of Park Manor; ARTHUR LOGAN, Music Director, Monumental Baptist Church; and EUGENE SCOTT, Music Director, Metropolitan Community Church.

Band courtesy Chicago Musicians Union, directed by CAPT. WALTER DYETT

BISHOP STEPHEN GILL SPOTTSWOOD, A.M.E.Z., Chairman, National Board of Directors, *Presiding*

NATIONAL ANTHEM ..... AUDIENCE

INVOCATION ..... THE REV. HARVEY E. WALDEN
Grant Memorial A.M.E. Church

GREETING ..... DR. J. H. JACKSON
President, National Baptist Convention

GREETING ..... U.S. SENATOR PAUL DOUGLAS

GREETING ..... BISHOP JOSEPH GOMEZ
Fourth Episcopal District, A.M.E. Church

PRESENTATION OF 48TH
SPINGARN MEDAL, *Posthumous* .....

ACCEPTANCE ..... MRS. MYRLIE EVERS

BAND SELECTION

ADDRESS ..... THE REV. FRED L. SHUTTLESWORTH
President, Alabama Christian
Movement for Human Rights

"Lift Ev'ry Voice and Sing" ..... AUDIENCE

BENEDICTION ..... THE REV. EDGAR J. THORNTON
Original Providence Baptist Church

4:30 P.M.—MEETING OF STATE CONFERENCE PRESIDENTS WITH NAACP GENERAL COUNSEL (Parlor F, Morrison Hotel, Second Floor)

4:30 P.M.—WORKSHOP FOR BRANCH EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES AND NATIONAL OFFICE STAFF. (Place to be announced)
HAROLD WILLIAMS, Executive Secretary, Cleveland Branch, *Presiding*

5:30 P.M.—RECEPTION FOR DELEGATES sponsored by the United Packinghouse Workers of America, AFL-CIO, Morrison Hotel

Friday, July 5

8:30 A.M.—REGIONAL MEETINGS

9:30 A.M.—CONVENTION PLENARY SESSION (Legislative)

SAMUEL JACKSON, ESQ., President, Topeka, Kansas, Branch, *Presiding*

GLENDORA MCILWAIN, Methuen, Mass., *Parliamentarian*

INVOCATION.....THE REV. W. J. HODGE
Louisville, Ky.

REPORT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

REPORT OF REGIONAL NOMINATIONS TO:

1. National Nominating Committee
2. Convention Procedure Committee for 1964

REPORT OF CONSTITUTION REVISION COMMITTEE

REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE (Internal Affairs)

12:15 P.M.—OFFICIAL CONVENTION PHOTOGRAPH

(Will be taken on convention floor. Please be on hand and seated)

2:00 - 3:00 P.M.—Youth Business Session to Select Youth Nominees (Grand Ballroom)

3:15 - 4:15 P.M.—Youth Session: "Direct Action and Your Legal Rights" (Grand Ballroom. Details in Youth Section of Program)

2:00 - 4:00 P.M.—CONCURRENT WORKSHOPS

A. ACCELERATING SCHOOL DESEGREGATION IN THE SOUTH (Madison Room, Third Floor)

MRS. MAXINE SMITH, Secretary, Memphis, Tenn., Branch, *Presiding*

Discussants: FRANK REEVES, ESQ., Washington, D.C.
VERNON JORDAN, Atlanta, Ga.
W. LESTER BANKS, Richmond, Va.
MRS. MERCEDES WRIGHT, Savannah, Ga.

B. *DE FACTO* NORTHERN SEGREGATION AND TEXTBOOK DISTORTIONS (Cotillion Room, Mezzanine Floor)

THE REV. CARL A. FUQUA, Executive Secretary, Chicago Branch, *Presiding*

Friday, July 5

Discussants: JUNE SHAGALOFF, New York, N.Y.
ROBERT L. CARTER, ESQ., New York, N.Y.
DR. MARIE E. CARPENTER, Jersey City, N.J.
NATHANIEL COLLEY, ESQ., Sacramento, Cal.

C. PROMOTING OPEN OCCUPANCY BY DIRECT ACTION (Constitution Room, Mezzanine Floor)

BARBEE W. DURHAM, Executive Secretary, Columbus, Ohio, Branch, *Presiding*

Discussants: MADISON JONES, New York, N.Y.
EDWARD RUTLEDGE, New York, N.Y.
JAMES DEL RIO, Detroit, Mich.
HAROLD WILLIAMS, Cleveland, Ohio
JACK E. WOOD, JR., White Plains, N.Y.

Resource Consultants:

DR. BOOKER T. MCGRAW, Washington, D.C.
PHILIP SADLER, Washington, D.C.
OLIVER W. HILL, ESQ., Washington, D.C.
LAWRENCE DUNCAN, Washington, D.C.
JAMES BANKS, Washington, D.C.
WILLIAM VALENTINE, New York, N.Y.

D. FUND-RAISING, LIFE AND REGULAR MEMBERSHIP PROMOTION

MRS. MILEY O. WILLIAMSON, Executive Secretary, Dayton, Ohio, Branch, *Presiding*

1. Life Memberships

Discussants:

CLARENCE HOLMES, ESQ., Cleveland, Ohio
KIVIE KAPLAN, National Life Membership Chairman
DR. MARGARET REID, Suffolk-Nansemond, Va.

Staff Consultant:

MORRIS M. DELISSER, Life Membership Secretary

2. Membership and Renewal Campaigns

Discussants:

MRS. BENONA BRADFORD, New York, N.Y.
MR. ROLAND ALEXANDER, Youngstown, Ohio
DR. P. CUSTIS HOWARD, Coatesville, Pa.

Staff Consultant:

LUCILLE BLACK, Membership Secretary

3. Fund-Raising

Discussants:

MRS. DORIS WATERS, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
MRS. EURILLA WILLS, South Bend, Ind.

Staff Consultant:

MRS. TAREA H. PITTMAN, West Coast Regional Secretary

4:15 - 5:30 P.M.—Youth Session: "Our Personal Commitment to Freedom" (Grand Ballroom. Details in Youth Section of Program)

4.30 P.M.—COMMITTEE MEETINGS

7:00 P.M.—Youth Freedom Fund Banquet (Grand Ballroom, Morrison Hotel. Details in Youth Section of Program) Dancing following Youth Banquet

7:00 P.M.—FREEDOM FUND REPORT DINNER. Terrace Casino, Morrison Hotel

HON. HUBERT T. DELANY, Member, National Board of Directors and Chairman, National Branch Work Committee, *Presiding*

Saturday, July 6

8:30 A.M.—REGIONAL MEETINGS

9:30 A.M.—CONVENTION PLENARY SESSION (Legislative)

JOSEPH G. KENNEDY, ESQ., San Francisco, California, Member National Board of Directors, *Presiding*

IRVING ANDREWS, ESQ., President, Colorado - Wyoming State Conference of Branches, *Parliamentarian*

INVOCATION.....THE REV. BEN C. HILL
Tulsa, Okla.

ELECTION OF NATIONAL NOMINATING COMMITTEE

ELECTION OF CONVENTION PROCEDURE COMMITTEE FOR 1964

REPORT OF REGIONAL NOMINATIONS TO THE NATIONAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS

REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TIME AND PLACE

BENEDICTION.....THE REV. E. H. COLEMAN
Stamford, Conn.

ADJOURNMENT

NOTE: There will be no Sunday Mass Meeting

54th ANNUAL NAACP CONVENTION
YOUTH AND COLLEGE DIVISION

July 1-6, 1963 **Chicago, Illinois**

Theme: "Emancipation's Unfinished Business"

PROGRAM

Monday, July 1

9:00 A.M.—MEETING OF NATIONAL YOUTH WORK COMMITTEE

Presiding: JAMES BLAKE, Chairman, National Youth Work Committee

12:00 Noon - 12:55 A.M.—BRIEFING SESSION FOR YOUTH DELEGATES

Presiding: CALVIN LUPER, Vice Chairman, National Youth Work Committee, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Remarks: "THE CONVENTION AND ITS WORK" — an explanation of the convention and how it operates

GLOSTER B. CURRENT, NAACP Director of Branches

LAPLOIS ASHFORD, National Youth Secretary

INTRODUCTION OF NATIONAL YOUTH WORK COMMITTEE MEMBERS

1:30 P.M.—CONVENTION ORGANIZATION MEETING
(See adult program)

REGIONAL ORGANIZATION MEETINGS
(See adult program)

6:00 P.M.—DINNER MEETING OF STATE YOUTH PRESIDENTS, ADVISORS AND KEY YOUTH LEADERS

Presiding: LAPLOIS ASHFORD, National Youth Secretary

8:00 P.M.—MASS MEETING
(See adult program)

10:30 P.M.—YOUTH RECEPTION

Tuesday, July 2

8:00 A.M.—REGIONAL MEETINGS

9:00 A.M.—CONVENTION PLENARY SESSION
(See adult program)

10:00 - 12:00—OPENING SESSION

Theme: "FREED, BUT NOT YET FREE"

Presiding: ALFRED WILLIAMS, III, Muskegon, Michigan, Member National Youth Work Committee; Chairman of Region III Youth Conference

NATIONAL ANTHEM

INVOCATION

WELCOME (Regional, State and local hosts)

EDWARD POTTS, President, Chicago Youth Council

RUSSELL MOORE, President, Illinois State Youth Con-Conference

GLORIA RAY, 1st Vice President, Region III Youth Conference

WARM UP RALLY — BANNER PARADE

GREETINGS.....THE RT. REV. STEPHEN G. SPOTTSWOOD
Bishop A.M.E.Z. Church; Chairman, National Board of Directors

ROY WILKINS
Executive Secretary, NAACP

"Lift Ev'ry Voice and Sing".....AUDIENCE

REMARKS .....JAMES BLAKE
Chairman, National Youth Work Committee

REPORTS FROM EMANCIPATION BATTLE FRONTS:

a. North Carolina — JOCELYN MCKISSICK, Durham, North Carolina

b. New Orleans, Louisiana — RAPHAEL CASSIMERE, JR.

c. Jackson, Mississippi — PEARLENA LEWIS, WILLIE LUDDEN

d. Georgia — BOBBIE HILL

12:00 - 2:00 P.M.—LUNCH

2:00 P.M.—EMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE
(See adult program)

5:00 - 6:30 P.M.—WORKSHOP — YOUTH COUNCIL AND COLLEGE CHAPTER ADVISORS

DANIEL NEUSOM, Advisor, Michigan State Youth Conference

ISABEL STRICKLAND, Advisor, Pennsylvania State Youth Conference

Consultant: REV. BLAINE RAMSEY, JR., 1st Vice President, Illinois State Conference

8:00 P.M.—MASS MEETING
(See adult program)

10:30 P.M.—GET-ACQUAINTED SOCIAL

Wednesday, July 3

9:00 A.M.—YOUTH MEETING

SONG SESSION

"TECHNIQUES FOR DIRECT ACTION PROJECTS"

Presiding: PEARLENA LEWIS, President, North Jackson Youth Council

Consultants: GLOSTER B. CURRENT, Director of Branches, NAACP

CALVIN LUPER, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

LAFAYETTE MCDONALD, Durham, N.C.

OLIVER HENRY, Evanson, Illinois

10:30 A.M.—"HITTING WHERE IT HURTS MOST — SELECTIVE BUYING"

Presiding: MARY MOSS, President, Savannah State College Chapter

Consultants: MRS. MERCEDES WRIGHT, Advisor, Georgia State Youth Conference

W. W. LAW, President, Georgia State Conference of Branches

WILLIE B. LUDDEN, JR., Southeast Regional Youth Field Secretary, NAACP

12:00 Noon—LUNCH

2:00 P.M.—REGIONAL MEETINGS for Selection of Regional Nominees to National Board of Directors, National Nominating Committee, and Convention Procedure Committee for 1964

5:30 - 6:30 P.M.—WORKSHOP FOR YOUTH COUNCIL AND COLLEGE CHAPTER ADVISORS

8:00 P.M.—MASS MEETING: "YOUTH NIGHT"
(See adult program)

Thursday, July 4

9:30 A.M.—MEETING OF NATIONAL YOUTH WORK COMMITTEE (Place to be announced)

12:00 Noon—OUTDOOR INDEPENDENCE DAY RALLY
(See adult program)

8:00 P.M.—CONVENTION DANCE and Other Youth Entertainment

Friday, July 5

8:30 A.M.—REGIONAL MEETINGS

9:30 A.M.—CONVENTION PLENARY SESSION
(See adult program)

12:00 - 2:00 P.M.—LUNCH

2:00 - 3:00 P.M.—YOUTH PLENARY SESSION (to select Youth Nominees for National Board of Directors)

Presiding: JAMES BLAKE, Chairman, National Youth Work Committee

3:15 - 4:15 P.M.—"DIRECT ACTION AND YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS"

Presiding: JOHN FRAZIER, President, Mississippi State Youth Conference, Greenville, Mississippi

Consultants: FLOYD B. MCKISSICK, ESQ., Durham, N. C.
WILLIAM R. MING, ESQ., Chicago, Ill.

4:15 - 5:30 P.M.—WORKSHOP: "OUR PERSONAL COMMITMENT TO FREEDOM"

Presiding: MICHAEL MITCHELL, Baltimore, Md., National Youth Work Committee

Consultants: MRS. VERA PIGEE, Advisor, Coahoma County, Mississippi, Youth Council, Clarksdale, Miss.

DR. AARON HENRY, President, Mississippi State Conference, Clarksdale, Mississippi

7:00 P.M.—YOUTH FREEDOM FUND BANQUET

Presiding: JOHN F. DAVIS, Member National Board of Directors, East Orange, N. J.

INVOCATION.....THE REV. THEODORE RICHARDSON
Metropolitan Community Church

"Lift Ev'ry Voice and Sing".....AUDIENCE

DINNER

MUSIC

GUEST SPEAKER.....JAMES H. MEREDITH
President, Meredith Educational Fund

IKE SMALLS AWARDS.....MRS. KATE MOORE
Advisor, Illinois State
Youth Conference

PRESENTATION OF SPECIAL AWARDS.....LAPLOIS ASHFORD
Youth Secretary

SELECTION

ANNOUNCEMENTS

BENEDICTION.....FATHER WILLIAM HOGAN
St. Raphael's Parish

10:30 P.M.—YOUTH DANCE

Saturday, July 6

(See adult program)

THE CHICAGO BRANCH NAACP OFFICERS

Rev. W. N. Daniel, *President;* Albert Brooks, *1st Vice President;* Rev. A. P. Jackson, *2nd Vice President;* Robert Hymer, *3rd Vice President;* E. Winston Williams, *4th Vice President;* Charles A. Davis, *Secretary;* Brenetta Howell, *Assistant Secretary;* Marshall Bynum, *Treasurer;* A. Miles Cartman, Rev. Clarence H. Cobbs, Lester Davis, Miss Ethel C. Dostal, Harold Feldstein, Leslie Grannum, Charles Hayes, Dr. David Johnson, George Jones, Theodore A. Jones, James Kemp, Dr. Robert Kimbrough, Lucius Love, Mrs. Mattie Kelly Moore, Rev. S. S. Morris, Claude Robinson, Eldridge Sharp, Mrs. Josephine Walker, Mrs. Bernadine C. Washington, Attorney Willie M. Whiting, Arthur Wilson, *Executive Committee.*

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Chicago Hosts: George S. Harris, *Chairman;* James Kemp, *Co-Chairman;* Dr. Samuel L. Andelman, Claude A. Barnett, Alderman Leon M. Despres, Hon. Corneal A. Davis, Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, Reverend Samuel Lucius Gandy, Edward Wimp, William E. Hill, Woodrow W. Hodge, Alderman Claude W. B. Holman, Dr. and Mrs. T. R. M. Howard, Dr. J. H. Jackson, Alderman Otto F. Janousek, Dr. Nelson C. Jefferson, Dr. Yolande M. Johnson, Hon. Sidney A. Jones, Dr. Marjorie S. Joyner, Dr. and Mrs. Percy L. Julian, Dr. George Thomas Kersey, Baxter W. Collier, Philip M. Klutznick, Dr. Thedore K. Lawless, Robert H. MacRae, Arnold H. Maremont, Alderman Ralph H. Metcalfe, John F. Morning, Sr., Mrs. Arnita J. Parker, A. A. Rayner, Bishop B. Julian Smith, His Excellency Archbishop Bernard J. Sheil, Dr. T. Manuel Smith, Mrs. Madeline Stratton, Mrs. Robert Rochon Taylor, Bishop William Jacob Walls, Mrs. Mildred L. Lawson, C. Roger Wilson, H. B. Law, Dr. Taft Raines, Reverend John H. Scambler, William Abernathy, Warren H. Bacon, Dr. George Beadle, Edwin C. Berry, Dr. Leonidas H. Berry, Dr. Preston Bradley, Mrs. Gwendolyn Brooks, Mrs. Callie Broxton, Clifford Campbell, Reverend Archibald J. Carey, Dr. Edward Sparling, Hon. Cyrus J. Colter, Fairfax Cone, Hon. James Crosson, Dr. Allison Davis, S. B. Fuller, Truman K. Gibson, Sr., Edward S. Gillespie, Joel Goldblatt, George W. Dunne, Richard Harewood, Raymond Hillard, Hon. Mark Jones, John H. Johnson, Marshall Korshak, Ferd Kramer, Dick Gregory, Raymond W. Pasnick, Alderman William H. Harvey, Alderman Robert Miller, Albert Cardinal Meyer, Alderman Abner Mikva, Henry McGee, Clyde Reynolds, William H. Robinson, Mrs. Elena Goulf Schorr, John Sengstacke, Hon. Fred D. Slater, Senator Fred Smith, James M. Lynch, Gardner Stern, Dr. Jeanne Spurlock, A. W. Williams, William Sylvester White, William Wood Prince, A. Abbot Rosen, Rabbi Jacob Weinstein, Nicholas J. Melas.

Entertainment: Miss Roselilyan Harris, *Chairman;* Eugene Scott, Bernadine C. Washington, Ruth Toler and Mamyme Gordon.

Finance: Mr. Marshall F. Bynum, Chairman; Theodore A. Jones, Earl B. Dickerson, Oscar C. Brown, Sr., Woodrow W. Hodge, Charles A. Davis, Melvin McNairy, Miss Josephine Fulton, Rev. W. N. Daniel, James Kemp, George S. Harris, Mrs. George W. White.

Housing: Mrs. Anna Bowman, Miss Vivian Moore, *Co-Chairmen;* Dr. Warren St. James, Mrs. Mattie K. Moore, Mrs. Ethel B. Robertson, Mrs. Mary Ann Parker, Mrs. Josie Wells, Mrs. Jewel Mullen and Mrs.s Beatrice Steele.

Music: Walter Dyett, *Chairman;* Mrs. Betty Lou King, Miss Patricia Pates,

David O'Banion, Henry Fitzpatrick, Arthur Logan, A. Bankston Owens, Mrs. Edna Perry, Bernard Adams and Eugene Scott.

Publicity: Lee Blackwell, *Chairman;* Robert E. Johnson, Larry Still, Lerone Bennett, Ruby Holloway, Theresa Fambro, Mrs. Hennie Mae Cisco, Wesley South, Mrs. Ruth McCoy, Mrs. Etta Moten Barnett, Holmes Daylie and Sidney McCoy.

Registration: Mrs. Robert E. Johnson, *Chairman;* Mrs. Benjamine Coble, Mrs. Iris Thomas, Mrs. Sarah Thomas, Mrs. Billie Jean Dixon, Mrs. Joan Cervantes, Mrs. Mattie K. Moore, Mrs. Kathryn Le Sure, Miss Eva Stewart, Mrs. Evelyn Butler, Mrs. Geraldine Ware, Mrs. Alice Woods, Mrs. Barbara French, Mrs. Betty Gloster, Mrs. Patricia Daniels, Mrs. Dorothy Callowoy, Mrs. Lena Le Cesne, Miss Carolyn Anderson, iss Mary Coles, Mrs. Genevieve Mack, Mrs. Dorothy Byrd, Mrs. Dorothy Bennett, Mrs. Hampton McKinney, Mrs. E. J. Shirley, Mrs. Maxine McCurine, Mrs. Agnes Jones, Mrs. Carolyn O'Neal, Mrs. Judy Albritton, Mrs. Nedra Jackson, Miss Nadine Ware, Mrs. Sandra Powell, Miss Ethel Dostal, Mrs. Charmaine Young, Dr. Walter F. Young, Mrs. Delores B. Wood, and Mrs. Willis J. Wood.

Transportation and Welcome: Rev. James Mack, *Chairman;* Miss Amelia King, Mrs. Irma King, Granville Reed, Herbie Ellman, Walter Young, Rev. James Mack, George Shropshear, Charmaine La Cesne, Lene Le Cesne, Mr. James Gleason (4 drivers), Columbus Ewing, Walter Worrill, Mrs. Donnese Shaw, Mrs. Jessie Larkin.

Ushers: Mr. Edward Mosley, *Chairman;* Chicago Unit Ushers League in charge, Mrs. James Matthews, *President.*

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40th STREET NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
BRyant 9-1400

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CABLE ADDRESS: NACAPEOPLE, N. Y.

LONGACRE 3-6890

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

AIR MAIL

RECEIVED
FEB 27
Southern Regional Council

February 25, 1953

Dear George:

At the request of Walter White, I am enclosing copies of letters received by him from John Popham and Nat Caldwell in reference to the proposed conference on the public relations problems which may be raised by the Supreme Court decisions in the public school segregation cases.

Sincerely,

Henry

Henry Lee Moon
Director, Public Relations

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HLM:mw
Enc.

C

O

P

Y

Feb. 13, 1953.

Dear Walter:

...

My swift reaction was that you had a swell idea on an advance, and sub rosa, conference of public relations personnel to help on the reaction to the court decisions. But on second thought it also struck me rather forcefully that the dear old South doesn't have the really integrated public relations picture that prevails up East, and in which high-minded people get together for the commonweal and pool the skills to do a job that has to be done in these times of crisis and world impingement. I'm so afraid that there is no solid integration of public relations operations in this region, and that whatever you could put together for conference and planning would find that the court decisions, if they uphold the plaintiffs all the way, would, in the southern sense, act like the centrifugal force experiment we used to do in school laboratories, and the varying pressures and problems in each section of the south would result in each public relations group flying off like segments thrown away from the core of the centrifugal force. I can see them weasel-wording all over the place when the politicians waved the bloody shirt and threatened to smear them before the folks at home. Some would scare and some wouldn't, all would have their separate points of no return. I cite that as a point to keep in mind; I think you could get a conference together; but I do urge that you show much wisdom and forbearance with the weak links along the line, recognize that each link would have just so much strength before it folded up under the strain or threat peculiar to its particular setting. Which brings us to whom to invite; I think of the

Southern Regional Council, with Dr. George Mitchell, director, and Harold Fleming, information man; of the Southern Regional Education Board, with Dr. John Ivey at the head, which by now has put together some terrific cement with not only school men and public school leaders and groups in the South, but also outstanding school leaders all over the country, which, in turn, means inside channels and connections for swift work when it is needed (but then of course the regional education board has an albatross in the southern governors it must deal with to keep the fiscal doors open, and just how far they can go is a real problem, but many of their people are mighty fine people, Walter;) then there are parent-teacher groups in some key communities, say, like a Durham, N.C., where the understanding is broad and wise and practical and even experienced (your organization would know just who to deal with on that level, and I'm sure it wouldn't go beyond a few key, progressive communities, nothing on a state-wide level in the South; there is Jim Dombrowski's Southern Education Fund outfit in New Orleans (I think Jim and Aubrey Williams are great guys, but maybe they could be a little too "swift" for an exploratory conference, where you would be learning your links of strength and weakness; and yet can NAACP brush off Williams and Dombrowski -- you know best how to handle that). Then there are Negro spokesmen, Dr. Johnson at Fisk and Dr. Patterson at Tuskegee, who know how to approach a lot of southern legislators and state officials and give sage counsel in time of crisis; I don't know what the hell you so about newspapers, they just don't stand up on some of those things in personal participation, but they will in the main give it plenty of editorial support when the program is worked out as you have envisioned it; perhaps the best bet on them is to call in some key editorial figures like a Ralph McGill and Mark Ethridge and Hodding Carter, vary-

ing shades, but even so they could help influence a lot of newsmen into trying to do the right thing. Other than that, Walter, what the hell do we have in the South except bushwah publicity men with the growing industrialization patter and Eisenhower-Democrats who just lucked into a successful deal. You don't have the professional approach that is minus the skeletons in the closet the south has to live with from day to day. I say within that framework you might get the exploratory work done. Workshop discussions would be good for the agenda, but don't forget the South always has a crying need for leadership in such matters, so perhaps above all you would need a personality or two to cut through the morass of honey-dripping double-talk you are likely to get in discussion groups, someone who can make a sound synthesis of the whole problem and spark some of the brighter ones to seek out the answers as long as they hold their link in the chain against the bombardment of the white supremist at home. Maybe, Walter, that would call for a southern political figure to do some talking about it to the groups, whose very presence might do some sparking of resolve by all hands. It'd have to be home folks to sell it, as you know. For instance Brooks Hays, to give the Scriptural overtones and plead with the ones from the deeper South to seek some light on the matter; Estes Kefauver, to give it a more sophisticated pitch for the citified folk; Frank Graham to sppeal to the old school teacher crowd and touch on the Preshyterian social conscience. Walter, I throw at your desk all those possibilities, people to round up, ideas to keep in mind as to group strength and intentions, personalities that might serve to tie up the loose ends for all the disparate groups and give a general synthesis of the problem for the special needs of the southern mind. It could help, Walter, if done without publicity at the exploratory stage.

In closing, let me also say that I have in my mind a feeling that it is also very likely that this Supreme Court decision will come with such a bang that a state of shock will result with nothing being done other than fast quotes gathered by newspapermen from political figures like Byrnes and Talmadge, which won't really mean a thing at that particular moment. It could be that the NAACP could link with some educators groups, say, move swiftly into the facuum and initiate your program in an atmosphere in which the most intransigent and the most race-minded would turn for the moment for help and counsel, or in which a bewildered man-in-the-street would tell the politician to shut up and try to work out something decent and fair with your group. What I mean is that if you don't prepare too obviously in advance, or don't prepare at all, you might just avoid that southern truculence which might attend some early exploratory meeting, and you might find your best bet is to come roaring in when the shock has a lot of people off guard and looking for a friend. That's just one of those southern twists that you know as well as anyone do exist in the white mind. They are much easier swept off their feet emotionally than they are appealed to in reason in many instances. It's a hard one to come up with a definitive answer, Walter. I sure hope it works out for the best for all hands, and I think its smart and fine for you to see it in this light, but I can't be of much help because I have to sit here and think about it alone, I can't sit down with a group and refine the idea with much discussion pro and con, and step by step know that I cam creating the right answer and program and tactic. I just hope I have been of some assistance by merely putting all this down for your deliberation and refinement as you kick it around conversationally with your crowd.

Best regards always

John Popham

C (Undated but rec'd Feb. 13,1953)

O

P

Y

Dear Mr. White,

I think the discussion idea is a fine one. There is no question but that a favorable decision on the school case would raise a hell of a lot of problems.

My thought about the meeting, however, is that it would be extremely difficult to hold without your story leaking out probably in distorted form. You know the propensities of your public relations people and your friends in newspaper, radio, and TV to leak something to a friend even if they don't write it themselves. My feeling is your meeting, if held in the south, would just about have to be public unless you called the meeting for some other purpose that could be publicized and discuss the problems you have in mind at a private bull session during or after your meeting.

If you want to get opinions privately, the best way is to travel around and see the people. That would take a lot of your time.

Some I would suggest to be seen or to be met with are: George Chaplin, exec editor New Orleans Item, Ralph McGill, Atlanta Constitution, George McLean, publisher Tupelo, Miss., Journal or Hodding Carter, Dr. Andrew D. Holt, assistant to the president of Univ of Tenn., and president of National Education Association, Harry Ashmore, exec editor, Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, Mark Ethridge or Barry Bingham, Louisville Courier-Journal, and my own boss, Coleman Harwell, exec editor of the Tennessean. An awful good head to talk to on the matter in Washington is Dick Wallace, Kefauver's secretary, and Vance Johnson, Wash. correspondent for San Francisco Chronicle, who keeps pretty close tabs on his home territory in Texas.

Your should choose the Negroes with an idea of their educational value on the whites. I suggest that you have at least one or two extremely conservative Negroes, whose ideas the whites could protest

against as too conservative.

Why couldn't even your initial meeting be open? The very fact such a meeting was held would help to begin preparation of the public's mind.

I am afraid my TVA story has been stricken and by TVA insiders. That makes me wrathy. I am getting more information on the Mayfield, Ky., plant application. Understand they have located tentatively a factory that will use Negro workers.

Sincerely,

/s/ Nat Caldwell

December eight, 1953

Mr Henry Lee Moon, Director
Public Relations
N A A C P
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N Y

Dear Henry:

I just haven't got the lines to Faulkner that would move him. If I tried it, my approach would be through Hodding Carter, and I don't think that Hodding Carter would want to do it or would do it.

I really know very little about Faulkner. I gravely doubt that he would make a statement really helpful. My guess would be that what he would say would have some twist to it that would take away the benefit of whatever else he would say.

I will remember it and I will take any opportunity that comes along to get him sounded out but if you really want to explore it you had better try it with somebody else nearer to him. He has never shown any interest in us or in really modern solutions.

I hope circumstances will bring me to New York before long and if I come I will hunt for you.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

CABLE ADDRESS: NACAPEOPLE, N. Y.

LONGACRE 3-6890

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

RECEIVED
DEC 4
Southern Regional Council

December 2, 1953

Dear George:

I have been toying with an idea which you are in a much better position to implement than I am if it can at all be carried out. It occurs to me that some public statement by William Faulkner indicating the doom of segregation in the South and the need to adjust to a new pattern would be most helpful to our cause.

My impression of Faulkner, derived solely from his books, is that basically he is sympathetic towards the Negro. I know that in his "Intruder in the Dust" he took the traditional position that change cannot be forced from the outside by political pressures. He indicated clearly, however, that he thought the existing patterns were inequitable and that in due time the South would itself lift these restrictions.

In the light of recent indications that the passing of segregation is finding more and more acceptance among southern whites, it may be that Faulkner could be induced to write a magazine article or to make some public expression to the effect that it is time for a change.

Do you think this is possible? I wish you would think it over and let me know if you have approaches to Faulkner through which this idea could be presented. If you think well of the idea, I hope that you will proceed with it.

Sincerely,

Henry

Henry Lee Moon
Director, Public Relations

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HLM:mw

June 23, 1954

Mr. Henry Lee Moon
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Henry:

I have dictated a rough draft of the Dallas speech, and we will plume it and press it and I will get it to you, I hope, a day or two ahead of June 29th at Convention headquarters in Dallas.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

AIR MAIL

RECEIVED
JUN 1954
Southern Regional Council

June 16, 1954

Dear George:

I don't know exactly what your plans are for participation in the Thursday morning session of our convention.

If you are preparing a statement, and I think it would be a good idea to do so, I would appreciate receiving an advance copy in order to facilitate press coverage of the session.

Ordinarily we do not ask that speakers at the day sessions submit advance texts. However, because of the importance of the whole issue before us I believe that it would be well for you to have a prepared statement and to let us have it in advance so that we can have it mimeographed and ready for distribution upon delivery to press and radio.

Itwould help us a great deal if you could get it to us by Tuesday, June 29. Send it to me at our convention headquarters, St. John Baptist Church, 2019 Allen Street.

Shall be looking forward to seeing you in Dallas.

Sincerely,

Henry

Henry Lee Moon
Director, Public Relations

Dr. George Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

HLM:mw

Moon

June 28, 1954

Mr. Henry Lee Moon
c/o St. John Baptist Church
Allen and Guillot Streets
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Moon:

Here's my speech! I don't guarantee to stick to this exactly, but this is the idea. Tell me when I get down there if there is more that you want to go in.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

January 27, 1955

Miss Elizabeth Geyser
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Miss Geyser:

Best I can do is a couple of key paragraphs from what might be said by me February 4! And the mug!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

January 24, 1955

JAN 27 1955

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I would appreciate it very much if you would send to me, as soon as possible, the text or excerpts from the speech you will deliver at the National Youth Legislative Conference in Washington next week. We would like to have this material mimeographed for distribution to the press at the conference.

Please enclose, if you will, a photograph of yourself to be used for the same purpose. / picture attached

Thanks for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Geyer

Elizabeth Geyer
Assistant to
Director of Public Relations

eg/g

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

BUY N.A.A.C.P. CHRISTMAS SEALS
Official Organ: The Crisis

February 22, 1955

Mr. Henry Lee Moon
Director, Public Relations
N.A.A.C.P.
20 West 40 Street
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear Henry:

Thanks and congratulations for sending a copy of the new pamphlet "It Can Be Done!" to the Southern Regional Council. Such an encouraging story -- and people, particularly in this part of the country, do need to be encouraged. We are calling it to the attention of the staff of state organizations affiliated with the SRC, and we would like to buy 100 copies to use wherever we can (check in the amount of $5.00 is enclosed).

Best wishes from all of us here to you.

Yours cordially,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
Program

GTH/rnf
check enclosed

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . GRACE T. HAMILTON . . .

Could we buy copies to
send to also S.R.C.
~~Bd members~~ — and to
Bd ~~members~~ (& Committee
in key) & State group —
and state staff members?

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

FEB 2 1955

February 1, 1955

Dear George:

I am enclosing copy of a new pamphlet, "It Can Be Done," which we have just published. It deals with the very important problem of public school desegregation. We are sending it out to our branches throughout the country for the information of our members and friends.

It occurs to us that your organization might be interested in obtaining copies for circulation among your membership. We can make the pamphlet available at cost which would be $32.50 per thousand. If larger quantities are wanted, the pamphlet could be issued over the imprimatur of your organization at a slight additional cost.

Please let me know if you are interested in securing copies of this pamphlet for distribution among your membership.

Sincerely,

Henry

Henry Lee Moon
Director, Public Relations

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director, Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

HLM:mw
Enc.

March 15, 1955

Mr. Henry Lee Moon
Director, Public Relations
N.A.A.C.P.
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear Henry:

We inquired of the Saturday Evening Post about the availability of reprints of the Sarah Patton Boyle article. We were told that the Post is not reprinting it but that the N.A.A.C.P. has had permission to. If it is now available, or will be in the near future, will you please send us 100 copies and let us know about the cost.

Judging from the comments by some of the Alabama columnists, this article is surely getting under their skin.

Yours cordially,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
Program

GTH/rnf

March 10, 1955

The Editor
Saturday Evening Post
Curtis Publishing Company
Independence Square
Philadelphia, 5, Penna.

Dear Sir:

We send our congratulations and appreciation to the Saturday Evening Post for the article by Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle on the prospects for public school integration in the South which you carried in the February 19th issue.

Please tell us whether reprints are available -- and if so at what cost per 100.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
Program

GTH/rnf
cc: Mrs. Boyle

1. HCF ✓
2. A-H

EDITORIAL ROOMS

THE SATURDAY
EVENING
POST
FOUNDED BY
Benj. Franklin

ROBERT FUOSS
MANAGING EDITOR

THE CURTIS
PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA 5

March 2, 1955

Dear Mr. Wright:

We do not have any plans to make reprints of SOUTHERNERS WILL LIKE INTEGRATION. However, we have given permission to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to reprint the article, and you may be able to obtain some from them.

Sincerely,

Robert Fuoss

Marion A. Wright
RF:jdm

MAR 13 1955

August 29, 1955

Mr. Henry Lee Moon
Director of Public Relations
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
20 West Fortieth Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. Moon:

It has been suggested that the Southern Regional Council devote one of its future New South articles to "costs incurred by Southern states and political subdivisions in defending civil rights suits."

Mr. Marion A. Wright, president of the Council, suggests the article. He lists his reasons as (a) the reluctance of nearly everybody to pay attorney fees and (b) the professional jealpusy of attorneys resulting from seeing other members of the bar, usually politicians, pick up easy money out of the public trough.

As Mr. Wright sees it, the article would include the names of attorneys, both private and public, representing defendants in such cases.

Mr. Wright sees the proposal as an excellent chance for cooperation between the NAACP and the Southern Regional Council.

I would appreciate it if you will write me your views on the matter concerning the usefulness of such an article and just how difficult you deem it will be to gather such information as would be needed for such an article. It would seem, as Mr. Wright suggests, that your organization would come nearer having such material on hand than any other organization.

Please let me know your thoughts on the matter.

Sincerely yours,

John Constable
Editorial Assistant

September 23, 1955

Mr. Henry Lee Moon, Director
Public Relations
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. Moon:

This is to acknowledge your kind letter of September 20. We here at the Council appreciate your comments.

I have written to Mr. Marshall, and I hope he will be able to give us some concrete information which will aid in preparing the article mentioned.

Again thanking you for your letter. I will keep you posted of further developments.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

John Constable
Editorial Assistant

JC/ys

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

September 20, 1955

Dear Mr. Constable:

Allow me to acknowledge your letter of August 29 which I found upon my return from vacation last week.

I think your idea for an article on "costs incurred by southern states and political subdivisions in defending civil rights suits" is an excellent one, particularly if the futility of such suits is pointed out. In recent years these suits have served merely to delay inevitable desegregation action. The proposals now being put forth in the South of spending huge funds to defend these cases is the worst sort of extravagance and should be exposed.

I think that for information as to names and addresses of attorneys you will have to write to Mr. Thurgood Marshall, our special counsel, and make that request of him.

Please keep me informed on developments in this area.

Sincerely,

Henry Lee Moon

Henry Lee Moon
Director, Public Relations

Mr. John Constable
Editorial Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HLM:mw

Get More Members in 1955!

daily file copy
for "New South"
folder

September 23, 1955

Mr. Henry Lee Moon, Director
Public Relations
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Henry:

Here we come again.

We want to run something in New South that our people can use effectively to properly represent the NAACP to their brain washed fellow southerners. I recall hearing about a transcript of a broadcast interview between Roy Wilkins and the man Debnam of North Carolina. Would this transcript and authorization to excerpt it be available from you? If not, have you any comparable "live" material that we might use?

Of course, we could simply do a straight factual piece on the NAACP, but I believe the kind of give and take represented by the broadcast would be more effective.

Sorry to bother you about this at such a busy time, but you are the guy that can help us.

I hope I don't have to wait for another Aaronsburg Meeting to see you again.

Best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/ys

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

October 3, 1955

Dear Harold:

In response to your letter of September 23, I am sending herewith a copy of the Wilkins-Debnam radio interview together with a copy of a speech Mr. Wilkins made at our annual convention in Atlantic City last June. Also included is certain of our literature which I trust will be helpful.

It was good hearing from you and I do hope to see you again some time soon.

Sincerely,

Henry

Henry Lee Moon
Director, Public Relations

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

HLM:mw

Get More Members in 1955!

October 28, 1955

Mr. Henry Lee Moon
Director of Public Relations
NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. Moon:

Please send us four copies of the constitution and by-laws of the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People. If there is a pamphlet on the history of the NAACP we would like to have several copies. In addition, we are in need of the 1953 and 1954 Annual Reports of the NAACP.

Kindly bill the Council for the requested materials for which there are charges.

Very truly yours,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

November 14, 1956

Mr. Henry Lee Moon
National Ass'n for the Advancement
of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York

Dear Henry:

I enjoyed our get-to-gether last week.

Here is a run-down on the general election results in South Carolina, sent us by Mr. James McCain, Associate Director of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. I thought the shaded map and McCain's note might be relevent to the roundOup you are doing.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbo
Enc.

National Assoc. for the Advancement of Colored People, New York

November 22, 1955

Mr. Henry Moon
NAACP
20 West Fortieth St.
New York 18, New York

Dear Henry:

I enjoyed seeing you last week and greatly appreciated the time you and Roy Wilkins game me.

Enclosed are a couple of items. You have probably seen the editorial from the Afro.

I will be writing you in more detail soon. Meanwhile, let me know if anything develops in your jurisdiction.

Best Regards,

Harold C. Fleming,
Assistant Director.

Enc. Norfolk Virginian-Pilot Ad
Mynders Column
Afro-American editorial

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

December 19, 1955

Dear Harold:

Thank you very much for the copy of the Talmadge opus. I look forward to reading this entertaining classic in the near future.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Henry

Henry Lee Moon
Director, Public Relations

Mr. Harold Fleming
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

HLM:mw

Get More Members in 1955!

Official Organ: The Crisis

June 26, 1956

Mr. Henry Lee Moon,
Public Relations Director
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Moon:

We here at the Council have just seen your excellent pamphlet, NAACP An American Organization. We would like at least fifteen of these to distribute to our state directors. We think this might be useful to these directors in their work.

In addition, if these pamphlets are available in numbers without charge, we could use up to 200 copies. We often get requests about information concerning the NAACP and we think this would help us tell people about the kind of organization the NAACP is. In any case, we will be grateful for any number of the pamphlets that you can spare.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

John Constable
Information Service

JC:mbe

July 17, 1956

Mr. Henry Lee Moon
Public Relations Director
NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Moon:

The NAACP pamphlets we requested from you arrived this morning. Thanks very much for this generous quantity. We are preparing to get a quantity of them out to our state organizations.

Also, we are filling some requests here in Georgia for information concerning the NAACP.

Again thanks. With best wishes.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Information Service

JC:mbo

AIRMAIL

November 6, 1956

Mr. Henry Lee Moon, Director,
Public Relations
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Henry:

Here are several copies of our release on Negro registration in the South. I think the Times story followed the release pretty closely.

This merely represents such overall figures as we were able to skim off the various state reports we have received. We are working on a much more detailed analysis which will give (I hope) a much clearer understanding of the status of Negro voters today. You can be sure that when the full analysis is completed, you will be one of the first to receive it.

Unfortunately, we weren't able to get very much that bears on the question of civil rights violations. In Mississippi we weren't able to get any appreciable findings at all. But I think that the general results of our survey will help a good deal to up-date what is known about registration and, to some extent, discrimination.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbo
Enc.(3)

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

AIR SPECIAL

November 5, 1956

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Please send me two or more copies of the Southern Regional Council's survey on Negro resistration in the South as reported in today's New York TIMES. We are extremely interested in this compilation and would greatly appreciate receiving copies.

Cordially,

Henry

Henry Lee Moon
Director, Public Relations

HLM:mw

Enclosed photo'd clip from Atl. Jo-Const. 12/9/56
"Griffin Aids Defendants at Clinton"

December 10, 1956

Mr. Henry L. Moon
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
Twenty West Fortieth Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Henry:

It seems to me that this ought to be helpful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

April 3, 1957

Clips re Rainach Hearing in Louisiana

To Henry L. Moon.

EAB

NEWS FROM

NAACP

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40TH STREET NEW YORK 18, N. Y. LONGACRE 3-6890

ROY WILKINS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

HENRY LEE MOON
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

FOR RELEASE: MAY 22, 1958

NAACP UNITS OBSERVE MAY 17 ANNIVERSARY

NEW YORK, May 22.--The fourth anniversary of the United States Supreme Court's historic decision banning segregation in public education was observed in a series of rallies and meetings across the country under auspices of more than 350 state and local units of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Among major cities in which NAACP units celebrated the decision, handed down on May 17, 1954, were New York, Philadelphia, Memphis, Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Louisville, Milwaukee, Atlanta, Chicago, Cleveland, Oklahoma City, San Francisco and Los Angeles, as well as Raleigh, N.C.; Lansing, Mich.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Hartford, Conn.; Cincinnati, Dayton and Columbus, Ohio; Evanston and East St. Louis, Ill.; Indianapolis and Evansville, Ind.; Charleston and Huntington, W.Va.; Savannah, Ga.; Little Rock, Ark.; Jackson, Miss.; Houston and Dallas, Texas; St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo.; Kansas City, Kans.; Denver, Colo.; St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Seattle, Wash.; Tampa, Fla.; Portland, Oreg.; Richmond, Norfolk, and Newport News, Va.

Four-day Observance

The Philadelphia NAACP held a four-day celebration beginning on May 15 and highlighted by an open-air rally in Independence Square on May 17. NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins told the rally that the Association intends to continue unabated its fight for school desegregation and other civil rights utilizing every legal means at its command. Other speakers included Judge William H. Hastie, Raymond Pace Alexander, Bishop Edgar A. Love, Rev. Leon Sullivan and Lenerte Roberts.

The four-day program also included a music spectacular, under the direction of Dr. Eugene Wayman Jones, featuring Miss Camilla Williams of the Vienna State Opera and Earl Hyman of the American Shakespeare Festival.

Largest and most publicized of the celebrations was the outdoor rally

in New York City which attracted 5,000 persons who heard addresses by Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.; Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack; Russell Crawford, president of the New York City NAACP branch; Dr. John A. Davis, member, New York State Commission Against Discrimination; and Jawn Sandifer, chairman, legal redress committee of the New York State Conference of NAACP branches.

Mrs. Bates in North Carolina

Representative James Roosevelt (D.,Calif.) was the principal speaker at the Tampa meeting. Addressing the Raleigh rally were Mrs. L.C. Bates of Little Rock and Kelly Alexander, president of the North Carolina NAACP. Speakers at other meetings included Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP southeast regional secretary, Chattanooga; Mrs. Constance B. Motley, assistant special counsel, NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Memphis; Medgar Evers, NAACP field secretary for Mississippi, Milwaukee; Madison S. Jones, NAACP special assistant for housing, Lansing.

CLARENCE MITCHELL CITED FOR LEADERSHIP IN CIVIL RIGHTS

May 22, 1958

BALTIMORE, May 22.--In recognition of his "outstanding leadership in the field of civil rights," Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington bureau, has been honored by the Maryland State Conference of NAACP branches.

Presentation of a plaque hailing Mr. Mitchell's service was made by Carl Murphy, publisher of the Afro-American Newspapers, at a luncheon here on May 17 in observance of the fourth anniversary of the United States Supreme Court's decision banning segregation in public education.

Also cited for consistent support of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 were four Maryland members of Congress who had voted for the bill and against all crippling amendments. The awards were made to Senator J. Glenn Beall, Republican; and to Representatives George H. Fallon, Edward A. Garmatz and Samuel N. Friedel, all Democrats.

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY P.M. PAPERS, MAY 24, 1958:

CONFERENCE SEEKS TO END BIAS IN TECHNICAL JOBS

PITTSBURGH, May 24.--An urgent need today "is to make possible the full realization of the individual Negro's talents and abilities in terms of industrial and engineering skills," Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary, asserts in an address prepared for delivery here today at an NAACP-sponsored conference at the University

of Pittsburgh.

The conference, one of a series organized by the NAACP national office in conjunction with local branches, seeks to secure the admission of Negroes into apprenticeship training programs, to obtain more effective vocational guidance counseling for Negro youth, and to develop an orientation within the Negro community for technological skills.

In his prepared text, Mr. Hill cites as a major NAACP goal, "the full realization of the Negro potential, that is, to make it possible for competent, highly trained Negroes to compete on an equal basis for managerial, scientific, skilled, professional and other desirable employment."

"If this goal is not achieved," the NAACP labor secretary warns, "the Negro may well be frozen out of many industries and forced into an even more marginal position in American society even though the expansion of the economy increases opportunity for other groups within the community."

Other scheduled speakers include Mrs. Maida Springer of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, AFL-CIO, who has recently returned from an assignment in Africa and the Middle East; Dr. Oscar Swarm, director of vocational guidance department, Pittsburgh Board of Education; John Allwyne, Bureau of Apprentice Training, U.S. Department of Labor; George Palmer, personnel director, Joseph Horne Company; James Jordon, manager, transportation, research and development, The Koppers Company; Mrs. Jeanne Scott, Pennsylvania State Employment Service and Melvin L. Murchinson, Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation.

Among the many supporting organizations participating in the Conference are the Pennsylvania State Fair Employment Practices Commission, the Pittsburgh Human Relations Commission, the United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO, and the Pittsburgh Urban League. The Reverend Charles S. Foggie, president of the Pittsburgh NAACP branch and Mrs. Marion Bond Jordon, executive secretary, were announced as chairmen of the conference sessions.

NEW NAACP YOUTH UNITS ORGANIZED IN MIDWEST

May 22, 1958

NEW YORK, May 22.--Organization of five new youth councils of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was announced here this week by Herbert L. Wright, the Association's youth secretary.

The new councils, located in Denver and Colorado Springs, Colo.; St. Joseph and Kansas City, Mo.; and Des Moines, Ia., were organized earlier this month during a tour by Mr. Wright. Plans were also made for revival of NAACP youth councils in Omaha, Nebr. and Wichita, Kans., and for the establishment of a college chapter at Drake University, in Des Moines.

WILKINS URGES UNIONS TO CURB RACIAL BIAS

May 22, 1958

NEW YORK, May 22.--Racial discrimination in some trade unions is a blight which the labor movement should take prompt and effective steps to eliminate, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told delegates attending a convention of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, AFL-CIO, here this week.

Addressing the convention on May 21, Mr. Wilkins cited the action of the AFL-CIO in admitting two railroad brotherhoods whose constitutions exclude Negroes from membership. He noted also that while many unions have national policies against racial discrimination some locals in such industries as steel, paper, oil and chemicals continue to permit discrimination.

"There are some unions," the NAACP leader pointed out, "that pass resolutions for civil rights, hold conferences on civil rights, show movies on civil rights, but nevertheless stumble at the bargaining table."

Among unions with good records on civil rights, Mr. Wilkins cited the Packinghouse Workers and the United Automobile Workers. The UAW, he said, recently succeeded in eliminating the discriminatory separate line of progression in St. Louis plants with which the union has collective bargaining agreements.

Mr. Wilkins also called upon organized labor to oppose the pending Senate bill to curb the authority of the United States Supreme Court. The provisions of this bill would endanger the rights of trade unions as well as those of civil rights organizations, he said.

The bill which has been favorably reported out of the Senate Judiciary Committee,headed by Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi, would prohibit Supreme Court review of state regulations governing admission to the bar and would also ban review by the court of congressional investigating power.

NAACP LIFE MEMBERSHIP DRIVE LAUNCHED BY NEW YORK UNITS

May 22, 1958

NEW YORK, May 22.--Members of the Greater New York life membership committee of the NAACP were honored at a soiree launching a citywide drive to solicit life memberships at $500 each.

Dr. George D. Cannon, chairman of the committee, was host at the affair which was held on May 21 in the penthouse terrace lounge of the Carnegie International Endowment Center overlooking the United Nations Plaza and the East River.

A plaque, denoting a life membership, was presented to Hilton G. Hill, president of the Hilton G. Hill travel agency, which recently conducted a fund raising contest for the benefit of the NAACP. A total of $715 was raised, $500 of which was used to purchase a life membership in the name of the agency.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, spoke briefly on the importance of life memberships in the fight for freedom. Others who made remarks were Dr. Cannon, Mr. Hill, Assemblyman Ivan Warner, Miss Florence Lucas, Sanford Lewis, Mrs. Alice Reed, Dennis Coleman and Dr. V. McKinley Miles.

March 5, 1959

Mr. Henry Lee Moon
Director of Public Relations
N. A. A. C. P.
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Henry:

I don't want to fail to thank you for sending me so promptly the rebuttal to charges against Mrs. Bates. This was just what we needed for the immediate purpose, and I think it will be continuingly helpful in meeting this particular smear.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N.Y. • LOngacre 3-6890

AIR MAIL SPECIAL

February 27, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Here are the references to the charges against the Bates which I promised to send you yesterday. I hope that this information will be helpful for your purposes.

Cordially,

Henry

Henry Lee Moon
Director, Public Relations

HLM:mw
Enclosure

October 8, 1959

Mr. Jesse DeVore
Public Relations Assistant
NAACP
20 West Fortieth Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. Devore:

At the request of Mr. Marion A. Wright, we are enclosing twelve copies of his speech, "New Role of the Private Citizen".

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/sm
Enc.

MAW to send copy.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N.Y. • LOngacre 3-6890

October 1, 1959

Mr. Marion A Wright
c/o Southern Regional Council
43 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Wright:

Please forward a dozen (12) copies of speech--"We are living in the period of application of principle," delivered before the Joint Council for Interracial Cooperation and the Virginia Council on Human Relations, in Norfolk.

Please bill us if there is any charge.

Appreciatively,

Jesse DeVore
Public Relations Assistant

MF
SM
MA
LC

NEWS FROM

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40TH STREET NEW YORK 18, N. Y. LONGACRE 3-6890

ROY WILKINS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

HENRY LEE MOON
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATELY

NEW YORK, April 9.— AS OF APRIL 11, 1960 THE TELEPHONE NUMBER OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE WILL BE CHANGED FROM LONGACRE 3-6890 TO BRYANT 9-1400.

June 13, 1960

Mr. Jesse DeVore
Public Relations Assistant
N. A. A. C. P.
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. DeVore:

Thank you for your letter of June 10.

Unfortunately, I did not speak from a manuscript in Atlantic City and so cannot supply a text. Most, though not all, of the points I made were included in my article in the Reporter Magazine of May 12.

I am sorry I can't be of more help.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • BRyant 9-1400

June 10, 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

We have noted the reports of your remarks at the National Conference on Social Welfare in Atlantic City in today's newspapers. It would seem to have much pertinent thought on our issue.

Please send us 20 copies of your text and bill us accordingly.

Appreciatively,

Jesse DeVore

Jesse DeVore
Public Relations Assistant

JD/maf

March 7, 1961

Mr. Jesse DeVore
Public Relations Assistant
N. A. A. C. P.
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. DeVore:

Mr. Fleming is away from the office for some time. Therefore, I am responding to your letter of the 1st.

We will be pleased to see Mr. Boardman and his group and to be of any possible service to them while they are in Atlanta.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA/mf

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • BRyant 9-1400

RECEIVED
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RECEIVED
MAR 2 1961

March 1, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Mr. William M. Boardman of New Haven, Connecticut, together with his wife and six other students will be arriving in Atlanta on March 19. The purpose of their visit is to gain some first-hand knowledge of the race relations situation in your city.

I have included your name among a suggested list of persons Mr. Boardman should contact while he is in your city. Any guidance you can give to this group will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Jesse DeVore

Jesse DeVore
Public Relations Assistant

JDeV/mjf

March 7, 1961

Mr. William M. Boardman
70 Howe Street
New Haven 11, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Boardman:

Mr. Fleming is away from the office for some time. Therefore, I am answering your letter of March 3.

We will be delighted to be of whatever help possible while you are in Atlanta. We would welcome having you and your group visit our office and spend some time with various members of our staff. We can make suggestions of persons to see and put you in touch with them.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA/mf

William M. Boardman
70 Howe Street
New Haven 11, Connecticut

March 3, 1961

Dear Mr. Fleming,

By now, Mr. DeVore of the New York NAACP has probably written you concerning our group's trip to Atlanta. We plan to arrive on March 19 and will number eight, including my wife. We will stay in Atlanta a week.

Our purpose in coming to Atlanta is to learn about the racial situation there first-hand, for we don't feel that it receives full coverage in the northern press. We are especially interested in meeting with other young people concerned with the problems involved. If you could help us meet such groups, and adults as well, it would be very helpful.

If you are not too busy, it would be nice to hear from you before we leave, but in any case I will call you once we get to Atlanta.

Thank you for your time and trouble.

Yours,

William M. Boardman

June 19, 1956

Mr. Herbert Hill,
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. Hill:

we enjoyed your visit too and appreciate the help you have given us on our desegregation survey. We have finally completed the first draft of our findings and are exploring publication possibilities. When it is printed or duplicated in some other form I will send you a copy.

We had read your article in the New Leader when it appeared. It was a good vigorous job of laying out the real issues.

Do come by to see us again the next time you are in Atlanta.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbo

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

June 12, 1956

Harold C. Fleming,
Assistant Director of Information
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I was very pleased to have had the opportunity to meet with you during my last visit to Atlanta and hope it will be possible for us to have a discussion soon again.

Read it

I am enclosing, for your information, an article I recently did for the NEW LEADER Magazine which I hope you will find of some interest. I should appreciate your comments.

I have written to Miss Irving today informing her of a rather significant development which took place in Lake Charles, Louisiana, last month when a majority of white workers at the Cit-Con plant, who are members of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union, AFL-CIO, voted to eliminate segregation within the plant. I have given Miss Irving the details on this.

I shall look forward to meeting with you during my very next visit to Atlanta. Please feel free to call upon me for any assistance I might render.

Sincerely,

Herbert Hill (mso)
Herbert Hill
Labor Secretary

HH:mso
Enclosure
csae-1707-afl-cio

NAACP - NY

February 14, 1957

Mr. Herbert Hill, Labor Secretary
NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Herbert:

Thanks for the copy of your memorandum on the Lockheed situation and the letter in response to your proddings from Al Hayes.

I would welcome further word from you on the whole situation and on your reactions at this time to the proposal to integrate the locals.

You may wish to turn over in your mind the possibilities of my being in touch with the regional I.A.M. staff or a somewhat different approach. I have no concrete suggestion at this point due to the pressure of things here, but will keep you informed if a useful angle appears on the scene. I would in the due course of time be in touch with McGlen in any case. Keep prodding.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

P.S. Is there information or a memorandum on work with the Oil Workers? I would appreciate receiving such material.

NAACP - NYC ~~ga~~ atlanta?

February 21, 1957

Mr. Herbert Hill
Labor Secretary, NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Herb:

It was good to see you in Atlanta the other day. I understand that the local NAACP branch announced the opening up of Lockheed and the need for applicants.

Almost accidentally I have the name of an applicant for a secretarial job:

Mrs. Hazel A. Hardy
650 Simpson Street, N.W., #5
Atlanta, Georgia.

She has 15 years of secretarial experience, is personable, and remembers her last speed test as follows: typing - 83.6; shorthand - 76.8. She was approached by Dr. Robert E. Williams at the Hungry Club yesterday after I had had conversation with him. Dr. Williams is Chairman of the Division of Education and Psychology at Morris Brown College. He indicated that he could produce a number of competent applicants for secretarial positions.

Thought I would pass this on to you directly; you can let me know about a local channel for such information. I'm presuming that Local 2016 officials may not want to get involved in the clerical end of the move.

With personal best wishes.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

October 4, 1957

Mr. Herbert Hill
Labor Secretary
NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear Herb:

The inter-agency employment opportunities idea is not dead. I am personally sorry that no program, or even a meeting, has yet been activited. A little more time may do it.

In the meantime perhaps you could tell me if the mammoth industrialization projects between Baton Rouge and New Orleans have come to your attention. These developments are taking place on what previously were sugar cane plantations. At this point Kaiser Aluminum has a plant under construction; I am told that a total of $350 million of construction is under way in the area. Other companies with sites on this strip are DuPont, Dow, and Grace Chemical. The economy of Louisiana has been undergoing serious changes as you know. This new spurt of industrialization should go a long way towards putting the state's economy in something like a prosperous balance. The question, simply: is this a ripe field for a concerted area wide merit employment program push? I would be glad to share ideas or information with you; meaning, you write me.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

December 6, 1957

Mr. Herbert Hill
Labor Secretary
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear Herb:

The enclosed is a listing of the Federal agencies in Atlanta and their Negro employment as of August 1956.

I pass this on to you for your general information in case you have not seen it before. Federal employment is so substantial that this would be an important area in which to work if proper handles could be found for doing so.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant
(Dictated by Mr. Via but signed in his absence)

EFV:fcl

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

December 20, 1957

VIA AIRMAIL

Mr. Emory F. Via,
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

I do hope you and the family are well and that you will forgive the delay in my answer to have your letters of October 4 and December 6. As I think you know I have been away from my desk in the National Office and this is the first opportunity I have had to reply.

In your letter of October 4 you indicate your interest in the vast new industrialization taking place in the Baton Rouge area. I have been aware for sometime of these developments especially in the oil refining and chemical industry in the Gulf area. I think you will recall that the Association has filed a series of complaints against several large oil refining and chemical manufacturing plants operating in that area with the President's Committee on Government Contracts. I certainly agree with your suggestion that this be a field for some concerted action in attempting to open new job opportunities for Negro workers.

Incidentally I understand that the American Friends Service Committee is seriously considering the opening of a Houston office and they have discussed the desirability of beginning a campaign for Negro employment in the very plants you mention in your letter. I have, of course, encouraged them in this projected undertaking.

At the present time I do not contemplate any new activity in this area mainly because of the limited operations of the Association in both Louisiana and Texas. I am sure you know of the harassment and intimidation of the Association in these states and for the moment the National Office is prevented from any widespread operation in these areas. However, I have recently attempted to reopen the matter of our pending complaints with the President's Committee against oil

Wm. Fony
Sent Home

refineries in Texas and Louisiana. This series of complaints were filed the week of April 20, 1955 and after a rather strong letter to Nixon requesting information Seidenberg recently answered with the comment that our request was being referred to the appropriate subcommittee and he was sure than an answer would be forthcoming. This, two-and-a-half years after filing the complaints.

If you are planning any new action in the Gulf area I should certainly like to be of every possible help and for this and other reasons I do hope we can arrange a meeting quite soon.

You may be interested to know that I have just returned from Greensboro, North Carolina where I received complaints from Negro workers against the Southern Bell Telephone Company, Western Electric and Cone Mills. I am now formulating these as complaints to be filed with the President's Committee.

I am sure you know of the meeting of the President's Committee scheduled for January 15 in Washington. I have held discussions with several of the persons planning to attend and have made recommendations for the raising of certain issues assuming that there will be an opportunity to do so.

Thank you for sending me the listing of Negro employment in the Federal agencies operating in Atlanta. I hopefully await some new developments on the idea of an inter-agency employment conference in the South as we discussed at the Fisk University meeting.

Please give my warmest regards to Harold and Marge Manderson. With best wishes for a very Merry Christmas, I am

Sincerely,

Herbert

Herbert Hill,
Labor Secretary

HH:mso
afscme/1707-afl-cio

January 27, 1958

Mr. Herbert Hill
NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear Herbie:

Thanks for the copy of your recent letter to John Hope and for your letter to me in response to my earlier communications.

Harold and I agree that you have done an excellent job in summarising some of the Association's relations with the President's Committee. It is a gross understatement to comment that the matter of delays is a real frustration to all interested parties. We greatly appreciate having the round-up.

We have had an opportunity to talk with John regarding other aspects of your letter and it is our hope that he will soon find time to discuss them with you.

It is safe to say that the attempt to get the agency persons responsible for employment concerns together for a real head-knocking session has died aborning. However, I believe that there will be other efforts which we will either stimulate or participate in which will be of interest to you. I still feel that some approach to developing a regional view of the employment opportunities field is much needed. We need the kind of solid concepts that will aid a variety of organizations to understand the ways in which they can contribute to the solution of a total problem. But this is ground that we have gone over before, and when I come up with an approach that offers some possibilities I will certainly be in touch with you. I am sorry that this whole idea became so hopelessly bogged down. I have had a lot of interesting two-way conversations, but could not find just the right common ground for a fruitful general confab.

Continued . . .

Mr. Herbert Hill January 27, 1958

Except for the possible slow-down in the economy as a whole, I am generally optimistic about the future for fair employment practices. There are a few indications that much of the plugging and gadflying has been worth the effort.

Best personal wishes, and I trust that it will not be too long before you are able to find your way here again.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

January 8, 1958

Mr. John Hope
Department of Economics
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear John:

Thank you for informing me of your intention to attend the forthcoming conference of the President's Committee on Government Contracts in Washington, D. C. on January 15. The following is the information you have requested concerning NAACP cases currently pending with the President's Committee and our evaluation of the Committee's effectiveness.

On April 20, 1955 the Association filed complaints with the President's Committee against four of the nation's largest oil refining companies operating under contractual agreements with the United States Government and with three goups of trade unions holding collective bargaining contracts with these companies. The companies charged with violating the anti-discrimination clause in contracts with the federal government were the Esso-Standard Oil Company, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Cities Service Refining Corporation, Lake Charles, Louisiana; Carbide and Chemical Company (Division of Union Carbon and Carbide Corporation), Texas City, Texas and the Lion Oil Company in El Dorado, Arkansas. Named as defendants with the oil refineries were the Independent Industrial Workers Association of Baton Rouge, (Ind.); Lake Charles Metal Trades Council, (AFL); Galveston Metal Trades Council (AFL) and the Oil Workers International Union, (CIO).

In the course of filing these complaints the Association documented an industry-wide pattern of discriminatory practices including the operation of a 'separate line of progression', wage differentials based upon race, unfair job classification, limitation of Negroes to unskilled job categories and non-admission to apprenticeship training programs, violation of seniority rights, etc.

As a result of law suits initiated by groups of Negro workers

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

against the Shell Oil Company in Houston and against the Texas Company in Port Arthur and because of independent work by the NAACP with the Oil Workers International Union, some significant progress was made in those plants where the collective bargaining agent was the Oil Workers International Union. However, in those plants where the agreement was held by unions affiliated to the AFL Metal Trades Council the discriminatory practices continue as before the filing of these cases.

After more than two years had elapsed without any action, report, exchange of information or consultation by the President's Committee with the plaintiffs in these important cases, the Association in a letter dated June 5, 1957 to the Chairman of the Committee, requested information concerning the status of these cases. Jacob Seidenberg, executive director of the President's Committee, answered the Association in a letter dated July 8 stating that "the Defense Department has been requested to review the current hiring and employment practices and policies...and report their findings to the Committee." The letter continues, "you of course will be further advised as soon as we have received the Department's report concerning the matter." As of this date no report or information has been received.

An examination of the record clearly indicates that the Committee has not performed its responsibility of enforcing the anti-discrimination clause in the federal government contracts in the oil refining industry.

Currently pending with the President's Committee are complaints filed by the NAACP against the following aircraft companies. In Wichita, Kansas, the Boeing Aircraft Corporation, Beechcraft Company and the Cessna Aircraft Corporation; Hayes Aircraft Company in Birmingham, Alabama; Rohr Aircraft Corporation in Riverside, California; and Lockheed Aircraft Corporation in Marietta, Georgia.

Some of these cases have been pending with the Committee well over two years andunfortunately it is not possible to report any action by the Committee in any of these cases beyond that of a formal note of acceptance of the complaint. The Association and its branches has filed other important cases including an action against the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company.

As you perhaps know on several occasions the Association has charged that major national corporations, operating wholly or in part with federal government funds, are flagrantly violating the anti-

discrimination clause found in all federal government contracts. Recent figures of Negro employment in the four southern plants of the Ford Motor Car Company are most interesting in this regard. In the Atlanta Ford plant there is currently employed a total of 1,599 persons, of these there are twenty-one Negroes, all in unskilled job classifications. At the Dallas, Texas plant there is currently employed a total of 3,991 persons and exactly nine Negro sweepers. In the Memphis plant there is employed a total of 1,458 persons, of which there are thirty-five Negro janitors. In the Norfolk-Portsmouth plant of the Ford Company there is a total of 1,626 workers and nine Negroes, all in menial job capacities. Similar data can be supplied for other manufacturing companies in almost all important sectors of the national economy.

I note from the invitations distributed by the President's Committee for the conference that they intend to devote a major portion of the discussion to the question of developing industrial and technical skills among Negroes. The Association fully appreciates the need to develop an orientation within the Negro community for the development of technical skills, however, it is clear that the President's Committee must first perform the basic function for which it was originally created, that of enforcing the anti-discrimination provision in federal government contracts.

We are forced to note that the President's Committee has not at any time approached the major question of the federal government's responsibility in the field of apprentice training. The Government through grants-in-aid from the U. S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, provides funds which subsidize apprentice training programs in the various states. The Federal Government therefore, is directly subsidizing racial discrimination in the skilled trades wherever the respective labor-management apprenticeship program excludes Negroes and members of other minority groups from admission into such training programs.

Additional U. S. Government participation in the apprentice training field is promoted by the Federal Committee on Apprentice Training which is an operation of the U. S. Department of Labor. While this Agency evidently makes no direct subsidy to apprentice training programs it encourages and develops such programs for various craft unions and management groups which deliberately exclude Negroes. The President's Committee has been strangely silent in this decisive area of governmental responsibility.

May I suggest that civil rights advocates within the labor movement seriously consider the advisability of continued trade

union participation in the President's Committee on Government Contracts. The identification of national trade union leaders with the President's Committee and the participation of AFL-CIO staff persons in the Committee's operations serves to provide a facade of action and responsibility which is found to be wholly lacking on the basis of the record of the Committee's operation.

I should appreciate your comments on these matters at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Herbert Hill,
Labor Secretary

HH:mso
cc: Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Exec. Director
Mr. Emory Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
afscme/1707-afl-cio

February 12, 1958

Mr. Herbert Hill
Labor Secretary
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear Herb:

Nothing turned up from my enquiries regarding your recent telephone request. Sorry. I will keep especially tuned for helpful information for possible future use.

Interestingly enough, I have just had an overture from a high official with the Laundry Workers wanting to know what they could do towards pushing for merit employment and supprting the constructive moves of the President's Committee.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

MEMORANDUM

March 18, 1958

To: Harold Fleming
Paul Anthony
Ruth Alexander

From: Emory Via

Herbert Hill is due to come into Atlanta the evening of March 18th. He will probable call our office on Wednesday, 19th March, while I am in Anniston, Alabama.

If he does he should be told to contact William Shields of Gammon Theological Seminary -- MUrray 8-4269.

Dr. Shields will expect to meet with Hill sometime Wednesday evening. Time and place to be arranged by the two of them.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

April 7, 1958

Mr. Emory Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Please find enclosed letter from Roy Wilkins to Vice President Nixon which I believe you will find self-explanatory. I should appreciate any comment you might wish to make.

Warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Herbert

Herbert Hill,
Labor Secretary

HH:mso
Enclosure
afscme/1707-afl-cio

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

Rec'd 4/9/58 cr. Rep.

April 7, 1958

Mr. Harold Fleming,
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Please find enclosed letter from Roy Wilkins to Vice President Nixon which I believe you will find self-explanatory. I should appreciate any comment you might wish to make.

Warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Herbert

Herbert Hill,
Labor Secretary

HH:mso
Enclosure
afscme/1707-afl-cio

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

LONGACRE 3-6890

NATIONAL OFFICERS

President
Arthur B. Spingarn
Chairman of the Board
Dr. Channing H. Tobias
Treasurer
Alfred Baker Lewis
Assistant Treasurer
Hon. Theodore Spaulding

Official Organ: The Crisis

April 2, 1958

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Roy Wilkins — *Executive Secretary*
Robert L. Carter — *General Counsel*
John A. Morsell — *Assistant to the Executive Secretary*
Clarence Mitchell — *Director, Washington Bureau*
Henry Lee Moon — *Director, Public Relations*

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
Vice President of the United States
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Vice President:

At the present time there is pending with the President's Committee on Government Contracts many significant complaints filed by the Association on behalf of its members charging violation of the anti-discrimination clause in Federal government contracts. Early in July the Association will convene its 49th Annual Convention and it is necessary that we be able to report to our officers and members the status of the many cases we have filed with the Committee.

In order to make this report as rounded and fair as possible I would like to request that the Committee provide an opportunity for our Labor Secretary, Mr. Herbert Hill, to appear before it and review all complaints that have been pending for more than one year. Mr. Hill has been intimately involved with these matters and I am sure his appearance before the Committee to review our cases will be of mutual benefit.

This is a matter of great importance to the national leadership of the NAACP and we hope you will give it your earliest favorable attention.

Sincerely,

/s/ Roy Wilkins,
Executive Secretary

RW:mos
cc: Hon. James P. Mitchell
Mr. Fred Lazarus, Jr.
Mr. George B. McKibbin
Mr. George Meany
Mr. William Mitchell
Mr. James M. Nabrit, Jr.
Hon. George T. Moore
Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid
Mr. Walter P. Reuther
Hon. William P. Rogers
Mr. John A. Roosevelt
Mr. Ivan L. Willis
Hon. Maxwell M. Rabb

Address Delivered by Herbert Hill, Labor Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at the Tenth Constitutional Convention of the United Furniture Workers of America, AFL-CIO, May 13, 1958, Hotel Belmont-Plaza, New York, New York.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has taken a clear and forthright position in opposition to the so-called "Right to Work" bills now pending in several state legislatures. Negro wage earners in the North as well as in the South are deeply concerned with the right to work, the right to equal job training and the right to work at their highest skills. But an analysis of all the existing "Right to Work" laws makes very clear that while the slogan sounds fair and equitable, in reality it is based upon a total disregard for truth.

The phrase "Right to Work" sounds good and honest. Through the use of semantics, it has been formulated for the purpose of capturing the sympathy of those who favor a square deal for wage earners. But when such a slogan is advanced by the National Association of Manufacturers, by the United States Chamber of Commerce and by union busting open-shop employers and takes root in states where civil rights and civil liberties are systematically violated and where governors and congressmen have openly announced their defiance of basis constitutional guarantees, then working people and indeed every citizen has a right to view the slogan with great suspicion and to determine whether it is for or against the best interests of working people and their families.

Does the slogan "Right to Work" mean that every person has an inalienable right to work? If that is so, we have certainly reached the millennium, for the problem of unemployment has at long last been solved for all time simply by enacting a "Right to Work" law in the various state legislatures. Does the slogan mean that every worker has a right to a job and to receive work at fair wages, reasonable hours and under other decent labor standards? Does the slogan mean that every worker has a right to work and secure employment with proper provisions for paid vacations and insurance safeguards against sickness

and old age? Does the slogan mean that every worker is protected against arbitrary discharge?

Or does the slogan mean that workers have a right to work but only under conditions unilaterally established by their employers? Is the slogan "Right to Work" a revival of the old concept of "liberty of contract", namely, that the worker merely has a constitutional right to work where he can find it and at sub-standard wages, long hours and unfair labor conditions if those conditions prevail? Is the slogan "Right to Work" intended to strengthen the individual worker's bargaining position through a union of his own choosing, or is it intended to effectively weaken his bargaining position by keeping unions out of his employer's factory or office? The simple truth is that the slogan "Right to Work" is nothing more than the old phrase "Open Shop" which the powerful industrialists of America used in the early days of the 20th Century to prevent trade union organization. At that time the "Open Shop" was the ideological weapon which was used to justify violence and terror in the attack against trade unionism and which for a period resulted in a kind of industrial barbarism, associated with the tragic names of Ludlow, Colorado; the Homestead, Illinois plant of the McCormack Reaper Company; Harlan County, Kentucky and the infamous 1937 Memorial Day massacre of steelworkers in Chicago. The issue then was the right of unions to exist and function in the American society and the right of workers to secure collective bargaining agents of their own choosing. As Perlman and Taft stated in their "History of Labor in the U. S.":

> "What the open shop sought was the effacement of the organized labor pattern from the consciousness of the average American citizen. That object could be achieved by placing organized labor on a moral defensive. Instead of labor being viewed as a victim of oppression, the propaganda of the employers sought to convince the public that labor was both the aggressor and the oppressor...This idealistic propaganda, appealing as it did to the traditional American individual was very influential in shifting public support from the worker to the employer."

A half-century has passed. Trade unionism is now an established institution in American life, but there is still a sizeable group of

recalcitrant employers who persist in their efforts to destroy unionism or to make it entirely ineffective. They have refurbished the old slogan "Open Shop" and employing the techniques of the Madison Avenue hucksters are now selling the new slogan "Right to Work" and have caused such laws to be adopted by legislatures in eighteen states.

Do these laws provide the workers with any guarantee of employment? They do not. Do any of these "Right to Work" laws embody a code of fair employment practices? They do not. Do these laws attempt to determine wages, hours of labor or other terms and conditions of employment? They do not. Do they contain provisions against arbitrary discharge? They do not. Do they provide for equitable distribution of work or guarantee that lay offs shall be in inverse order of seniority? They do not. Do they provide for vacations with pay, disability benefits and retirement pensions? They do not. What then do they do? In their commonest form they prohibit any kind of union security. They make it impossible for a labor-management agreement to provide for any form of union security. Eighteen states today have gone beyond the limitations contained in the Taft-Hartley law of 1947. They have not only outlawed any form of union security in a collective bargaining agreement, but have made it a crime to even enter into any agreement which contains such a provision.

The states which enacted "Right to Work" laws are in the main non-industrial areas. Their primary purpose in adopting these laws is to suppress and prevent union organization and to bring about the return of the era of the "Open Shop." Employers in these states know that without a union security provision the workers in their plants are less likely to join unions and even if the majority of them do so, a large minority will refuse because as "free riders" they would be entitled to precisely the same benefits as those being received by the majority through union auspices.

Under these circumstances the urge of workers to join a union becomes dissipated or entirely lost. In this way "Open Shop" employers again hope to efface "the organized labor pattern from the consciousness of the average American citizen" and by adopting the high sound-

ing slogan "Right to Work" they attempt to convince the public that the union busting employer is the protector and benefactor of the workers and that the labor movement is their aggressor and oppressor. The result of the suppression of unionization as the result of "Right to Work" laws is that wages are kept low, hours long and conditions of work sub-standard.

The truth is that the forces supporting the "Right to Work" laws have no interest in the welfare of working men and women, they have only one purpose. By weakening the organized labor movement they hope to systematically lower wages, lengthen hours of work and otherwise prevent decent and wholesome labor conditions.

Whatever may be the name by which these laws are called they are simply a union busting offensive which must be stopped in the interest of all who work for a living in the United States.

In many states where campaigns have been conducted for the adoption of "Right to Work" laws, special efforts to secure support for passage of these union busting proposals were carried out within the Negro community. At the present time in both California and Ohio, vigorous efforts to secure the support of Negro workers for the enactment of "Right to Work" laws are taking place. Recent events in Ohio are most interesting. In the course of circulating a so-called "freedom of choice" petition to place a "Right to Work" bill before the state legislature spokesmen for the "Right to Work" movement tried to sell the bill as "a little fair employment practices law" and "a substitute for fair employment practices legislation" within the Negro community. This effort was immediately denounced by the Cleveland branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a well publicized statement which declared that "the passage of 'Right to Work' laws not only endangered the organized labor movement but also has a most detrimental effect on the rights of colored wage earners and the economic well-being of the entire Negro community" and further called upon "all of its members to refuse to sign the so-called 'freedom of choice' petition." Similar activity has taken place in California where the NAACP West Coast Regional Office has been

directly involved in a vigorous campaign to defeat "Right to Work" proposals. The action of the NAACP organization in Ohio and California is a result of the clear and unequivocal position taken by the national organization which adopted at its last Annual Convention the following policy resolution concerning so-called "Right to Work" laws; this states in part:

> "We call upon our members, branches and state conferences to use their influence in cooperation with organized labor to repeal and defeat state laws and proposed laws which tend to hamper organized labor, often under such high sounding names as 'Right to Work Law,' 'Anti-Violence Laws,' etc., and to help instead to get enacted laws which are fair to organized labor and will aid labor's work..."

Because the Negro citizen is playing such a decisive role in the current civil rights conflict the matter of developing a firm and secure economic base within the Negro community is of the greatest importance. The disparity in the economic status between Negro and white workers and their vulnerability in terms of economic distress are clearly indicated by the facts on unemployment and income distribution.

During the week of March 9, 1958, 14.4% of the total non-white civilian labor force in the United States was unemployed. The comparable rate for white workers was 6.9%. Although only one out of every ten persons in the labor force is non-white more than one out of every five persons currently unemployed is non-white. The non-white unemployment rate as estimated by the Census Bureau is higher now than at any time during the last eleven years in which the Census Bureau has reported unemployment statistics by color.

The non-white unemployment rate today is approaching the level recorded at the time of the 1940 census when the United States was still recovering from the post 1929 depression. Non-white unemployment was then 18%, today it exceeds 14%. Unemployment among non-whites since the 1949-50 recession has remained consistently high. At no quarterly point has it fallen below 6% and on a number of occasions even prior to 1957 it exceeded 8%.

Almost without exception during the entire period since the

1953-54 recession the unemployment gap between white and non-whites has been greater than prior to 1954. During the past three years the non-white unemployment rate has been almost consistently more than double the white unemployment rate. This would indicate that very limited progress has been made in securing for the Negro worker the same relative degree of employment stability that the white worker enjoys. It is clear that the differential in employment stability between white and Negro workers has been extended both in years of prosperity as well as in years of economic decline. All available data clearly indicates that the ratio of unemployment among non-whites as compared to that of whites has been steadily increasing since 1951.

In 1953 the typical Negro worker earned an average of $364 a year in wages or salary; the white worker in that year earned $956; that is 2½ times as much. By 1954 the average wage or salary income of a Negro worker had risen to $1,589 while the average white worker earned $3,174. This means that the income of the white wage earner was still twice as much as that of the Negro. (STATISTICAL ABSTRACT-1956, Page 311)

In 1954, 17.6% of all white families in the United States were living on an annual income of $2,000 or less but of non-white families 42.3% were living on an annual income below $2,000.

It is therefore, evident that despite great changes in the employment and occupational characteristics of Negro workers in the last decade, the economic level of Negroes remains substantially below that of the white population.

In many industries in basic sectors of the American economy the racial practices of the trade union certified as the collective bargaining agent will be the decisive factor in determining the status of Negro workers. All too often there is a significant disparity between the declared public policy of international unions and the day-to-day reality as experienced by Negro wage earners in the North as well as in the South. It is not enough simply to formulate proper convention resolutions and policy statements. It is not enough to make speeches and distribute civil rights tracts. It is not enough to hold intermi-

nable civil rights conferences with more speeches and resolutions. What is needed today is to invoke the full power and authority of the organized labor movement in eliminating discriminatory racial practices where they exist in the work shops of this country.

Statements are policy are necessary and welcome but totally inadequate in resolving conflicts unless backed by decisive organizational authority. Unfortunately, there has been a tendency to substitute hollow ritual for vigorous action when conflicts develop within local unions in matters involving the rights of Negro workers. Invariably the leadership of most national unions will take the right position but frequently too late and often will invoke the necessary action only after a prolonged crisis. When a local union brazenly defies an order of a state or municipal fair employment practices commission and refuses to end its discriminatory practices, the national trade union leadership must act immediately, not one year, not two years or three years after a valid complaint has been filed with a governmental agency or with the Civil Rights Department of the AFL-CIO or after a fair employment practices commission has issued a cease and desist order. Such delays often permit the enemies of organized labor to mobilize support for anti-trade union measures and serves to alienate Negro workers from the trade union movement. It is no accident that newspapers in Ohio have cited the discriminatory practices of some building trades unions in urging that Negro workers support "Right to Work" proposals in their own interest.

The organized labor movement in America has made many important contributions in the struggle for full civil rights for all citizens. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People deeply welcomes this support and is proud of its long years of cooperation and joint activity with many trade union organizations. Now more than ever before when this country is faced with a grave national civil rights crisis it is most important that the trade union movement give top priority to eliminating the vicious evils of racial discrimination and segregation at the work place and within the entire American community.

NATIONAL REPORTS

Violence Checks Southern Industry Boom

By Herbert Hill

BEFORE the historic events at Central High School in Little Rock, the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission had been uniquely successful in bringing new industry to the state. The Commission, whose chairman is Winthrop Rockefeller, had conducted an unusually effective campaign directed at multi-plant corporations operating in important sectors of the national economy. Arkansas, like other Southern states, has vigorously solicited Northern manufacturing companies—offering unusual land subsidies, free plants, generous tax exemptions and "loyal, native-born, productive workers."

The significant expansion of industry and commerce in Arkansas has now perhaps come to an end for an extended period. The collusion between Governor Orval Faubus and the white mobs that brought violence to Central High School and led ultimately to the use of Federal troops was, in the words of Dr. Charles H. Carpenter, industrial engineering consultant to the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission, "a terrible misfortune." Dr. Carpenter further states that racial violence has "wiped out" the gains made by the Commission in its campaign to attract new industry.

Commission Chairman Rockefeller stated that it would take at least six months "to accurately estimate the damage that has been done—and damage there has been." In a later interview, Dr. Carpenter said that the integration riots had "cost Arkansas thousands of new jobs."

Spokesmen for Northern manufacturing communities that had lost payrolls through the relocation of plants in the South were quick to comment. Oswald D. Heck, Speaker of the New York State Assembly, told a meeting of the state's Small Business Advisory Council:

"All of us have been concerned about the efforts of Southern states to seduce industry out of New York with fantastic lures describing the advantages of locating in peaceful, bucolic, low-cost Southern towns. One of the most aggressive of the states playing the pirating game has been Arkansas. Certainly it would be no easy task to be an employer in the capital city of Arkansas at this time."

An example of this "pirating game" was recently exposed by Irving J. Fain, Vice President of the Apex Tire and Rubber Company of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, who made public a letter received from the Hattiesburg, Mississippi Chamber of Commerce. Fain's company was invited to "enjoy" the advantages of that state's so-called "right-to-work law" and was informed that "in this section of Mississippi our population is predominantly white."

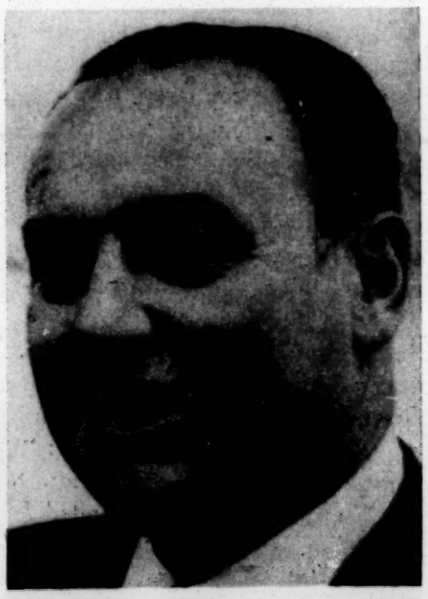
Soon after Winthrop Rockefeller conceded in a nationwide TV interview that great damage had been done to the drive for new industry in Arkansas, Leonard C. Yaseen, senior partner of the Fantus Factory Locating Service, one of the nation's leading consultants, told the press that many clients had eliminated Little Rock and Arkansas from their future plans for industrial investment. Yaseen said:

"Any company contemplating an investment of millions of dollars in a town must make certain that law-enforcement agencies can and will control extremist elements in the community. Mob action and civic irresponsibility over any issue place a community on industry's black list."

Yaseen revealed that Montgomery, Alabama and Clinton, Tennessee—two other communities with widely publicized racial difficulties—were also now shunned by industry.

The annual meeting of the Southern Governors Conference at Sea Island, Georgia coincided with the dramatic events at Little Rock. Governor LeRoy Collins of Florida warned the conferees that, if the South "wraps itself in a Confederate blanket and consumes itself in racial furor," it will destroy its political and economic future.

From the businessman's point of view, racial conflict in the South presents two main dangers. First, turmoil and violence resulting from racial bigotry often result in serious interruptions and stoppages of vital production—as in the rubber manufacturing plants in and around Tus-



ROCKEFELLER: GREAT DAMAGE DONE

HERBERT HILL, *NAACP Labor Secretary, co-authored* The Citizen's Guide to De-Segregation *and has lectured at leading colleges and universities.*

caloosa, Alabama during the riots which occurred when Autherine Lucy appeared on the campus of the State University.

Second, there is the economic boycott used by both races against merchants and companies accused of having partisan interests in the segregation question. Increasingly, newspapers and leaders in Southern communities are expressing concern about the effects of boycotts on economic development.

Mississippi State Senator William Alexander, addressing a group of business leaders in his state, recently commented: "We have raised the banners of bitterness and prejudice above our sense of common sense and decency against some people and companies. We cannot afford boycotts. We have the problem with us of sustaining and augmenting the tremendous advances we have achieved in the postwar period."

After interviewing a broad selection of Southern industrialists, the *Wall Street Journal* stated: "The present Southern boycotts are the most far-reaching ever faced by American businessmen. Many Southerners, including some firmly committed to continuing segregated schools, deplore the use of economic pressure by either race. The boycotts and other things now happening definitely are not a solution."

In addition to the problems resulting from racial violence and economic boycott, Southern business institutions are burdened with the extra cost of conducting business in a segregated world. Added to the heavy taxes of providing separate facilities in public institutions such as schools, business institutions must pay the expense of building and maintaining duplicate facilities in many private business operations. Recently Vance Greenslit, president of the Southeastern Greyhound Lines, stated: "It frequently costs 50 per cent more to build a terminal with segregated facilities." The *Wall Street Journal* commented: "The total cost of observing the color line obviously can be considerable to a business such as Greyhound."

Many other serious difficulties arise to plague business firms in their Southern operations as a result of the race issue in local communities. A recent example was the experience of Scripto, Inc., whose home offices are in Atlanta, Georgia. This manufacturing company purchased 40 additional acres to build a new $1.5-million plant in an area on the outskirts of Atlanta which for the past 28 years had been zoned for industrial use. When it was discovered that large numbers of Negroes were to be employed, city officials rezoned the area as residential, thereby excluding the new factory. Charles Lovejoy, Scripto's executive vice president, observed: "We lost $41,000 because we had to sell the property for less than we paid for it. We don't know how much the litigation cost us."

Another Southern community adversely affected by racial conflict is Birmingham, Alabama. A major center of heavy industry in the South, it has attracted many important manufacturing operations because of its advanced and diverse steel production, good location, excellent transportation facilities and tax inducements. But, in the past two years in Birmingham and its industrial environs, many episodes of racial violence provoked by the large and highly organized Alabama White Citizens Council have caused deep concern among those responsible for Birmingham's industrial expansion.

William P. Engel of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce told the Birmingham *Post-Herald:* "We must face up to our own deficiencies. The hoodlumism here has hit headlines throughout the nation. As a result, we have lost one major plant in Birmingham and several smaller installations. Place yourself in the shoes of a man who wants to bring a plant to Birmingham. Would you, under the circumstances, do it? If we object to interference from outside interests, we should object to interference from within."

Later Cooper Green, vice president in charge of industrial development for the Alabama Power Company, stated that "two major and two minor installations have shelved 'temporarily' plans to move into Alabama. The [racial] publicity has hurt Birmingham and Montgomery. Prospects on whom we call in an effort to get them to locate in the state have asked us about the trouble we are having here. No industry wants to move into a troubled area."

The *Post-Herald* observed editorially: "Now Birmingham can see the price which must be paid for the racial outbreaks and the resulting hoodlumism. . . . It is understandable that plant officials would hesitate to move a plant into a city where there has been such violence. This points up the necessity for our public officials to apprehend and bring to trial those persons who have been guilty of this violence."

The retarding effects of racial conflict on Southern industrial development are just now becoming evident. The South's proportion of the nation's manufacturing facilities increased from 9 per cent in 1900 to 22 per cent last year. Some 22,000 new industrial plants (employing 50 or more persons) have located in the area since 1939, and its industrial output has increased from $11 billion to $62 billion during the same period. Industrial construction in the Gulf states area accounted for one-sixth of all industrial construction in the country during the past ten years. The value of this construction was $3.25 billion—six times the value of all industrial construction in the New England area.

But the profound industrial revolution in the South, which in the past decade dramatically raised living standards and made possible a very high level of employment, has now been interrupted. In refusing to accept peaceably the recent decisions of the Supreme Court on school segregation and transportation, the white South finds itself in a great dilemma in which once again it is its own victim.

Reprinted from THE NEW LEADER, April 14, 1958 by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40 St., New York 18, N. Y.

May 30, 1958

Mr. Herbert Hill
Labor Secretary
N. A. A. C. P.
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Herb:

Thanks for sending the fraternal delegates' credentials to the 49th Annual N.A.A.C.P Convention. As things now stand, I doubt that my schedule will allow me to attend. I wish it were possible.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV/mf

memo from herbert hill

June 5, 1958

The attached letter to Mr. William Karp is for your information and comment.

/mso
Attachment
afscme/1707-afl-cio

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

LONGACRE 3-6890

Official Organ: The Crisis

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Henry Lee Moon — *Director, Public Relations*

June 3, 1958

Mr. William Karp, Executive Director
Bureau on Jewish Employment Problems
22 West Monroe Street
Suite 1703
Chicago 3, Illinois

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your note of May 19th. The following data is in response to your request for information.

In a letter dated April 2 addressed to Vice President Nixon (copy enclosed), Roy Wilkins, NAACP Executive Secretary, requested that the President's Committee on Government Contracts "provide an opportunity for our Labor Secretary, Mr. Herbert Hill, to appear before it and review all complaints that have been pending for more than one year." Copies of the letter were sent to all members of the President's Committee. This request was made by Mr. Wilkins because the NAACP National Office has repeatedly noted the wide-spread violation of the anti-discrimination provision contained in Federal government contracts and the lack of vigorous enforcement of the Presidential Executive Order establishing the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

In a letter dated April 10 (copy enclosed), R. E. Cushman, Jr., Executive Assistant to the Vice President, informed Mr. Wilkins that "in view of the tight agenda of the President's Committee, it would not be feasible to have Mr. Hill appear in person before the full committee. However, Deputy Attorney General Lawrence E. Walsh, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Review, the group charged with the specific responsibility of reviewing complaints, is agreeable to have Mr. Hill appear before the Subcommittee on Review at its next meeting, on April 15." On that date, in the Attorney General's office in Washington, D. C., I appeared before the Subcommittee on Review to examine the status of the many pending cases filed by the Association with the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

Among those participating in the conference, which was chaired by Deputy Attorney General Lawrence E. Walsh, were Ivan L. Willis,

vice president, International Harvester Company; George B. McKibbin, Consultant to the Administrator, General Services Administration; George L-P Weaver for the AFL-CIO and representatives of the Atomic Energy Commission, the Department of Defense and other federal agencies. Dr. Jacob Seidenberg, Major General C. E. Ryan and Dr. Joseph Houchins, represented the staff of the President's Committee.

Early in the discussion I called attention to the failure of the Committee to provide either complainants or the NAACP with progress reports and determinations. I indicated that in some instances more than three years have elapsed in which neither the complainant nor the NAACP received reports from the Committee. It immediately became apparent that the Committee's staff had not prepared reports for the conference and I stated that I could not engage in a review of NAACP cases without formal reports from the Committee.

Dr. Jacob Seidenberg, executive director of the President's Committee, stated that it was extremely difficult for the Committee to make reports in cases filed by the NAACP because the Committee received cases from so many different units of the Association. Dr. Seidenberg protested that cases were sometimes filed by the NAACP Washington Bureau, the Legal Department, the Labor Department and also by local branches and state organizations. In reply to Dr. Seidenberg's comments I stated that if the President's Committee had made reports to either the complainant or to the unit of the Association that filed the complaint the NAACP National Office would not be demanding reports and that the simple fact of the matter was that the Committee did not make reports to either the Association's Washington Bureau, Legal Department, Labor Department, local branches or state conferences. I indicated furthermore that the Association does attempt to coordinate the activities of its various units and that if Dr. Seidenberg had sent a report to a local branch or to the Washington Bureau it would be known to the National Office.

As an example I cited the oldest NAACP cases currently pending with the Committee, those in which complaints were filed against the Esso Standard Oil Company, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Cities Service Refining Corporation, Lake Charles, Louisiana; Carbide and Chemical Company (Division of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation), Texas City, Texas and the Lion Oil Company in ElDorado, Arkansas. These cases were filed with the Committee on April 20, 1955 and no report has yet been received regarding the specific charges together with the extensive documentation and analysis of the status of Negro workers in the oil refineries named in the complaint. Dr. Seidenberg's answer was that he had in fact sent a report to the Association's

Legal Department concerning these cases. I thereupon asked Dr. Seidenberg to read a letter dated June 11, 1957 (copy enclosed) which was sent by him to the Association's General Counsel in answer to a request for information dated June 5, 1957. After Dr. Seidenberg read the letter, which consisted of two brief paragraphs, I inquired if this was to be regarded as a report from the Committee on a most important series of cases. Dr. Seidenberg stated that it was " a kind of a report."

After a rather extensive and lengthy discussion of the Committee's procedure in issuing or not issuing reports it was agreed that the Committee would provide the NAACP Labor Secretary with a formal report on all cases filed by the Association that have been pending for more than one year, that this report would be made available during the week of May 20 and that thereafter Mr. Hill would confer with members and staff of the President's Committee on the substance of the Committee's report in each case. At the conclusion of the conference the NAACP representative urged the Committee in terms of its own public relations to fundamentally alter its procedures and to make available to complainants reports of its findings and progress where indicated.

The following are pending complaints filed by the NAACP with the President's Committee:

Chesepeake & Potomac Telephone Company, Baltimore, Maryland - September 26, 1952
Cities Service Refining Corporation, Lake Charles, Louisiana and Lake Charles Metal Trades Council, AFL-CIO - April 20, 1955
Esso Standard Oil Company, Baton Rouge, Louisiana and the Independent Industrial Workers Association (Ind.)-April 20, 1955
Carbide and Chemical Company, Texas City, Texas and the Galveston Metal Trades Council, AFL-CIO - April 20, 1955
Lion Oil Company, El Dorado, Arkansas and the International Union of Operating Engineers, AFL-CIO and the Oil Workers International Union, AFL-CIO - April 20, 1955
National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio - August 30, 1955
Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Marietta, Georgia - July 23, 1956
Hayes Aircraft Corporation, Birmingham, Alabama - July 24, 1956
Cessna Aircraft Company, Wichita, Kansas - April 9, 1957
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Wichita, Kansas - June 3, 1957
Boeing Airplane Corporation, Wichita, Kansas - May 15, 1957
Rohr Aircraft Corporation, Riverside, California - June 24, 1957

Illinois Power Company, Decatur, Illinois - July 22, 1957
Southwest Airmotive Corporation, Dallas, Texas - March 3, 1958
Fort Belvoir, Virginia - February 28, 1958
Western Electric Company, Greensboro, North Carolina - March 5, 1958
Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, Greensboro, North Carolina - March 5, 1958
Cone Mills, Inc., Greensboro, North Carolina - March 5, 1958
Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Fairmont, West Virginia - April 15, 1958

The dates listed are those on which the complaints were filed with the President's Committee.

Sincerely,

Herbert Hill
Labor Secretary

HH:mso
Enclosures
afscme/1707-afl-cio

COPY

June 10, 1958

Mr. Herbert Hill, Labor Secretary
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Herb:

It is my understanding that you are in touch with Bill Peters regarding articles he intends to write relative to the Federal Government's lone posture in matters of equality of opportunity.

Your summary of the meeting with Lawrence Walsh, et. al., and the report of cases pending in your letter to William Carp seemed to me to be good documentation for Peters if it is available for such use.

Perhaps you have already supplied him with the information. One extra job which I am attempting to do here which will be of interest to you is to uncover the employment patterns in federal establishments in about seven or eight southern cities. I am interested in Richmond, Greensboro, Atlanta, Miami, Knoxville, Nashville, Houston, Birmingham, and New Orleans. Suggestions from you or leads to possible competent informants would be welcomed.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

Dictated by Mr. Via, signed in his absence

COPY

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

LOngacre 3-6890

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John A. Morsell
Assistant to Executive Secretary
Clarence Mitchell
Director, Washington Bureau
Henry Lee Moon
Director, Public Relations

Mr. Charles S. Zimmerman, Chairman
Civil Rights Committe AFL-CIO
c/o Local 22, ILGWU, AFL-CIO
218 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Sasha:

Please find enclosed my memorandum re trade unions and racial discrimination. This memorandum is the result of our discussions just before and during the recent Jewish Labor Committee National Trade Union Conference and I hope you will find it helpful as a preliminary statement of the problem. I strongly believe that the AFL-CIO must now begin a direct frontal attack against segregated locals, exclusion practices and separate lines of progression based upon race in collective bargaining agreements.

This must be done on a systematic basis proceeding through each international union. In many communities the day-to-day practices of AFL-CIO affiliates on racial matters is often at great variance with the declared civil rights policy resolutions of the Federation. The current practice of the Civil Rights Committee in limiting its activity to complaints will at best have an extremely limited effect in eliminating racist practices and will not prevent these internal conflicts from becoming public scandals as in Cleveland with the IBEW, in Milwaukee with the Bricklayers, etc.

I hope you will soon call upon me for further discussion regarding the necessary activity in these matters.

Sincerely,

Herbert Hill
Labor Secretary

HH:mso
cc: Mr. Roy Wilkins
Executive Secretary NAACP
afscme/1707-afl-cio

COPY

June 20, 1958

MEMORANDUM TO: CHARLES F. ZIMMERMAN
Chairman, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee

FROM: HERBERT HILL
Labor Secretary, NAACP

Re: Trade unions and racial discrimination.

AFL-CIO UNIONS EXCLUDING NEGROES BY CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION OR BY-LAWS:

Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen
National Postal Transport Association

AFL-CIO UNIONS WITH LOCALS EXCLUDING NEGROES BY TACIT CONSENT:

American Flint Glass Workers Union of North America
America Wire Weavers Protection Association
Granite Cutters International Association of America
International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers
International Association of Railroad Telegraphers
*International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (no uniform pattern)
United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada

*The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has recently admitted Negroes into some hitherto "lily-white" local unions. However, in many areas in the North as well as in the South, qualified Negroes are either totally excluded or admitted only into Jim Crow "auxiliary" locals. The lack of a uniform pattern of racial practices in this and other international unions is due to recent progress made in invoking state and municipal fair employment practices laws and through other activities.

AFL-CIO UNIONS CONFINING NEGROES TO SEGREGATED OR "AUXILIARY" LOCALS:

Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America
(In January of 1953 all-white Lodge 364 in Washington, D. C., voted to admit three Negro carmen who had refused to join the all-Negro Lodge 716. This resulted from the union "being under attack by non-union Negro carmen at the Union Station, and by the United Railroad Workers, AFL-CIO, which is challenging the AFL union's jurisdiction over the carmen at the Washington terminal." --Washington Post, January 29, 1953.)
Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers
International Union of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers

COPY

Sheet Metal Workers' International Association
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
United Brotherhood of Paper Makers and Paper Workers

National Federation of Rural Letter Carriers - Independent.

Traditionally in the unions listed above there has been a rigid pattern of segregation. However, because of court action as in the cases against the Boilermakers Union (Marineship Case, etc.), the use of state and municipal fair employment practices enactments, there are now some integrated local unions but by an large the national pattern remains one of segregation.

A clause requiring union membership as a condition of employment is to be found in virtually all collective bargaining agreements in the building and construction trades industry. Because unions perform certain managerial functions in the construction industry the refusal to admit into membership because of color completely denies qualified Negroes the right to work in their chosen trades.

In Terre Haute, Indiana, Negro mechanics have been systematically denied admission into building trades unions and therefore have been denied the right to secure employment in those job classifications where AFL-CIO affiliates hold exclusive bargaining rights.

In Cleveland, Ohio, Negroes were admitted into Local 38 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers only after a three-year struggle. This local union defied an order of the Cleveland Community Relations Board, which administers that community's fair employment practices statute, to admit qualified Negro workers. Finally the national leadership of the AFL-CIO did intervene but for a period of three years and more, skilled Negro mechanics were denied the right to work on all major construction installations in the Cleveland area. These included huge construction projects erected with federal government funds including six NIKE launching and control sites for guided missiles under construction for the U. S. Army and a large Vetrans Administration hospital. A similar comment might be made about Local 8 of the Milwaukee Bricklayers Union which at first defied a decision of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission to admit qualified Negroes and finally did so only after intervention by the National AFL-CIO.

In many industries in basic sectors of the American economy the racial practices of the trade union certified as the collective bargaining agent will be the decisive factor in determining the status of Negro workers. All too often there is a significant disparity between the declared public policy of the international unions and the day-to-day reality as experienced by Negro wage earners in the North as well as in the South.

At the present time there is pending with the President's Committee on Government Contracts charges against the Galveston (Texas) Metal Trades Council of the AFL and Local 347 of the International Union of Operating Engineers charging

COPY

collusion with the Carbide and Chemical Company (Division of Union Carbon and Carbide Corp.), in maintaining separate lines of progression for Negro and white workers which limits Negro employment to some few menial jobs, wage differentials based upon race and other forms of job discrimination. Similar complaints are pending against the Lake Charles (Louisiana) Metal Trades Council, AFL-CIO, and the Cities Service Refining Corporation in maintaining also a rigid pattern of separate seniority lines which limits Negro employment to laborer classifications and which denies seniority and other rights. The same condition exists at the Lion Oil Company plant in ElDorado, Arkansas, where the collective bargaining agreement is held by Local 381 of the International Union of Operating Engineers, AFL-CIO.

In some industrial unions which generally maintain desirable civil rights practices there is often found to be significant examples of discrimination and segregation at the work place. Recently the NAACP National Office filed complaints with the President's Committee charging collusion between the Western Electric Company, Greensboro, North Carolina and Local 3062 of the Communications Workers of America, AFL-CIO. In the complaint filed with this federal agency, the Association described a rigid pattern of job discrimination based on separate lines of progression, the limiting of all Negroes however well qualified to menial job classifications, and the denial of equal seniority rights. A similar situation currently exists at the Atlantic Steel Company in Atlanta, Georgia where the collective bargaining agreement is held by the United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO. In this plant, because of the operation of separate seniority lines, hundreds of Negro workers suffer dishonest and false job classifications, are limited to some few production and menial job classifications and are denied the right to develop job skills which would permit employment in more desirable prodiction jobs.

At the present time there are literally hundreds of local unions that remain segregated and therefore deny equal seniority and job rights to Negro workers. The following are some specific examples involving the United Brotherhood of Paper Makers and Paper Workers and the International Union of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, both AFL-CIO affiliates. In all of the following plants these two unions hold joint collective bargaining agreements and maintain a rigid pattern of racially segregated local unions with separate seniority lines which limit Negro employment to laborer's classifications and deny seniority and other rights. These are in plants of the International Paper Company in Mobile, Alabama; Georgetown, South Carolina; Natchez, Mississippi; Moss Point, Mississippi and Bastrop, Louisiana; at the Hudson Pulp and Paper Mill in Palatka, Florida and at the Crown Zellerbach Corporation plant in Bogalusa, Louisiana.

/mso
cc: Mr. Roy Wilkins
afscme/1707-afl-cio

Copies sent to:

Ben Segal
Harry Fleisbhman
Bill Oliver

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

LONGACRE 3-6890

NATIONAL OFFICERS

President
Arthur B. Spingarn
Chairman of the Board
Dr. Channing H. Tobias
Treasurer
Alfred Baker Lewis
Assistant Treasurer
Hon. Theodore Spaulding

Official Organ: The Crisis

June 24, 1958

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Roy Wilkins — *Executive Secretary*
Robert L. Carter — *General Counsel*
John A. Morsell — *Assistant to the Executive Secretary*
Clarence Mitchell — *Director, Washington Bureau*
Henry Lee Moon — *Director, Public Relations*

Copy to Ben Segal
Henry Fleisher
Bill Oliver

57-2

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Civil Rights Committee AFL-CIO
c/o Local 22, ILGWU, AFL-CIO
218 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

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COPY

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/mso
cc: Mr. Roy Wilkins
afscme/1707-afl-cio

See 8/13/58 letter to
Dr. W. C. Cowart
for newsclips referred
to in this letter.

August 14, 1958

Mr. Herbert Hill
Labor Secretary, NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Herb:

I wonder how this relates to our interest in training opportunities as being one good road to proper employment? At this point I am just raising the question.

I have also written notes to Ruby Hurley, NAACP Southeastern Regional Director; Amos Holmes, Georgia NAACP Secretary; and Lucious Pitts, Executive Secretary of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

(Dictated by Mr. Via; signed in his absence.)

EFV:ls
c.c. Ruby Hurley
Amos Holmes

October 14, 1958

Mr. Herbert Hill
Labor Secretary, NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Herb:

Perhaps you will recall that I wrote you some time ago regarding a proposed vocational training program in Georgia. The Georgia State Board of Education is planning to establish area vocational training schools. The plans seem to indicate that the State Board is making a more realistic approach to the kinds of training which will have meaning for today's youth and the industrial requirements. Though I have not seen the plans in detail, and would not be a proper judge in any case, I take it that they are doing about what public education can do regarding vocational training. However, in all the planning there is no provision for the training of Negroes. No separate but equal; no separate and unequal; and no integrated do-what-you-can.

There are two groups interested in this problem plus an informal group of Negro leadership persons who may be cranking up to take some action. The Atlanta Council on Human Relations has at least a passing interest in what is taking place and with a proper presentation of facts and needs would probably be willing to provide some white or bi-racial voice of protest. The Georgia Teachers Education Association through its director Lucious Pitts is concerned about this situation and has already done more towards uncovering what is going on than anyone else. They feel a need to work confidentially behind the scenes. Pitts is in touch with some Negro leadership who may come up with a plan of action. He would welcome a consultation with you if it is possible even though he feels, and I would agree, that the ball should be carried at this point by the local group. My guess is that they need their thinking sharpened, the lines of argument more fully developed, and to consider possible alternative actions if a "community

approach" does not work. The suggestion has been made that injunctive relief might be sought if needed. This would mean an invoking of equal protection as applied to concrete plans rather than waiting for overt discrimination.

It would be too bad to have a reasonably good training program cast so as to exclude Negroes. It is none too soon to shape plans for action. I will not be able to keep close touch with this situation, chiefly because I will be moving to other pastures in the near future - a decision reluctantly made in the light of a number of practical family problems.

I trust that your schedule and plans will allow you to give this Atlanta (and Georgia) problem some attention. If at all possible, be in touch with Pitts on your next trip to town.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

LONGACRE 3-6890

NATIONAL OFFICERS

President
Arthur B. Spingarn
Chairman of the Board
Dr. Channing H. Tobias
Vice-Chairman of the Board
Dr. Robert C. Weaver
Treasurer
Alfred Baker Lewis
Assistant Treasurer
Hon. Theodore Spaulding

Official Organ: The Crisis

October 27, 1958

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Roy Wilkins *Executive Secretary*
Robert L. Carter *General Counsel*
John A. Morsell
Assistant to the Executive Secretary
Gloster B. Current
Director of Branches
Clarence Mitchell
Director, Washington Bureau
Henry Lee Moon
Director, Public Relations

Mr. L. H. Pitts,
Executive Secretary
Georgia Teachers and
Education Association
201 Ashby Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Pitts:

I have been informed by the Southern Regional Council of a proposed vocational training program to be conducted by the Georgia State Board of Education. I understand that in the revisions for the state vocational training program there are no plans to provide adequate vocational training facilities for Negroes.

You may perhaps know that the NAACP National Office is greatly concerned with the matter of developing industrial, technical and scientific skills within the Negro community. Last year I met with several leading educators in the Atlanta area to discuss the tragic lack of adequate technical and scientific educational facilities for Negro students in Georgia. In Atlanta, as well as elsewhere in the South, the limited programs offered in Negro vocational schools were found to be obsolete in terms of current industrial technology.

If you think it desirable I should like very much to meet with you to discuss this matter as I understand you have been involved with the plans proposed by the Georgia State Board of Education. May I hear from you at your earliest convenience regarding this important matter so that I might arrange to confer with you in Atlanta.

Sincerely,

Herbert Hill
Labor Secretary

HH:mso
afscme/1707-afl-cio

October 31, 1958

Mr. Herbert Hill
Labor Secretary
N. A. A. C. P.
New York 18, New York

Dear Herbert:

My letter of October 14th was not meant to be cryptic except that I did not know finally what my future arrangements would be. For a number of reasons, mainly related to the practicalities of my personal circumstances, I am accepting an offer with the School for Workers at the University of Wisconsin. The assumption is that after clearing up my Ph. D. I would have a joint appointment with the Political Science department. Since this is work for which I am specifically prepared and in which I have a great deal of interest, and since the offer was an extremely good one and the university is a good place to work from, I felt that I should take the opportunity when it presented itself. I was most reluctant to decide to leave the South and the Southern Regional Council. Certainly the work here has an interest level and sense of urgency which is not likely to be equalled elsewhere.

So you can see that it was not the national AFL-CIO civil rights job that was in the offing. And as much as I appreciate the endorsement, I thought we had already agreed that your endorsement was likely to be "the kiss of death" with most labor groups. Of course this "agreement" took place after your suggesting me and I raise it only as an observation and not as a chastisement. The tone of voice tells all and you are not here to hear.

I trust that you will be able to do some follow-up work

regarding my last letter and am glad to see that you are interested in it. My departure from Atlanta will come around the end of December; you might wish to keep this date in mind in case there is anything you want from me before I leave SRC.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

P. S. Since this was dictated I have received a copy of your letter to Pitts. Good.

EV

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

October 24, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via,
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Thank you very much indeed for your interesting letter of October 14. Please explain the cryptic comment that you "will be moving to other pastures in the near future." I certainly hope you are not leaving the civil rights field. In any case I should like to know more about your plans.

I recall telling you that I had suggested your name to National AFL-CIO for a staff position in the Civil Rights Department and I am curious to know if they have offered you this job and if you have accepted.

Many thanks for your suggestion about contacting Lucius Pitts and for the information about the proposed vocational training program in the State of Georgia. I shall certainly act upon your suggestions immediately.

Warmest personal regards to you and the family.

Sincerely,

Herbert

Herbert Hill
Labor Secretary

HH:mso
afscme/1707-afl-cio

December 19, 1958

VIA AIR MAIL

Mr. Herbert Hill
Labor Secretary, NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Herb:

Thanks for sending me a copy of your memorandum to Boris Shishkin. This is a very impressive collection of complaints that have come to your attention, and I will be interested to learn of any action by the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department that may result from it.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

memo from **herbert hill**

December 10, 1958

Dear Harold:

Please find enclosed copy of my memorandum to the Director of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department charging racial discrimination and segregation by unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations. I should appreciate any comment you might wish to make.

HH:crn
Enc.
afscme/1707-AFL-CIO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LONGACRE 3-6890

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December 4, 1958

MEMORANDUM TO: BORIS SHISHKIN, DIRECTOR
Civil Rights Department, AFL-CIO

FROM: HERBERT HILL, LABOR SECRETARY, NAACP

Please find attached affidavits and other data from members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People charging racial discrimination and segregation by unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations.

AFFIDAVIT OF BARRY J. HENDERSON
vs.
BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP
CLERKS INTERNATIONAL UNION.

Mr. Henderson is a member of Local Lodge 6115 of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks in East St. Louis, Illinois. Local Lodge 6115 is a segregated local of Negro workers employed by the Wabash Railroad in the St. Louis area. White persons are in Local Lodge 5221 which denies membership to Negroes. In the St. Louis area there are fourteen all-colored locals and fourteen all-white locals.

In addition to the rigid pattern of segregation in local lodges there is maintained a pattern of segregated joint councils as the "East St. Louis and St. Louis Joint Council" is composed of the segregated Negro locals and "the St. Louis District Council" is composed of the all-white locals. As Mr. Henderson indicates in his affidavit "the system of segregated locals and segregated seniority rosters denies

Negro union members equal promotional rights and does serious harm to their economic status."

Investigation by the NAACP indicates that the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks maintains segregated local lodges in the North as well as in the South. The existence of segregated local lodges and separate racial seniority rosters seriously limits Negro job mobility and violates the seniority rights of Negro union members.

Repeated efforts by Negro members of this International Union to secure the elimination of discrimination and segregation have been to no avail and, therefore, they have now requested the assistance of the NAACP.

SEGREGATION AND DISCRIMINATORY RACIAL PRACTICES - BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP CLERKS, TULSA, OKLAHOMA.

Officials of Local Lodge 6257, which is a segregated Negro lodge, affiliated to the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks in Tulsa, Oklahoma, have requested the assistance of the NAACP national office in attempting to eliminate discriminatory practices suffered by Negro workers employed by the St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad in Tulsa. The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks maintains Lodge 777 for white employees of the Railroad and Lodge 6257 for Negro employees.

On March 3, 1956 the President of the Negro local in a letter to the General Chairman of the Union's Frisco System Board requested the elimination of segregated locals and stated, "At a meeting held

February 15, members of this organization decided that it would be to our best interests to merge with Lodge 777 and surrender our charter. Since the schools of our city and state have integrated without incidents, we are sure the same would happen between our Lodges." The Brotherhood has refused the request of the Negro Lodge to merge with Lodge 777 and continues to maintain racially segregated lodges for white and colored workers employed by the same railroad.

Negro workers belonging to Lodge 6257 have frequently charged violation of their seniority and promotional rights by the white local. The collusion of the all-white local, Lodge 777, with the Railroad has caused great harm to many Negro railway workers, some with 12, 17 and 37 years of seniority and is typical of the discriminatory practices engaged in by the Brotherhood of Steamship and Railway Clerks throughout the United States.

An analysis of the Union's operation in Tulsa and elsewhere indicates quite clearly that because Negro workers are admitted into membership only in segregated local unions they are denied equal representatio and bargaining rights and are in fact denied the full benefits of trade union membership. Because representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks have repeatedly refused to eliminate the discriminatory practices suffered by Negro workers attorneys for the NAACP in Tulsa are prepared to initiate legal action if the practices of discrimination and segregation are not eliminated by March 1, 1959.

It is necessary to note that the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, together with other international unions, engages in dis-

criminatory racist practices in violation of the stated civil rights policy of the AFL-CIO and unfortunately alters these practices only when forced to by state statutes or courts of law. An example of this was the year long refusal of Lodge 364 in Minnesota to accept one Negro worker into membership. This complaint was filed with the Minnesota State Fair Employment Practices Commission which directed that the Negro complainant be accepted into membership by the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks with seniority beginning on the date of acceptance. The respondent union accepted the Negro into membership more than a year after the initial complaint was filed and only after the State of Minnesota, through its Fair Employment Practices Commission, indicated its intent to use the full penal power of the law. It is ironic to note that the President of this Union, Mr. George Harrison, is a member of the Civil Rights Committee of the AFL-CIO.

AFFIDAVIT OF WILLIAM GAMBLE
vs.
INTERNATIONAL HOD CARRIERS,
BUILDING AND COMMON LABORERS
UNION OF AMERICA.

Since 1953 Mr. Gamble has attempted to secure membership in Local 100 of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union in East St. Louis, Illinois. Officials of Local 100 have continuously denied him such membership and in addition refused to honor the travelling permit issued to him by Local 110 in St. Louis, Missouri.

As Mr. Gamble states in his affidavit, "This is in violation of the established practices of the International Union and has prevented me from securing employment. Membership in other locals and travelling permits held by white persons are recognized."

Negro workers are currently denied employment in the major construction projects in the St. Louis and East St. Louis area because of the discriminatory practices of unions affiliated to the Building Trades Council of the AFL-CIO. If within ninety days Mr. Gamble and other qualified Negroes are not admitted into membership by this Union attorneys for the Illinois State Conference of NAACP Branches will initiate legal action.

AFFIDAVIT OF JETHRO SMITH
vs.
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Mr. Jethro Smith is a qualified electrician and has worked as such for over thirteen years. Because the Union has consistently refused to admit him into membership he has been permitted to work only on minor jobs within Negro residential areas and has been prevented from securing employment in major construction installations including federal government projects in the St. Louis area. Membership in Local 309 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is limited to white persons only.

If within ninety days Mr. Smith and other qualified Negro electricians are not admitted into membership attorneys for the Illinois State Conference of NAACP Branches are prepared to initiate legal action.

AFFIDAVIT OF HENRY DENSMORE
vs.
OPERATIVE PLASTERERS & CEMENT
MASONS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Local 90 of this Union like several others in the St. Louis and

East St. Louis area maintains a rigid policy of excluding Negroes from membership thereby preventing qualified colored mechanics from securing employment on major construction projects.

Mr. Densmore states in his affidavit that, "Mr. L. H. Ellis, the busines agent on the premises, refused to give me an application form and after some discussion I was told to appear at a meeting on August 8 at the Broadview Hotel to apply for membership. Upon my arrival at the designated time and place, I found there was no meeting, nor had any such meeting been arranged for."

If within ninety days Mr. Densmore and other qualified Negro mechanics are not admitted into membership attorneys for the Illinois State Conference of NAACP Branches are prepared to initiate legal action

AFFIDAVIT OF FRANK T. LYERSON
vs.
UNITED ASSOCIATION OF JOURNEYMEN AND APPRENTICES OF THE PLUMBING AND PIPE FITTING INDUSTRY OF THE U. S.

Local 630 of this Union like the majority of those affiliated to the Plumber's Union limits membership to white persons exclusively thereby preventing qualified Negro workers from securing employment in their chosen trade. Local 630 has repeatedly refused membership to Mr. Lyerson and all other Negroes in the East St. Louis area.

If within ninety days Mr. Lyerson and other qualified Negro mechanics are not admitted into membership attorneys for the Illinois State Conference of NAACP Branches are prepared to initiate legal action

The complaints cited above are typical of the continued discriminatory practices engaged in by building trades unions throughout the country. Union membership is a condition of employment in the construction industry, therefore, the refusal to admit into membership because of color completely denies qualified Negroes the right to work in their chosen trade. It is essential that the National AFL-CIO vigorously proceed to eliminate the well-known pattern of discrimination and segregation in the many unions affiliated to the AFL-CIO Building Trades Council.

UNITED PAPER MAKERS AND PAPERWORKERS
UNION AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS.

Members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People who are members of both the United Paper Makers and Paperworkers Union and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers have requested the assistance of the Association's National Office in eliminating the rigid pattern of segregation and discrimination maintained by these two international unions. At the present time a great many local unions affiliated to the United Paper Makers and Paperworkers and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers are segregated and deny equal seniority and job rights to Negro workers.

Typical of such practices where these two Unions hold joint collective bargaining agreements and maintain a rigid pattern of racially segregated local unions with separate seniority lines limiting Negro employment to laborer classifications and denying Negroes seniority and

other rights is at the Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp. in Savannah, Georgia. All of the Negro workers are limited to membership in two segregated locals, Local 601 and Local 615, affiliated to the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers. All white workers hold membership in Local 388 and Local 435 of the same Union and Local 408 of the United Paper Makers and Paperworkers Union.

These Unions maintain segregated locals with discriminatory seniority lines, negotiated into the collective bargaining agreement in many other manufacturing plants. Among these are the plants of the International Paper Company in Mobile, Alabama; Georgetown, South Carolina; Natchez and Moss Point, Mississippi and Bastrop, Louisiana; at the Hudson Pulp and Paper Mill in Palatka, Florida; and at the Crown Zellerbach Corporation plant in Bogalusa, Louisiana.

OIL REFINING AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

At the present time there is pending with the President's Committe on Government Contracts many complaints against trade unions. Among these are actions filed by the NAACP against the Galveston (Texas) Metal Trades Council, AFL-CIO, and Local 347 of the International Union of Operating Engineers charging collusion with the Carbide and Chemical Company (Division of Union Carbon and Carbide Corp.), in maintaining separate lines of progression for Negro and white workers which limits Negro employment to some few menial jobs, wage differentials based upon race and other forms of job discrimination. Similar complaints are pending against the Lake Charles (Louisiana) Metal Trades Council, AFL-CI(

and the Cities Service Refining Corporation in maintaining also a rigid pattern of separate seniority lines which limits Negro employment to laborer classifications and which denies seniority and other rights. The same condition exists at the Lion Oil Company plant in ElDorado, Arkansas, where the collective bargaining agreement is held by Local 381 of the International Union of Operating Engineers, AFL-CIO.

COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS OF AMERICA-WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA.

In some industrial unions which generally maintain desirable civil rights policies there is often found to be significant examples of discrimination and segregation at the work place. The NAACP national office filed complaints with the President's Committee on Government Contracts charging collusion between the Western Electric Company, Greensboro, North Carolina, and Local 3062 of the Communications Workers of America, AFL-CIO.

In the complaint filed with this federal agency the Association described a rigid pattern of job discrimination based on separate lines of progression, the limiting of all Negroes, however well qualified, to menial job classifications, and the denial of equal seniority rights. A similar situation currently exists at the Atlantic Steel Company in Atlanta, Georgia, where the collective bargaining agreement is held by the United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO. In this plant, because of the operation of separate seniority lines, hundreds of Negro workers suffer dishonest and false job classifications, and are denied the right to develop job skills which would permit employment in more desirable

production jobs.

In addition to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen which exclude Negroes by constitutional provision many international unions affiliated to the AFL-CIO continue to exclude Negroes by tacit consent and other AFL-CIO unions limit Negro membership in most instances to segregated or "auxiliary" locals. Among these are the:

International Association of Railroad Telegraphers
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada
Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America
Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers
International Union of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers
Sheet Metal Workers' International Association
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
United Brotherhood of Paper Makers and Paperworkers

In many industries in basic sectors of the American economy the racial practices of the trade union certified as the collective bargaining agent will be the decisive factor in determining the status of Negro workers. All too often there is a significant disparity between the declared public policy of the National AFL-CIO and the day-to-day reality as experienced by Negro wage earners in the North as well as in the South.

Today many affiliated unions are blatantly violating the declared civil rights policies of the AFL-CIO and increasingly Negro workers are experiencing a significant alienation from the organized labor movement. As I have urged in previous memoranda it is totally inadequate for the Civil Rights Department to proceed from individual random complaints which often take years to resolve if ever. What is clearly necessary is a direct frontal attack against segregation and discrimination within trade unions conducted on a systematic basis by the AFL-CIO. Obviously a policy has meaning only to the degree that it is enforced, otherwise one must conclude that it is simply a matter of empty ritual.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in fulfilling its obligations to its own membership and to all Negro workers, will continue to bring these matters to the attention of the responsible leaders of the AFL-CIO, to call upon public opinion when it is deemed necessary and finally to initiate litigation against trade union organizations responsible for discriminatory practices which deny Negro workers equal job rights and do serious harm to the well-being of the entire Negro community.

/mso
cc: Mr. Roy Wilkins
Mr. A. Philip Randolph
Mr. Milton P. Webster
Mr. Charles S. Zimmerman
Mr. Emil Mazey
Mrs. Bessie Hillman
Mr. Ralph Helstein
Attachments
afscme/1707-afl-cio

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

January 15, 1959

Mr. Harold Fleming,
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Please find enclosed copy of letter from Roy Wilkins to George Meany together with a copy of my presentation to the Association's Annual Meeting on January 5. I should appreciate any comment you might wish to make.

Warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Herbert Hill
Labor Secretary

HH:mso
Enclosures
afscme/1707-afl-cio

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LONGACRE 3-6890

C
O
NATIONAL OFFICERS
Y
President
Arthur B. Spingarn
Chairman of the Board
Dr. Channing H. Tobias
Vice-Chairman of the Board
Dr. Robert C. Weaver
Treasurer
Alfred Baker Lewis
Assistant Treasurer
Hon. Theodore Spaulding

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS
Roy Wilkins *Executive Secretary*
Robert L. Carter *General Counsel*
John A. Morsell *Assistant to the Executive Secretary*
Gloster B. Current *Director of Branches*
Clarence Mitchell *Director, Washington Bureau*
Henry Lee Moon *Director, Public Relations*

December 19, 1958

Dear George Meany:

Please find enclosed copy of memorandum from Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary, to Boris Shishkin, director, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department. This memorandum contains complaints from members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People charging racial discrimination and segregation by unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations.

For the past three years the Association has cooperated diligently with the Civil Rights Department and with affiliated international unions in attempting to resolve problems of discrimination and segregation. In addition, representatives of the NAACP national office were active in efforts to defeat "right to work" legislation in Ohio, California and elsewhere. I received a kind letter from James L. McDevitt, National Director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, thanking the Association for the efforts of our labor secretary in helping to defeat "right to work" proposals in Ohio.

We recall that the merger convention of the AFL-CIO incorporated the following provision into its constitution:

> "To encourage all workers without regard to race, creed, color or national origin to share in the full benefits of union organization."

However, three years after the merger agreement there is clear evidence that many unions continue discriminatory racial practices. Some affiliated international unions which have eliminated constitutional provisions limiting membership to white persons today exclude Negroes by tacit consent. Other AFL-CIO affiliates limit Negro membership to segregated or "auxiliary" locals. Some international unions have moved sincerely to eliminate inequalities but progress has been slow.

Increasingly, we are receiving complaints against trade unions from our members and from Negro workers throughout the country charging racial discrimination and segregation. Careful investigation by our staff has in most instances sustained these individual charges and, in addition, has revealed a pattern of racial discrimination and segregation in many affiliated unions.

Among the valid complaints received by us are those against the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry, Communication Workers of America, International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union of America, United Paper Makers and Paperworkers Union, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite

and Paper Mill Workers, International Union of Operating Engineers, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, etc. I am sure you are aware that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen continue to exclude non-white persons from union membership by constitutional provisions.

A typical example is the complaint received from Barry J. Henderson who for many years has been a leader in the NAACP in East St. Louis, Illinois. Solely because of his race Mr. Henderson and other Negroes in the St. Louis-East St. Louis area are forced to belong to segregated local lodges maintained by the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, AFL-CIO. As Mr. Henderson states in the affidavit submitted to the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department, "the system of segregated local and segregated seniority rosters denies Negro workers equal seniority rights and does serious harm to their economic status."

I am sure you realize that the NAACP is obligated to its own membership to press vigorously for the elimination of discriminatory practices within trade union organizations. In previous memoranda and in discussions with responsible AFL-CIO officials we have expressed our conviction that the problem is of such magnitude that it cannot be resolved by the present procedure of taking up random individual complaints. We believe discrimination can be eliminated only through a systematic program on the part of the leadership of the AFL-CIO to enforce its basic policy of non-discrimination throughout the organized labor movement.

This problem will be cited in our staff reports to the Annual Meeting of the NAACP January 5, 1959, and may be treated in a resolution by our Board of Directors meeting later that same day.

We would be pleased to have any comment of yours which could be cited with our January 5 report on the situation as we see it.

We are not unaware of some of the difficulties faced by the AFL-CIO in implementing the just policy it has set for itself. Some of these difficulties stem from long-established, but unjust traditions and practices within certain international unions themselves. Some are rooted in the present climate of opinion in the South and in other sections of the country. Some, undoubtedly, are connected with politics within unions and with the general program and priorities of the organized labor movement.

We remain convinced, however, that the only way to attack is to attack, and, as in the school desegregation problem (which presents similar obstacles) to make a beginning. As I have indicated, we have certain inescapable responsibilities to our members. We must present their cases and press them toward a solution. Naturally, we stand ready, as always, to cooperate fully in an active and continuing pro-

gram looking toward elimination of those practices which both our organizations deplore and denounce.

With kind personal regards, and with greetings of the Holiday season, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Roy Wilkins
Executive Secretary

Mr. George Meany
President, AFL-CIO
815 - 16th St. N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

RW/emb

REPORT TO NAACP ANNUAL MEETING

by

THE LABOR SECRETARY

JANUARY 5, 1959

Because 1958 was a year of economic decline Negro employment gains especially in heavy industry and manufacturing were limited. The vulnerability of the Negro worker to serious economic distress is clearly indicated by the facts on unemployment. During the week of March 9, 14.4% of the total non-white civilian labor force in the United States was unemployed. The comparable rate for white workers was 6.9%. Although only one out of every ten persons in the labor force is non-white, more than one out of every five persons unemployed during 1958 was non-white. The non-white unemployment rate as estimated by the Census Bureau was higher during 1958 than at any time during the last eleven years in which the Census Bureau has reported unemployment figures by color.

During the past year the non-white unemployment rate has approached the level recorded at the time of the 1940 census when the United States was still recovering from the post-1929 depression. Non-white unemployment was then 18% and during 1958 at times it has reached 14%. In 1958 and in the preceding three years the non-white unemployment rate has been almost consistently more than double the white unemployment rate. This would indicate that very limited progress has been made in securing for the Negro worker the same relative degree of employment stability that the white worker enjoys. It is clear that the differential in employment stability between white and Negro workers has been extended in both years of prosperity as well as in years of economic decline. All available data clearly indicates that the ratio of unemployment among non-whites as compared to that of whites has been steadily increasing since 1951.

However, as a direct result of NAACP activity some specific instances of progress can be reported. At the Boeing Aircraft Company plant in Wichita, Kansas for the first time Negro workers were admitted into the Company's apprenticeship training program and a limited number of colored persons were employed in technical and clerical positions. This advance was made after the NAACP national office in conjunction with the Wichita Branch initiated action involving the Boeing Company's management, the International Association of Machinists and state and federal agencies. Similar progress can be reported at the Hayes Aircraft Corporation plant in Birmingham where a small number of Negro workers were moved into some job classifications formerly held by white workers exclusively. The Association was also responsible for securing the admission of colored workers for the first time into the apprenticeship training program conducted by the National Cash Register Company in Dayton, Ohio and for the employment of Negroes in technical and clerical positions.

In many industries in basic sectors of the American economy the racial practices of the trade union certified as the collective bargaining agent is the decisive factor in determining the status of Negro workers. All too often there is a significant disparity between the declared public policy of the National AFL-CIO and the day-to-day reality as experienced by Negro wage earners in the North as well as in the South. Three years have now passed since the merger of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations resolved to "encourage

all workers without regard to race, color, creed or national origin to share in the full benefits of union organizations." However, three years after the merger agreement there is clear evidence that many unions are engaged in a variety of discriminatory racial practices. Some international unions which have eliminated constitutional provisions limiting membership to white persons today continue to exclude Negroes by tacit consent. There are AFL-CIO affiliates like the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks which limit Negro membership to segregated or "auxiliary" locals while other unions enter into collective bargaining agreements establishing separate seniority lines limiting Negro employees to menial job classifications and denying Negro workers seniority and other rights. The Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, both affiliated to the AFL-CIO continue to exclude non-white persons from membership by constitutional provision. During 1958 the NAACP national office presented many complaints to the National AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department together with extensive memoranda urging vigorous action to eliminate discrimination and segregation within trade union organizations.

In many communities in the North as well as in the South qualified Negro mechanics are unable to secure employment in major construction installations including government projects because of the discriminatory practices of building trades unions affiliated to the AFL-CIO. It is indeed ironic to note that because of the "lily-white" exclusion policies of Local 26 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and other building trades unions in Washington, D.C. Negro mechanics were barred from employment in the construction of the AFL-CIO National headquarters building and today Negro workers are denied job opportunities in major public and private construction installations in the Nation's Capitol.

The leaders of some international unions operating in the South in seeking to avoid conflict over racial issues are permitting racist elements to gain control of local union operations. Direct observation indicates that in many instances union shop stewards and business agents openly solicit funds and support for the White Citizens Councils and in Front Royal, Virginia a local affiliated to the Textile Workers Union of America has provided space in the Union's building for classes to be conducted by the private school corporation.

We are forced to note the inability of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department to effectively enforce AFL-CIO policy resolutions against discrimination and segregation as these racist practices continue especially in the building trades, the railway industry and in other sectors of the economy where union membership is a condition of employment.

In the course of filing complaints with the President's Committee on Government Contracts the Association documented industry-wide patterns of employment discrimination in aircraft manufacturing, textiles and in the chemical and oil refining industry. Over forty complaints filed by the NAACP are currently pending with the President's Committee. Some of these cases were filed in April, 1955 without any significant intervention by the Committee resulting in the elimination of discriminatory employment practices. NAACP experience indicates that the Committee has failed to enforce the anti-discrimination provision in federal government contracts vigorously and consistently. As a result many national multi-plant corporations are blatantly violating the federal government's non-discrimination policy.

Upon a request from the Executive Secretary to Vice President Nixon, who is Chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, the Labor Secretary appeared before a meeting of the Sub-Committee on Review of the President's Committee which was attended by representatives of the major governmental agencies awarding contracts to private manufacturers for goods and services. As a result the Association for the first time received reports on many cases including those which had been pending for more than three years without any meaningful action by the Committee. The NAACP insisted that the Negro workers filing complaints be interviewed and that their statements be entered into the record and that such interviewing take place not on Company property. We are able to report that Negro workers are now being interviewed privately, in some instances in NAACP branch offices rather than in the office and in the presence of the personnel manager of the company against whom the complaint has been filed. We also strongly urged that the Committee cancel contracts where employers refuse to eliminate discriminatory hiring practices.

At the Boeing Aircraft Company plant in Wichita, Air Force personnel including an industrial relations consultant were removed from the installation after the NAACP national office vigorously protested and presented affidavits to the Federal Government establishing that persons investigating complaints for the President's Committee were guilty of racial bias and intimidation of NAACP members for the purpose of securing the withdrawal of charges against the Boeing Aircraft Company.

Because the American economy is predominantly interstate a basic responsibility for eliminating discriminatory employment practices must fall upon the federal government. The NAACP will continue to take every possible action to secure more effective enforcement by the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

The Association was active in the field of migratory farm labor in many states along the Atlantic Seaboard and on the West Coast. Last June the Labor Secretary conducted an investigation beginning in Homestead, in southern Florida, through Georgia, the Carolinas and into Norfolk, Virginia, where the federal government maintains a check point for vehicles bringing migratory farm workers into northern states. Labor contracts were examined and working and living conditions were investigated at first hand. The pathetic and tragic conditions of thousands of Negro agricultural workers were observed as the Labor Secretary joined these caravans along the open road, in the fields and at labor camps. At the conclusion of the investigation reports were submitted to various federal and state agencies including an extensive conference with the Chief of the Enforcement Division and staff representatives of the Social Security Administration and the Treasury Department regarding the almost total lack of Social Security coverage for agricultural laborers as required by recent amendments to the Federal Social Security Act. Specific recommendations were made by the Association for more vigorous enforcement of various federal laws and regulations relating to agricultural labor. Extensive memoranda was submitted to the Governor of the State of New York and to Industrial Commissioners of other northern states. In several instances the Association succeeded in closing farm labor camps and in voiding labor agreements and contractor's licenses.

The work of the Association on behalf of migratory agricultural workers on both sides of the Mason-Dixon Line and on the West Coast has had a direct effect in eliminating abuses, in securing the passage of state social welfare and protective labor legislation and in sharply posing to the entire nation the exploitation and the misery of America's "Forgotten People."

-30-

July 25, 1962

Mr. Herbert Hill
Labor Secretary
N. A. A. C. P.
20 West 40th Stéet
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. Hill:

I am gery glad to hear that you are editing a reader in race relations. We are sending you as requested, under separate cover, a selection of our publications during the last few years.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • BRyant 9-1400

RECEIVED
JUL 20 1962

Fed Exec & Civil Rights
Exec Support
Collins
Potato Employment & Study
Hill
Freedom Ride
South get Factories
Albany
Student Protest
Movement
213, 216, 220
McMillan
Negro & Ballot
Negro Vote in South
Shelby - 1st 6
Thompson
Taylor
Spearman & Zeiger
Pendrick
Statement, 12/4/59
New South
July/Aug-61; Dec 61, Sept 61, Nov 61

July 10, 1962

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

For the St. Martin's Press, Inc., I am editing a Reader in Race Relations. This work will be published both as a textbook and in a regular trade edition and will have simultaneous publication in the United States and Great Britain.

I am requesting that you send at the earliest convenience, copies of your organization's publications for possible inclusion in the Reader or for listing in the extensive bibliography which will be an important feature of the book. May I suggest that you send copies of special publications and studies as well as an extensive selection of the regular periodicals published by your organization.

I should appreciate your calling to my attention any published or unpublished material which in your opinion should be made available to students and researchers in the social sciences concerned with the various aspects of race relations.

Please accept my thanks in advance for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Herbert Hill

Herbert Hill
Labor Secretary

HH:mso

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **MARGE MANDERSON**

LWD –

Do you want to answer this? (Note its intended for Ex. Dir. + he's just confused.) Or do you want me or someone else to do it?

If me, do you have suggestions for last TP. –?

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • BRyant 9-1400

July 10, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

For the St. Martin's Press, Inc., I am editing a Reader in Race Relations. This work will be published both as a textbook and in a regular trade edition and will have simultaneous publication in the United States and Great Britain.

I am requesting that you send at the earliest convenience, copies of your organization's publications for possible inclusion in the Reader or for listing in the extensive bibliography which will be an important feature of the book. May I suggest that you send copies of special publications and studies as well as an extensive selection of the regular periodicals published by your organization.

I should appreciate your calling to my attention any published or unpublished material which in your opinion should be made available to students and researchers in the social sciences concerned with the various aspects of race relations.

Please accept my thanks in advance for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Herbert Hill

Herbert Hill
Labor Secretary

HH:mso

File
NAACP

February 24, 1965

Mr. Herbert Hill
Labor Secretary
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Herb:

I read your Buffalo Law Review article on my way back from Airlie House, but what with one thing and another have been slow in responding to it. I pretty well agree with all of it. Can these Commissions, however, realistically do much more than (a) provide a few employers with a climate in which to do what is for them economically rational; and (b) keep others and the unions on the defensive (but as you show, they have hardly done this)?

I took note of your promise that you would come by when you are in Atlanta.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:slw

July 3, '45

Mr. Roy Wilkins
NAACP
Freedom House, N.Y. City

Dear Roy,

I had a good and an instructive time at the Dallas Convention, and am deeply grateful for being askedto come. The whole occasion seemed to me pitched on just the right note.

Expenses were as follows:

Plane, Atlanta, Dallas, Atlanta	95.40
Airport limousine	1.00
meals	.75
hotel	7.00
tip	.25
taxi	.75
tip	.25
Total	107.40

That hotel was high for me, but my office booked me in a grand one, and that seemed to be minimum rate! Dallas, and all of Texas, has a little too much money for my blood!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram	
FULL RATE TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

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WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 10-51

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHIP RADIOGRAM	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

June 2, 1954

MR. ROY WILKINS
NAACP - 20 W. 40th Street,
New York, N. Y.

GEORGE MITCHELL FREE ON JULY 1 AND GLADLY ACCEPTS

DALLAS INVITATION.

HAROLD C. FLEMING

Charge to
Southern Regional Council
Rm. 432, 63 Auburn Ave., NE
Atlanta, Ga.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

June 2, 1954

RECEIVED
JUN 4 1954
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Bldg.
Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We are very pleased to have a telegram today from Mr. Fleming stating that you have accepted our invitation to take part in a discussion at our 45th annual convention in Dallas, Texas, on Thursday, July 1.

The entire day will be devoted to a discussion of the Supreme Court decision in the public school segregation cases. In the morning all the delegates will be assembled to listen to three discussion leaders: Thurgood Marshall on the legal meaning and implementation of the decisions; Dr. Kenneth Clark on how desegregation has worked out on certain community and state levels in recent years; and yourself on the resources in, and approaches to, the Southern white community.

We expect to devote three hours to this, from 9:30 to 12:30 noon. If the leaders will content themselves with about 20, and not more than 25, minutes each, we will have an hour and one-half for discussion from the floor.

In the afternoon we plan two separate discussion groups, one on the implications of the decision not only as to schools but as to other forms of segregation existing in northern communities. Here we will attempt to work out an action program suitable to northern cities and states. The second discussion group in the afternoon will have for its job the formation of an action program which southern communities can put into effect. If it is possible for you to remain for the whole day I am sure you would be helpful as a resource person in the afternoon workshop addressing itself to southern communities.

In common with all organizations of our type, we are not able to offer an honorarium, but of course we will take care of your travel and hotel expenses. If you wish these in advance and will send me a statement I will be glad to mail you a check. If it will be all right with you to receive the amount after the convention is over, you can give me a statement at Dallas and I will mail you a check when we return to New York.

Very sincerely yours,

Roy Wilkins

ROY WILKINS
Administrator

P.S. The convention headquarters will be at the St. John Baptist Church, Allen at Guillot Street, and that is where the July 1 session will be held. The convention itself opens Tuesday night, June 29, and runs through Sunday afternoon, July 4.--RW

45th ANNUAL CONVENTION, DALLAS, TEXAS, JUNE 29 — JULY 4, 1954

RW:EJS

June 14, 1954

Mr. Roy Wilkins
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
20 West Fortieth Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Wilkins:

Delighted to be at the meeting in Dallas Thursday, July 1. I am so glad you are holding it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

July 9, 1954

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1954
Southern Regional Council

Dear George:

Thank you for your letter and your comments on our Dallas convention. All of us were very happy that you could come and give the delegates the benefit of your wide knowledge. This transition is going to require all the skill that can be mustered on both sides and I, for one, want to feel free to call upon you at any time for advice and suggestions.

We are pleased to enclose our check in the amount of $107.40 to cover your expenses.

Very sincerely yours,

Roy

ROY WILKINS
Administrator

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N.E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED

Enclosure-CHECK
RW:EJS

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

TO

George S. Mitchell

7/9/54	For: Reimbursement of expenses as speaker at the Dallas convention.	107	40		

O. K. Bobbie Branche

APPROVED Roy Wilkins

Received of

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

One Hundred Seven & 40/100

Voucher and Check No. 51351

Date 7/9/54 $ 107.40

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

To George S. Mitchell

Salaries		
Traveling		
Accounts Payable		
Washington Bureau		
Petty Cash		
The Crisis Subsidy . . .		
Subscriptions .		
Total . . .		

August 25, 1954

Dictated August 24

Mr. Roy Wilkins
NAACP
20 West Fortieth Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Roy:

Here comes the hundred copies of Answers for Action by parcel post, with a bill for the pamphlets plus the postage.

When people get back to the office, do take up with them whether you can get more.

I met with your Savannah branch a few days ago and they gladly took on a hundred, notwithstanding that they are disposing of three or four hundred of the Public Affairs pamphlet too.

I think you would find it a popular and useful document in the South. It is done with an eye to making itself useful in local interracial discussion groups on how to bring about unsegregated schools. We have sent a copy to Dr. Butcher with the enclosed letter.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

August 19, 1954

Dear George:

Thank you for your letter of August 10 with the attachment of the newest pamphlet. It looks like a very good job to us and this is our order for 100 copies as a starter. Nearly everyone is on vacation and I cannot get a consensus of opinion, but we cannot go wrong on 100. My hunch is that we will probably order another 500, perhaps 1,000.

Send along the bill when you make the shipment.

Sincerely yours,

Roy

ROY WILKINS
Administrator

Distributed on your request

P.S. Will you please send one copy, gratis, to Dr. Margaret J. Butcher, Howard University, Washington, D.C.? Dr. Butcher, as you know, is one of the three Negro members of the District of Columbia School Board who is leading a rather uphill fight to get the Superintendent of Schools to institute a real, rather than a paper integration. -- RW

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N.E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
AUG 23 1954
Southern Regional Council

RW:EJS

May 4, 1955

Mr. Roy Wilkins
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
Twenty West Fortieth Street
New York, New York

Dear Roy:

Mrs. Tilly is back today from a meeting of church women from all over Alabama, yesterday at Birmingham. Helpful, and in Alabama, novel. She said Mrs. Hurley took part with the greatest persuasiveness.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

March 27, 1956

Mr. Roy Wilkins
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Wilkins:

I will be in New York on Friday, April 6th and feel it rather necessary that I should have a few minutes conference with you.

I will call you early Friday morning and find what time you will have available for me.

With best of wishes to you,

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) M.E. Tilly
In Charge of Women's Work

MET:rh

NAACP - NY

February 18, 1957

Mr. Roy Wilkins
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York

Dear Roy:

Confirming our phone conversation of today, the first team effort of agency personnel, planned at Atlanta University in January, will take place in Charlottesville, Virginia, on March 4th and 5th.

We plan this as a two day meet. Our proposed procedure is: (1) staff people come together with local "coordinator" Mrs. Sara Patton Boyle to get briefed in the situation; (2) staff people go out into the community to get their own picture of the situation and to contact members of their local constituency; (3) staff people meet together (second morning, for progress report and to plan afternoon meeting); (4) each staff person brings in one key person from own constituency to meet with others in closed session to determine: (a) what more can be done, (b) what part of task each local group can best perform, and (c) how they can best cooperate and coordinate their efforts.

First meeting takes place at 10:30, Monday, March 4th, at Mrs. Boyle's home, 171 Mimosa Drive (on Route 29, South, near University).

This exploratory effort has exciting possibilities, for Charlottesville is an "opportunity" community. I look forward to seeing your Virginia man there.

Regards,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm
cc: Mr. Lester Banks

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

February 26, 1957

Dear Mr. Constable:

Thank you for sending me a copy of the editorial from the Montgomery Advertiser, "The NAACP Relishes Bombs."

As an indication of our attitude, I enclose a leaflet which just came from the press.

Very sincerely yours,

Roy Wilkins

Roy Wilkins,
Executive Secretary

Mr. John Constable, Dir. of Information
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RW/eeg

April 3, 1958

Mr. John Morsell
Assistant to the Executive Secretary
N. A. A. C. P.
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear John:

I don't want to fail to acknowledge the check for $500.00 representing the NAACP's share in the joint fact-finding project. We will keep you posted on the progress of the effort.

It was good seeing you at the CCD Executive Committee meeting last week.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Rec 3/26/58

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

March 24, 1958

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Just a line to accompany our check for $500 covering our share of the cost of research into civil rights violations.

Nha 3/26/58

Sincerely,

John A. Morsell
Assistant to the
Executive Secretary

JAM:erb
Enclosure

April 3, 1958

Mr. Roy Wilkins
Executive Secretary
N. A. A. C. P.
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Roy:

I don't want to fail to acknowledge your eloquent letter of March 25 concerning J. B. Matthews and his spurious charges. I am glad I saw you in New York last week and learned that the letter was written with an eye to readers in addition to me. Otherwise, I might have thought you felt I needed all that convincing.

By the way, I ran into Ralph McGill the other day and he mentioned receiving a copy. I also sent him a copy of the pamphlet reprinting Matthews testimony calling his attention to the section which attempts to qualify the charges against the NAACP.

As you know, we are old hands at appraising this kind of "evidence", since it has been used so widely against us by the segregationist propaganda. If they stopped, we would get worried.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

March 25, 1958

RECEIVED MAR 27 1958

Mr. Harold C.Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending us copies of some pages of the pamphlet being distributed by the Georgia Commission on Education.

J. B. Matthews knows better about the NAACP and communism, but I suppose it is worth something to have him declare flatly that the NAACP is not a communist front.

The interesting aspect is that he took only Herbert Hill's recent pamphlet and our 1956 convention resolution, whereas there is available a Crisis editorial of March, 1949, a letter from me to the Civil Rights Congress of November, 1949, our stated policy and screening action in connection with the January, 1950, Civil Rights Mobilization in Washington, our 1950 convention resolution (after a bitter, wide-open floor fight in Boston) and my article in the American Magazine in late 1951.

He could have gone back to the Scottsboro case of 1932 when the communists ran the NAACP ragged with attacks as vicious and lying as any that have come from the White Citizens Councils.

What amuses us (when it does not infuriate us) is that the Dixie anti-communist crusaders are so naive on the issue that they think a name here and there on a letterhead or a committee roster proves something. They don't know (or don't care) how these names were appropriated.

The real fighters against communism among Negroes were people like us who fought the communist program every step of the way, who checkmated them, needled them, exposed their use of the Negro problem to further Soviet policy, and who met their infiltration with techniques that froze them out without using the McCarthy methods.

It was the NAACP which pointed out in 1932 that the Scottsboro case illustrated perfectly that communists were interested not in helping Negroes, but in using them (even unto the death sentence) for communist purposes.

Well, Eugene Cook and the White Citizens Councils who wouldn't know communism or a communist from a Missouri mule are yelping at the NAACP. Everyone knows that the communists want separation (segregation) and independence for a Negro American "Republic." Anything to break up the U. S. A. The last thing the Communist Party wants is integration, unity and progress on race relations.

Cook and his "never, never" gang are playing into their hands by smearing the NAACP.

With best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

Roy

Roy Wilkins,
Executive Secretary

RW:jl

P.S. Incidentally, twenty-nine out of the forty-six persons named by Matthews to the Florida legislative committee as among the "top leadership" of the NAACP with fifteen or more "citations" are not officers or committee members of the NAACP--and I doubt that many of them are even dues-paying members.

March 13, 1958

Mr. Roy Wilkins
Executive Secretary
N. A. A. C. P.
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York

Dear Roy:

You have probably seen a copy of J. B. Matthews testimony in Florida, as printed and circulated by the Georgia Commission on Education. But, in case you haven't, I have thermo-faxed several pages from our lone copy. Note the special word on the NAACP beginning at the bottom of the page numbered 40. I am most impressed that you and Herbert Hill have made it necessary for Matthews to absolve the NAACP of the communist front charge. I am even more impressed that this bill of good health is being circulated by the Georgia Commission. With testimonials like these, how can you lose?

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

April 10, 1957

Mr. Roy Wilkins
Executive Secretary
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
Twenty West Fortieth Street
New York, New York

Dear Roy:

Many thanks for sending me a copy of the reply you received from the Department of Justice. Henry had earlier sent me a copy of your letter, which I thought was extremely well done. Clearly it was, since it elicited from the Department of Justice the nearest thing yet to a repudiation of Manning Johnson. This gives us all something we can use to good effect.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab

MEMORANDUM February 6, 1959

To: Mr. Roy Wilkins
N. A. A. C. P.

From: Harold C. Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council

Re: SOUTHERN OPINION

It is, of course, improbable that any of the organizations working meaningfully for desegregation can do much to counter their unfavorable public image in the South. This is especially true of the NAACP as the chief advocate of civil rights and, by the same token, the chief scapegoat of the segregationists. But it is also true of the Southern Regional Council and even some groups that are uncommitted on desegregation as such.

On the positive side, it's not necessary for any of us to be generally liked in order to do a useful job. Again, this is especially true of the NAACP. Therefore, I'm assuming for the purposes of this hasty and fragmentary memorandum that we're interested in two things: (1) To be understood by "people of good will" and, so far as possible, by people in leadership positions; (2) To counteract the false charges that embarrass, hamper, or confuse our own friends and constituents.

Here are some fairly obvious things that have occurred to us as SRC has tried to deal with these problems:

We are handicapped by lack of sophistication and public relations skill among our "grassroots" people. I suppose the NAACP is, too. More of our efforts might well be directed toward improving their performance. Key state and local leaders ought to have a "kit" of materials which properly interpret the organization's purposes and program, and which refute the most common charges made against it. These materials would have to be updated periodically. Perhaps the biggest problem is getting our local people to digest such information and to keep it available for use when needed.

Most non-professionals are inept in handling the press. A carefully prepared press-relations guide -- plus attention to this question in annual and special conferences -- will help. There's no point in my spelling out the content, but I'm thinking of such things as the importance of writing out public statements, how to prepare and issue a news release, when and when not to comment, cultivating one or two local reporters, handling press coverage of meetings, and so on. I am enclosing a copy of a memo on public relations techniques that SRC prepared for the state councils on human relations some time ago. It might have some value as a suggestive exhibit.

It's probably superfluous for me to mention the importance of careful screening of plaintiffs in civil rights cases. Legally, the character and background of the plaintiff may often be unimportant; but in public relations terms, these are factors to be considered. Since the local branches are usually involved long before the national offices, this too is perhaps basically a matter of local leadership training.

I have been impressed by your public offer on several occasions to go anywhere in the South and speak in any forum on the NAACP and its work. This technique is excellent and might be used by regional, state, and local leaders as well. Even when nothing comes of it, it points up the fact that the detractors of the NAACP are afraid to give it an honest hearing.

As a final note, what is said by national figures obviously affects Southern opinion (E.g., Chet Huntley.) The use of influential friends and board members of the organization as spokesmen is much to be desired. The NAACP is fortunate in having an executive who is eloquent, personable, and statesmanlike -- in short, an excellent

public spokesman. But the professionals should not carry too much of this burden. The public is likely to discount, at least, partly the arguments of any person in the pay of the organization; they can't discount the testimony of influential laymen who are voluntarily championing it.

I'm sorry time doesn't permit a more carefully thought-out and written memorandum, but I hope these random observations will be of some help.

January 23, 1959

Mr. Roy Wilkins
Executive Secretary
N. A. A. C. P.
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Roy:

Thanks for your good letter of January 16. I will look forward to an opportunity to work with the committee and will do my best to get a memorandum to you prior to the February 9 meeting.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Return to Ref

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

January 16, 1959

Dear Harold:

Thank you for your note about the committee. We understand perfectly the reasons why you feel it best not to serve as a member.

However, I do hope that we can take advantage of your knowledge of the problem and seek advice from you from time to time.

The committee is to hold its first meeting February 9, at 11 AM here. I do not want to burden you with extra work or to crowd in on your schedule of activities, but if you should feel moved to send me a memorandum, however brief, on the situation or any aspect of it, I am sure the Chairman, Alfred Baker Lewis, would be grateful.

Very sincerely yours,

Roy Wilkins

Roy Wilkins,
Executive Secretary.

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

rw/mdj

December 24, 1958

Mr. Roy Wilkins
Executive Secretary
N. A. A. C. P.
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Roy:

I am complimented by your letter of December 15 and the invitation to serve on a special committee concerned with Southern opinion.

Such a committee is well conceived, and I will be more than happy to give any advice on suggestions I can. But since I wouldn't be able to attend the regular meetings of the committee, I'd rather not take on the responsibility of formal membership. If it's equally satisfactory, I should prefer to be considered an adviser whom the committee can call on whenever it wishes.

Considering both the distance and my status as a staff member of a cooperating organization, I believe this would be the way in which I could best serve.

Let me know whether this will work.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Dear Roy:

I am complimented by your letter of December 15 and the invitation to serve on a special committee concerned with Southern opinion.

Such a committee is well conceived, and I will be more than happy to give any advice or suggestions I can. But since I wouldn't be able to attend the regular meetings of the committee, I'd rather not take on the responsibility of formal membership. If it's equally satisfactory, I should prefer to be considered an adviser whom the committee can call on whenever it wishes.

Considering both the distance and my status as a staff member of a cooperating organization, I believe this would be the way in which I could best serve.

Let me know whether this will work.

Cordially,

HC

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

December 15, 1958

Dear ~~Mr. Fleming~~ Harold:

There has been considerable discussion in meetings of our Board of Directors on the need for recruiting additional public opinion among Southern white people. As a result, at the December 8 meeting of our Board, a committee was appointed to study methods of accomplishing this, to be composed of both members of our Board and non-members.

It is not anticipated that the committee will meet regularly each month. The chairman of the committee will probably consult with out-of-town members by mail but at least one meeting might be held during the year for which the travel expenses of out-of-town members would be provided.

I am writing you at the instruction of Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Chairman of the Board, to inquire whether you would be willing to serve on such a committee.

It is our hope to call a meeting at an early date.

Very sincerely yours,

Roy Wilkins,
Executive Secretary

Mr. Harold Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RW/emb

COPY COPY

LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

20 West 40th Street New York 18, N. Y.

May 12, 1961

TO: All Participating Organizations

FROM: Roy Wilkins, Chairman

On May 10, a New York Times dispatch reported President Kennedy's press secretary, Pierre Salinger, as stating that the Administration dissociates itself from the package of civil rights bills introduced a few days earlier by Senator Clark (Pa.) and Representative Celler (N.Y.) embodying the civil rights pledges of the 1960 Democratic platform.

A key phrase in the dispatch noted that there had been "very little pressure" for new civil rights legislation.

In my capacity as Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, I released the enclosed statement making it clear that in our view this decision of the White House is "mistaken and regrettable."

It is essential that the Administration and the Congress know that the national civil rights groups question both the logic and the strategy reflected in this decision. I am therefore urging that your organization, both nationally and through its local constituency, make immediate representations to the President, if possible along the lines suggested in the NAACP statement.

All the signs are that we shall obtain no more in the way of badly needed new legislation than we elicit by the breadth and strength of our indicated interest. I should appreciate receiving a copy of any communication your organization sends to the White House.

Statement of Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary,
National Association for the Advancement of
Colored People on the White House attitude towards
civil rights legislation, May 10, 1961.

The decision of the Kennedy Administration to dissociate the White House from the package of civil rights bills introduced in the Congress on May 8 is mistaken and regrettable.

It ignores the fact that accomplishment of statutory compliance with the school desegregation ruling by 1963, as pledged in the Democratic platform is impossible unless legislation to that effect is approved and moves forward without delay in the present session.

It would seem to reject the proposal that the Civil Rights Commission be made permanent, which was also a pledge in the Democratic platform. Since the term of the Commission expires next September, legislation is necessary and the need for it was demonstrated last week when a Louisiana registrar took the Fifth amendment rather than answer the Commission's questions on denying registration to Negroes.

The Kennedy Administration has made an excellent beginning on civil rights on the executive level through the Justice Department, through appointment of Negroes to office, and through the attitude and pronouncements of the President himself.

The judicial branch has stood fast on the constitutional aspects of the civil rights question.

But we have three branches of government and the White House decision ignores the fact that the dramatic actions on voting rights that have been taken by the present Attorney General have been made possible by the 1957 and 1960 legislation enacted under the Eisenhower Administration.

It ignores also the fact that on school desegregation, which has become the critical emotional civil rights issue, the legislative branch has lagged far behind the judicial and executive branches.

Indeed, the legislative branch has sabotaged the Supreme Court ruling of 1954 and, in effect, has given its allegiance instead to the Southern Manifesto of defiance promulgated in 1956 by Dixie Senators and Congressmen.

The decision to leave this sorry legislative history undisturbed constitutes an offering of a cactus bouquet to Negro parents and their children on the 7th anniversary next Wednesday of the Supreme Court school desegregation ruling.

As for practical politics, the record is conclusive that whether a President sponsors civil rights legislation or not, his general legislative program is subject to hatchet treatment by Southerners and their allies.

There is no better time than now to have the American people find out how far the Southern representatives in the Congress will go in placing their color-line code ahead of the national security of their country.

And the phrase national security is not an exaggeration because both the jackals and the bears are reaching for our vitals and the United States needs desperately to preserve something more than whiteness.

Senator Paul Douglas introduced in March a civil rights bill, S. 1434, which is jointly sponsored by many Democratic and Republic Senators. Senator Joseph S. Clark and Representative Emanuel Celler who introduced the May 8 bills deserve thanks for their effort to carry out the platform pledges of their party on this issue, even though the White House, for tactical or other reasons, has refused them its blessing.

PR -

LWD ✓

The envelope was addressed to me.

Personally I think that NAACP could handle distribution of this without our help or the Southern Interagency Conference

I don't

Hill's Church & Office Supplies
JA. 5-7838 JA. 5-7839
141 Auburn Ave., N. E. Atlanta, Georgia

ADL

SOUTHEASTERN OFFICE
41 Exchange Pl., S. E., Atlanta 3, Ga.

For your information

Paul Rilling

the attached might be worthwhile for circulation to the Southern Interagency Conference.

Regards

Art Levin

5/23

July 10, 1962

Mr. Roy Wilkins
Executive Secretary
N. A. A. C. P.
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Roy:

Congratulations on a fine convention and our thanks to you and your associates for coming to see us while you were here.

As you requested I am enclosing a copy of John Wheeler's telegram which, I might add, expresses the opinions of all of us at the Council.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

BC: Mr. John Wheeler

NAACP

May 2, 1963

Mr. Roy Wilkins
Executive Secretary
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Roy:

We don't like to "raid" anyone's staff, Particularly the NAACP's.

As you know better than I, the position of Assistant to the Director requires a man who has both the necessary qualifications and is also someone whom the Director knows well enough to be confident he can work easily with. I have offered the job to Vernon solely because, of all the people I know, and who are perhaps available, he best fits these two requirements.

I believe that Vernon, if he takes our job, will get invaluable experience and training. He will get a regional background, and he will learn something -- maybe a good bit -- about a lot of functions he is not now doing. I have told Vernon that a staff as small and specialized as ours cannot promise a man sure advancement. My observation has been that fellows like Vernon often have to move around in order to move up. If he takes our job we hope he will stay. But whether he does or doesn't, I sincerely believe that he will get here excellent training, which will help him personally, and help all of us in the future.

But if you succeed in holding on to him, we think you've got a damn good man.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

August 26, 1963

Mr. Roy Wilkins
Executive Secretary
N. A. A. C. P.
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Roy:

That was a fine letter you wrote to Peking.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • BRyant 9-1400

VJ
MJ-file

September 24, 1963

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar,
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie Dunbar:

For your thoughtful compliment about the Peking correspondence, I thank you...

Sincerely,

Roy Wilkins

Roy Wilkins
Executive Secretary

RW:mso

via air mail

November 6, 1963

Mr. Roy Wilkins
Executive Secretary
N. A. A. C. P.
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York

Dear Roy:

We are pulling together a few figures, etc., and shall get them off to you tomorrow. In the meantime here are some materials. Note especially Jim Silver's speech.

All the best.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosuresz

November 8, 1963

Mr. Roy Wilkins
Executive Secretary
N. A. A. C. P.
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Wilkins:

Attached to Mr. Dunbar's letter to you of yesterday there is a table titled, "General Revenue of State and Local Governments - 1960." Following the table is a note. Would you please substitute the word "charges" for the word "changes" in that note.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Mildred M. Johnson
Secretary to the Director

MMJ

November 7, 1963

Mr. Roy Wilkins
Executive Secretary
N. A. A. C. P.
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Roy:

Enclosed are some data which I hope may be of some help to you. I trust you got the things we sent up yesterday.

I think it is great that you have this chance to speak with Mr. Satterfield, particularly before the Bar Association audience. The American Bar Association should be eternally ashamed of having elected a man who years earlier had led in the formation of The Circuit Riders, and who, by every subsequent act, demonstrated his basic ignorance of American constitutionalism; for that matter, so should the Methodist Church of which he is a high figure.

It is hard to believe that 300,000 Negro Mississippians could own their own homes. This would be about one-third of the state's population.

If we think of anything else that might help you in time, we shall send it up.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosures

Per Capita Direct General Expenditure of State and Local Governments for Education, 1960

Rank	State	Per Capita Expenditure
1	Wyoming	$ 171.99
38	Mississippi	84.95
50	Arkansas	71.48

(Source: The Book of the States, 1963-63, p.218)

Federal Grants, Shared Revenues, and Commodities Per Capita, Fiscal Year, 1960

State	Federal Help Per Capita
Mississippi	$ 49.68
Missouri	48.08
Minnesota	39.12
New York	30.93
Michigan	28.26
California	34.13
Illinois	36.31
Maryland	25.23
New Jersey	20.75

(Note how comparatively low in northern industrial states with large Negro population; there are, incidentally, a number of states getting more than Mississippi; highest in Alaska, $223.47. Next, Wyoming $145.40.)

(Source: Book of States, 1962-63, pp. 284-5)

FOR BONDS

Estimated Average Annual Salaries, 1960-61

Rank	State	Classroom Teachers
1	California	$ 6,700
2	Alaska	6,600
3	New York	6,200
50	Mississippi	3,415

(Source: Book of States, 1962-63, p. 314)

General Revenue of State and Local Governments - 1960
(in Millions)

State	Total	From Federal Government	From Taxes
Mississippi	453.8	101.9	283.3
Iowa	801.8	124.0	567.3
New Jersey	1,602.5	115.7	1,261.9
Oregon	607.0	113.2	398.8
Wisconsin	1,120.8	119.7	854.9

(Source: The Book of the States, 1962-63, p. 214)

(selected Iowa, N. J., Ore., and Wisc. because they received close to the amount of federal money that Miss. did. Columns 2 and 3 don't add up to Col. 1, because changes and miscellaneous revenues not included.) Charges

Negro Voter Registration

1963 VEP estimate - 27,251 - registered Negro voters

386,095 - Negro voting age population (1960 census)

7% - percentage of voting age registered

(LWDunbar note: the figure 27,251 is based on Commission on Civil Rights estimates, plus about 1,400 registrants shown in V.E.P. results.) I do not believe this figure; seems too high.)

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • BRyant 9-1400

November 4, 1963

Special Delivery

6 4. cases
Mississippi education
Selma
CCR report
2 NS.

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

At the moment it appears that I will have the extraordinary opportunity of discussing the civil rights issue, including the civil rights bill, from the same platform with John C. Satterfield of Mississippi, former President of the Mississippi Bar Association, former President of the American Bar Association, Counsel to Governor Ross Barnett in the Meredith affair.

This discussion is scheduled before the St. Louis, Missouri Bar Association on Monday, November 18.

I am asking for all the help I can get. Naturally, we have some material on Mississippi and on the general resistance to the Brown decision. We also have material on the state's rights position and the opposition to Federal action in this field.

However, I am looking for all the material that it is possible to get together in the next few days so that we here can shape the best possible statement of our side and the most effective rebuttal of the other side.

If you have any data about Mississippi which you think would be helpful, I would appreciate your having your research people send it to me. I am interested in the ranking of Mississippi among the states in a variety of categories. This morning the Times carried the story of the state's contribution of $20,000.00 to an anti-civil rights bill lobby in Washington.

I seem to recall that while the Mississippians argue vehemently that they (the white people) pay the taxes that support the schools, a film used by the State Sovereignty Commission in its lectures to northern groups on how fine the segregation system works allows itself to brag that 300,000 Negro Mississippians own their own homes. Of course if this is true, then these 300,000 are real estate as well as property tax payers. It sort of destroys the argument that the white people are paying all the taxes to support the Negro schools and the Negroes ought not to be ungrateful enough to demand an end to segregation.

I have such an unconscionable schedule of speaking engagements for November that there will be very little time to put together a suitable talk and I will have to have help here from my colleagues on the actual drafting of it. Therefore, I would appreciate your office sending this contribution as promptly as you are able to do so.

I look forward to being with the Southern Regional Council on November 25. Although, like tens of thousands of similar events, I suspect that the diners had better rely on the food, instead of the speeches if they hope to have a satisfactory evening.

Sincerely,

Roy

Roy Wilkins
Executive Secretary

RW:rd

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

NAACP - Wilkins

REGARDING:

Excerpt from remarks of Roy Wilkins of New York City,
At the annual dinner of the Southern Regional Council

DATE
January 29, 1964
8:00 A.M.

(SEE)

NAME OR SUBJECT:

Correspondence filed: ANNUAL MEETING- January 29 & 30, 1964.

See NAACP - Roy Wilkins.

January 31, 1964

Mr. Roy Wilkins
Executive Secretary
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York

Dear Roy:

Vernon Jordan is a great man. We are moving our offices from the second to the fifth floor of this building, and he has scheduled the move for the day after the Annual Meeting. This is probably very wise, because everybody is too exhausted to work anyhow. But it means that my secretary will have to type this letter of thanks to you in the growling faces of the moving men who want to take her typewriter away from her. I cannot tell you how grateful we are to you for coming down to Atlanta and giving the talk you did. I have never heard more genuine expressions of appreciation and admiration from members of an audience as I have since Wednesday evening.

As you will see from the enclosure, I am taking the liberty to transmit your remarks to a few notables. I hope that you will not mind it. I am doing it because what you said does seem to me to be necessary reading by persons in high positions who have to make judgments about the developments you discussed.

Late yesterday afternoon Mayor Allen's offices called. The Mayor wanted to see you, and was greatly disappointed that you had already left town. He asked me to transmit to you his regrets at not having seen you while you were here, and to tell you that whenever you may again be in Atlanta the Mayor would be delighted to have you visit him.

Again, my thanks, which I am sure all members of the Southern Regional Council share, and my best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosures

p. 4
p. 5
p. 6

NEWS FROM

NAACP

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40TH STREET NEW YORK, N. Y. 10018 BRYANT 9-1400

ROY WILKINS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

HENRY LEE MOON
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

FOR RELEASE: UPON RECEIPT July 10, 1964

TAKE STRONG RIGHTS STAND, WILKINS URGES REPUBLICANS

SAN FRANCISCO. — The Republican party has been challenged to live up to the equalitarian principles upon which it was founded.

Testifying before the resolutions committee of the Republican National Convention here, July 7, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, urged the Republicans to adopt a strong civil rights plank in their 1964 party platform.

Speaking not only on behalf of the NAACP but also for the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights of which he is chairman, Mr. Wilkins lauded the contribution made by Republicans in both Houses of Congress to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. That bill, he said, "could not have been enacted without Republican support." He cited specifically the roles of Senators Everett McKinley Dirksen and Thomas H. Kuchel and Representatives Charles Halleck, William McCulloch and Clarence Brown.

"In their support of the 1964 civil rights bill, the Republican members of the Congress were not only being true to the historic Republican party principles, but they were making good on the pledges contained in the civil rights section of the party's 1960 platform," Mr. Wilkins told the committee.

In light of the party tradition, its platform declarations and the pivotal role Republicans played in securing enactment of the civil rights bill, it would be unthinkable, the NAACP leader said, for the party to fail to affirm the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Act and to call for its "vigorous enforcement, adequate appropriations to insure an effective and dedicated staff, and particularly to provide for the expansion of the civil rights division of the Department of Justice."

Two major titles of the bill, Mr. Wilkins pointed out, "have been attacked as unconstitutional, not by jurists or constitutional authorities, but by — among others — aspirants to public office. To permit these attacks to go unchallenged, or, worse still, to have this convention, through any vote or selection, seem to endorse

such a charge will be doing, first of all, a disservice to those Republican Representatives and Senators who worked and voted for the bill after a full year of study and debate."

He cited the party's endorsement of fair employment practices legislation, and the April, 1964, recommendation of the Republican Citizens Committee for "passage of public accommodations and fair employment titles in almost the precise language" of the law as finally enacted.

"Any comfort given" the assertion that the law is unconstitutional, Mr. Wilkins warned, "threatens peace, justice and order in the nation by providing an excuse for those who would defy law, generate tension and stir actual strife and bloodshed."

Already, he said, the governors of Alabama and Mississippi have joined in declaring the act unconstitutional thus, "inviting defiance of the law on their mere assertion of its unconstitutionality. This encouragement to anarchy must find no home in this convention."

Equally disquieting, Mr. Wilkins said, is the exclusion of Negroes from the Mississippi and other southern state delegations for the first time in many Republican conventions. As desirable as the growth of a two-party system in the South may be, "it would be an irony if this development were to be furthered by abandonment of the very principles upon which the party was founded," he asserted.

Further, he urged the convention "to make unequivocally clear that the Republican party in every state must be open to all and that the party will refuse to recognize or to seat any state delegation chosen under a system of racial exclusion."

In addition to calling for full support of the civil rights law, Mr. Wilkins asked the convention to adopt a platform calling for affirmation of the right of arrested civil rights demonstrators to trial in Federal courts and reasonable bail pending trial; enactment of a law making "state, county and city governments jointly liable in damages for misconduct of their officers"; establishment of "uniform standards for criminal defense ... in state courts"; and abolition of "senatorial courtesy" as a device for denying Senate approval of appointment of "upright jurists, dedicated to the Federal protections," to the Federal bench.

Moreover, Mr. Wilkins said, "the Federal government must move at an accelerated pace on programs designed to broaden opportunities for the great deprived segments of our whole population." There are millions of both races, he said, who "need re-education, training in vocational skills, public works and health programs,

slum clearance and improvement in the quality of schools."

The NAACP leader called for "modernization of Congressional rules of procedure" and recommended that "the Republican party pledge action at the opening of the 89th Congress" to assure:

1. A majority cloture rule in the Senate;
2. The 21-day rule and 7-day conference rule to overcome the veto power of the House Rules Committee; and
3. Abolition of seniority as the sole qualification for committee chairmanships.

Other recommendations by Mr. Wilkins urged home rule for the District of Columbia, inclusion of conventional mortgage loans in the ban against housing discrimination, and reduction of representation in Congress of states which disfranchise citizens because of race or color.

WILKINS URGES SELECTIVE TEST CASES OF NEW LAW

July 10, 1964

NEW YORK. — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People fully supports President Johnson's proposal for cooperative effort "to promote greater understanding of the [Civil Rights] law and to achieve a spirit of compliance."

NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins made this announcement at a news conference here, July 3, on his return from Washington where he had witnessed the signing of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and attended an after-ceremony conference with the President.

The President's proposal, the NAACP leader pointed out, is in line with a resolution on implementing the new bill passed at the Association's 55th annual convention in Washington, June 22-27. The resolution calls upon branches of the Association to move for immediate implementation of the various provisions of the law, to confer with local officials and businessmen, and to launch an educational program designed to win wide community acceptance of the law.

The NAACP, Mr. Wilkins told the newsmen, will test the law. However, he called for "carefully selected" legal tests. "Not just any case should be filed for court action," Mr. Wilkins warned. He indicated that court action should be based on cases where the facts and evidence are substantial and irrefutable, the issue clear and the situation favorable.

In response to a reporter's question, Mr. Wilkins said that Senator Barry Goldwater's reported concern about the probability of racism being introduced into

the election campaign was belated. Racism, he said, "has already been introduced by some of the Senator's followers. Speaking of it now, especially with reference to possible violence will serve as a stimulant to racism, rather than a deterrent. It is unfortunate, ill-advised and ill-chosen."

NAACP TO PRESS AUTO INDUSTRIES ON HIRING

July 10, 1964

WASHINGTON. — In light of a recent move by the four major automobile corporations — General Motors, Ford, Chrysler and American Motors — to integrate Negroes into technical, professional and managerial positions, the NAACP has called on its branches to insure that this policy is implemented. The industry action followed a series of conferences with a special NAACP labor committee.

In a resolution passed at the Association's 55th annual convention held here, June 22-27, branches in those cities where any of the auto companies have plants were directed "to contact the collective bargaining agents at these plants to make sure that this program is carried out ... and to report any failure of the companies to do so to the new Civil Rights Commission and the Attorney General."

NAACP GENERAL COUNSEL PRAISED AT CONVENTION

July 10, 1964

WASHINGTON. — NAACP General Counsel Robert L. Carter was praised by delegates to the Association's 55th annual convention held here June 22-27 for his part in important legal victories gained by the NAACP during 1963.

In a resolution citing the Supreme Court decision allowing the Association to resume operations in Alabama, a new tax-exempt status for certain contributions to the NAACP and other victories, Mr. Carter and his associates were commended "for the skill and perseverance in accomplishing" these objectives.

NAACP TO WAGE BOYCOTT AGAINST LEVER BROS.

July 10, 1964

WASHINGTON. — As a result of the discriminatory hiring policy of Lever Bros., the NAACP has announced a selective buying campaign throughout the nation.

The campaign which was formulated in a resolution passed at the Association's 55th annual convention held here June 22-27 is in support of the St. Louis Metropolitan Council of NAACP branches which has protested the fact that Lever Bros. in St. Louis has only seven Negroes on its payroll of 500 employees.

ASK FEDERAL HOSPITAL AID FOR MISSISSIPPI VICTIMS

July 10, 1964

NEW YORK. — President Lyndon B. Johnson has been asked to make Federal hospital and health facilities in Mississippi available to injured civil rights workers in that state.

In a telegram, dispatched to the President on July 8, Roy Wilkins executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Dr. Kenneth W. Clement, president, National Medical Association; and Dr. Alonzo Yerby, president, New York City Public Health Association, cited the violence in that state and the lack of "adequate and prompt medical attention" for the victims of that violence.

"We respectfully urge you to take steps to ensure that the protective arm of the United States includes guaranty of emergency treatment for civil rights workers who may suffer injury from Mississippi racists," the telegram said.

The full text of the telegram follows:

MONDAY NIGHT'S SHOOTING OF A 16-YEAR OLD GIRL ATTENDING MEETING IN MOSS POINT, MISSISSIPPI, UNDERSCORES OUR APPREHENSION REGARDING EXPANDED VIOLENCE AND RISK OF PERSONAL INJURY TO CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS IN THAT STATE. OF ESPECIAL CONCERN IS LIKELIHOOD THAT PERSONS SO INJURED MAY SUFFER FOR WANT OF ADEQUATE AND PROMPT MEDICAL ATTENTION. WE BELIEVE THAT, IN ADDITION TO MAXIMUM FEDERAL EFFORT AT PROTECTION AND PREVENTION, ALL AVAILABLE FEDERAL MEDICAL FACILITIES SHOULD BY PRESIDENTIAL ORDER BE MADE ACCESSIBLE TO CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS IN CASE OF EMERGENCY NEED. AMONG FACILITIES WHICH COULD BE SO ASSIGNED ARE THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE 32-BED HOSPITAL FOR INDIANS AT PHILADELPHIA, VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS AT JACKSON, BILOXI AND GULFPORT AND AIR FORCE GENERAL HOSPITALS AT BILOXI, COLUMBIA AND GREENVILLE. WE ARE CONVINCED THAT MISSISSIPPI SITUATION TODAY IS BOTH NOW AND POTENTIALLY A PERSONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY EMERGENCY FULLY JUSTIFYING THE SPECIAL ACTION SOUGHT. WE RESPECTFULLY URGE YOU TO TAKE STEPS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT THE PROTECTIVE ARM OF THE UNITED STATES INCLUDES GUARANTY OF EMERGENCY TREATMENT FOR CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS WHO MAY SUFFER INJURY FROM MISSISSIPPI RACISTS.

NAACP URGES GOLDWATER TO TOUR MISSISSIPPI

July 10, 1964

MERIDIAN, Miss. — Members of the NAACP Board of Directors who have been touring the State of Mississippi this week have urged Sen. Barry Goldwater to visit the state "to determine for yourself whether state officials here are giving adequate protection to the Constitutional rights of Negroes."

In a telegram sent to the Republican Presidential aspirant, the NAACP Mississippi Investigating Committee stated "that Negroes are being intimidated, terrorized and are afraid to exercise their basic right to register and vote.

"We have been appalled at the poverty, misery and degradation in which Negroes are forced to live in this state," the telegram continued. "There is a general feeling of physical insecurity among Negroes and we have been asked to underwrite the cost of supplying our top civil rights leaders with bodyguards to protect them against sudden assassination," they said.

Because of the Arizona Senator's contention that enforcement of civil rights should be left to the states, the NAACP sincerely urged him "to make this trip so that when you insist that enforcement of Negro rights be left to such states as Mississippi, you will be fully aware of the consequences."

Members of this special NAACP Board Committee are Dr. H. Claude Hudson, chairman, Dr. Eugene T. Reed, Kivie Kaplan, John F. Davis, Alfred Baker Lewis, L. Joseph Overton and Chester I. Lewis.

NAACP ASKS U.S. AGENCY TO PROBE MISSISSIPPI

July 10, 1964

BILOXI, Miss. — The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights has been urged to hold hearings in Mississippi on the denial of constitutional rights to Negro citizens in that state.

The request for such hearings was made here, July 8, by the NAACP Board Mississippi Investigating Committee in a telegram to Dr. John A. Hannah, chairman of the Federal agency.

Negroes in the state, the NAACP committee reported to Dr. Hannah "are terrorized, intimidated and live in fear for their safety and lives at all times. Even the exercise of their most fundamental rights takes great courage.

"In view of the passage of the civil rights bill and the growing aggressiveness and assertiveness of Negroes in this state, they face a major crisis."

The NAACP group asked the U.S. Commission "to make immediate plans for hearings in Moss Point, Philadelphia, Laurel, Greenwood and in such other areas as the Commission may decide. We trust that such hearings will be held with the urgency that the situation here requires," the telegram said.

Signing the telegram were Dr. H. Claude Hudson, chairman of the special NAACP Board committee; Kivie Kaplan, Alfred Baker Lewis, L. Joseph Overton, Dr. Eugene T. Reed, Chester I. Lewis and John F. Davis.

FEDERAL AID SOUGHT TO CURB MISS. BIAS

July 10, 1964

JACKSON, Miss. — In efforts to speed desegregation in Mississippi, Charles Evers, NAACP field secretary for the state, has called upon two Federal agencies to take action to correct present discriminatory practices in Mississippi.

Citing the Neshoba County Courthouse in Philadelphia, Mr. Evers asked the U.S. Department of Justice to instruct "local police and city officials in Mississippi to remove Jim Crow 'White Only' signs from public buildings, parks and other publicly-owned properties along with the establishments coming under the new civil rights bill."

He sent another wire to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare urging "that no more grants or loans to hospitals or medical centers be given in Neshoba County." He also called for "an immediate investigation."

Mr. Evers accompanied the NAACP Board Mississippi Investigating Committee on its tour of this state.

PHILA. NAACP MAPS DRIVE FOR NEW JOBS

July 10, 1964

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — With this summer's crop of 1,000 high school graduates now in the labor market, the Philadelphia branch of the NAACP announced plans this week for an increased drive for Negro employment here.

In a series of telegrams to Railway Express Agency, Barr's Jewelers, Fox-Weis, Peck & Peck, Lerner's and the Pennsylvania Railroad, Cecil Moore, NAACP branch president, stated that the continued absence of Negro personnel in these establishments "is an affront as well as an insult to the Negro population of Philadelphia."

Mr. Moore called on each of these concerns to rectify immediately the existing pattern of discrimination by integrating their staffs.

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BLACK HEROES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

A Weekly Feature By

N A A C P

****

HENRY CHRISTOPHE

America's struggle for its independence was aided by freedom-loving peoples all over the world. Many came to this country to involve themselves personally in the military effort; some to return to their respective countries with new concepts of liberty and justice; others to give their lives in the cause of American freedom. Henri Christophe went home to become a leader in Haiti's fight for its independence. Lafayette returned to France imbued with democratic ideals. But Casimir Pulaski, the Polish general, was killed in the same battle in which Christophe was wounded.

On September 8, 1779, a combined Franco-American fleet arrived off the approaches to Savannah intent on regaining that important Georgia city from the British. Included in the French contingent of 3,600 soldiers were 545 Haitian free Negroes formed in what was known as the Fontages Legion, "Volunteer Chasseurs." The allied force, which also contained an Irish brigade and a Polist legion, was under the command of the French admiral, D'Estaing.

After a naval bombardment failed to dislodge the defenders, D'Estaing determined that the city could be taken only by storm. The land assault took place on October 9, 1779. But a strong British counterattack was so successful the entire landing force was faced with annihilation. A general retreat was ordered and the Fontages Legion was assigned the task of stemming the British onslaught. In what was called the "most brilliant feat of the day," this Negro detachment contained the British attack and permitted their comrades to carry out an orderly withdrawal.

Christophe's role in this action was cited in the official rolls of the Order of the Cincinnati, the Military society of American and French officers who served in the war: "During the War of American Independence a large number of persons served either under Counts d'Estaing or de Rochambeau, in subordinate capacities, which prevented their admission to the Cincinnati, but who subsequently attained high rank. ... Henri Christophe ... served as a sergeant in the Legion of Mulattoes and Free Negroes, commanded by the Viscount de Fontanges at the seige of Savannah, Ga., in 1779, where he was wounded, and ... subsequently became General-in-Chief in Hayti, and then President for life and finally King of Hayti."

Christophe learned his first lessons in war and freedom at Savannah and returned to his island home to become a confidant and then successor to Toussaint L'Ouverture, the "George Washington" of Haiti.

M. L. King, Jr - Sclc
(Dear Martin)

James Farmer - Core
(Dear Jim)

file: NAACP
Roy Wilkins

April 30, 1965

Mr. Roy Wilkins
Executive Secretary
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Roy:

I am pleased to submit to you a copy of our audit for 1964; also a copy of my annual report for the same year. You will find pertinent information on the Voter Education Project throughout the audit, but particularly in Schedules 3 and 4; VEP is discussed in the early pages of my program report.

We are at the point of concluding a contract with one of the leading publishers to bring out the book planned for under VEP, dealing with Negro voting and its growth during these last few years.

I know that I speak for all the officers and members of the Council in saying that VEP has been, in our estimation, a fine success and that much of this success is owed to NAACP.

I am sure that you know that Wiley has been appointed Executive Secretary to the President's Council on Equal Opportunity. We

have all had great service from him as director of the Voter Education Project, and it is good to know that a man of his ability and strength will be in this new and key job.

All the best.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosures - 2.

File
Naacp-New York.

October 28, 1965

Miss June Shagaloff
Director
Education Program
N. A. A. C. P.
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York

Dear June:

Many thanks for your thoughtful note. I hope these new situations will give us more opportunities to see each other and work together; that is, if I ever again find time to do anything except shuffle paper and beg for money.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • BRyant 9-1400

February 14, 1963

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

Many thanks for your thoughtfulness in sending me the report on Charlottesville, Virginia.

Won't you let me know when you plan to be in New York next?

Best regards.

Sincerely,

June

June Shagaloff
Special Assistant
for Education

JS/bt

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM ®

W. P. MARSHALL
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

R. W. McFALL
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

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MR PAUL ANTHONY AXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 FORSYTHE STREET NW ATLA

THE SENATE'S OVERWHELMING VOTE WEDNESDAY REJECTINGITHE MOVE TO KILL FAIR HOUSING OFFERS AN UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR A MEANINGFUL CIVIL RIGHTS BILL. THE CRUCIAL VOTE COMES THIS MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, AT 1 P.M. ESSENTIAL THAT YOUR LOCAL AFFILIATES FLOOD THE SENATORS WITH WIRES URGING SUPPORT FOR CLOTURE.

ROY WILKINS CHAIRMAN

File NAACP

SF1201(R2-65)

GUEST LIST

NAACP-SRC Reception - June 6, 1962

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1. Current, Gloster B.
2. Greenberg, Jack
3. Hurley, Mrs. Ruby
4. Moon, Henry Lee
5. Morsell, John A.
6. Spingarn, Arthur B.
7. Spottswood, Bishop Stephen Gill

NAACP - (Southern Staff):

1. Alexander, Kelly
   (N.C.Pres. and Nat'l Bd.)
2. Banks, Lester
   (Va. staff)
3. Bates, Mrs. L. C.
   (Bd. member)
4. Fleming, George D.
   (Texas)
5. Henry, Aaron E.
   (Miss. Pres.)
6. Howard, George
   (Ark. Pres.)
7. Kaplan, Kivie
   (Chrm., Life Membership Cttee.)
8. Lewis, Arthur Baker
   (Treasurer,
9. Lockard, H. T.
   (Tenn. Pres.)
10. Lowry, A. Leon
    (Fla. Pres.)
11. Robertson, Robert
    (Va. Pres.)
12. Tinsley, J. M.
    (Former Pres., Va. State Conf.
     and Nat'l. Bd.)
13. Law, W. W.
    (Ga. Pres.)

GUEST LIST

NAACP-SRC Reception, June 6, 1962

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1. Allen, Mayor Ivan
2. Bunche, Dr. Ralph
3. McGill, Mr. Ralph
4. Paschall, Mrs. Liza
5. Patterson, Mr. Eugene
6. Pauley, Mrs. Frances
7. Sitton, Claude
8. Massell, Alderman Sam
9. Spaulding, Jack

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3. Gibson, Fr. Theodore
4. Haas, Joseph H.
6. Hamilton, Grace (Mrs.)
7. Kehrer, E. T.
8. Looby, Z. A.
9. Mayes, B. E.
10. Milton, L. D.
11. Richards, J. M.
12. Richardson, H. V.
13. Stewart, James
14. Rothschild, Rabbi Jacob
15. McCullom, The Rev. M. D.
16. Wheeler, John H.
17. White, Mrs. Charles
18. Wilkins, Miss Josephine

SRC Staff:

file
Sec-Reception
for NAACP

R. Rauche

June 22, 1962

Bishop Stephen Gill Spottswood
Chairman
Board of Directors
NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Bishop Spottswood:

The members and staff of the Southern Regional Council cordially invite you to an informal gathering at the Council's office on Friday, July 6, 5:30 p. m.

The occasion will be in honor of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

At your convenience, will you please let us know whether or not it will be possible for you to be with us.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:nm

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • BRyant 9-1400

Please direct reply to:
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE NAACP
859½ Hunter Street, N.W.
Room 107
Atlanta, Ga.
Telephone: MUrray 8-8868-9

May 1, 1961

Doctor Leslie Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, Northwest
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Les:

Words cannot express our appreciation to you for agreeing to participate as a leader at our second South-wide Conference of Religious Leaders at Clark College last month.

Many of the delegates felt that this Conference was a worthwhile experience and that it will bear good fruit in further improving human relations in our states and communities.

It was a pleasure having you with us and we are particularly indebted to you for your generous cooperation and kindness.

Thank you again for contributing so immeasurably to the Conference.

Sincerely yours,

SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE

Ruby Hurley

Ruby Hurley
Regional Secretary

RH:mw

will be present 6/28 Ltr #2

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Also Jack Greenberg & Ralphe Bunche 6/27/62

Official Organ: The Crisis

Ltr #1

June 22, 1962

Rabbi Jacob Rothschild
1589 Peachtree Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Rabbi Rothschild:

On Friday, July 6, at 5:30 p. m., we shall have here at the office an informal gathering in honor of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Invited will be the national and southern policy leaders of the NAACP.

We hope that you and the other Atlanta Members of the Council can join the staff in welcoming our NAACP friends on this occasion.

At your convenience, will you please let us know whether it will be possible for you to be with us.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:nm

Lorly
McCullum
Stewart
Gibson

Mrs. Chas. White
John H. Wheeler

Memo Atl. Board Sec

from **LESLIE W. DUNBAR**

Rutherford *Cannot 6/26 Robert Rutherford

Harris * possibly 6/27

Hamilton * Grace

Nehru will be present - 6/25

Bragg will be present 6/27 Mary Bragg

Clement * will be present 6/26 Mr Clement

Wiley Bell

Wilkins ? * Josephine

Mays Mr Mays

Tillman Mr Tillman

Richards Mr Rich

Richardson Mr Rich

ltr #3

June 22, 1962

The Honorable Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor
City of Atlanta
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mayor Allen:

On Friday, July 6 at 5:30 p.m., we are inviting some of the national and southern leaders of the NAACP to an informal gathering here at the Council's office.

We would be pleased to have you join us for this occasion.

At your convenience will you please let us know whether or not it will be possible for you to be with us.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

W. L. SNELL

National Printing Company
971 Peachtree St. • NE • Atlanta 9, Georgia
Printers & Lithographers • TRinity 5-7081

On Friday, July 6 at 5:30 p.m. ~~xxxxx~~ we are inviting some of the national and southern ~~policy and staff persons~~ leaders of the NAACP to an informal gathering here at the ~~xxxxxxx~~ Council's office.

~~The staff and Atlanta Members of the Council will serve as~~

We would be pleased to have you join us for this occasion.

At your convenience will you please let us know whether or not it will be possible for you to be with us.

?

sinc.pa

Sam

~~Ben~~ Massell, Jr?
Pres. W of Aldermen
City Hall
Atl. Ga.

over

Mayor Joan Allen, Jr.
"Gene" Patterson - will not be present
McCaile
Spaulding - Journal
Claude Sitton

Hand out ltr. & to Southern Staff NAACP.

Ltr #4

June 29, 1962

Mr. Kelly Alexander
N.A.A.C.P. Convention
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Alexander:

The members and staff of the Southern Regional Council cordially invite you to an informal gathering at the Council's office on Friday, July 6, at 5:30 p.m.

The occasion will be in honor of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

At your convenience, will you please let us know whether or not it will be possible for you to be with us.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

MV
PAV

OKLAHOMA NATURAL GAS COMPANY

POST OFFICE BOX 1620

OKLAHOMA CITY 1, OKLAHOMA

RECEIVED JUL 2 1962

June 29, 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director, Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Les:

Your letter and invitation of June 27th received and I was most pleased to learn that our staff plans such an affair. As you no doubt know, the evening session for Friday will be devoted to our youth members with Dr. Ralph Bunche delivering the principal address. However, barring tieups due to committee meetings, I am sure there will be good response to the invitation.

This will be a duel role for Dr. Mays and myself in that we are both members of the NAACP board, however by Friday afternoon a welcome from one's self would probably be appreciated. Due to limited hotel accommodations, most of our board is assigned to Brawley and Kresge Hall on Clark College campus. I will be in room 233 at Brawley. Pass on to Margaret Long my thinking that her article "Strictly Subjective" in the May issue of New South was strictly great.

Respectfully yours,

Jimmy Stewart

Jimmy Stewart

OKLAHOMA NATURAL GAS CO.

LWD
PA

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

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RECEIVED JUL 5 1962

FILE NO.:

29 June 1962

Dear Mr. Dunbar,

Thank you for your letter of 26 June inviting me to the informal gathering at the offices of the Southern Regional Council on Friday, 6 July, at 5:30 p.m. This invitation is appreciated and I accept it with pleasure. I shall be looking forward to meeting the members and staff of the Council at the gathering.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph J. Bunche

Ralph J. Bunche
Under Secretary

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

PA ✓
MZ.

LOOBY AND WILLIAMS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
McCLELLAN-LOOBY BUILDING
CHARLOTTE AT FOURTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
ALPINE 5-8457-8

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JUL 2 1962

Z. ALEXANDER LOOBY
AVON N. WILLIAMS, JR.

30 June 1962

AIR MAIL

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar,
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Your letter of June 27th, is hereby acknowledged.

I am sorry to say that I will be in Atlanta from July 1-3, 1962 but must return to Nashville the following day. Under the circumstances therefore, I shall be unable to join the staff in welcoming the NAACP delegates.

Sincerely yours,

Z. Alexander Looby Jr.

Z. Alexander Looby

ZAL:mc

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

BOX 4689
ATLANTA 2, GEORGIA

EUGENE PATTERSON
Editor

PA ✓
LWD ✓
MMY

June 27, 1962

RECEIVED
JUN 28 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

I appreciate your comment about the Gosnell column very much. I am also grateful for your invitation to the meeting on July 6, but regret that I have a conflict on that afternoon and it will prevent my acceptance. With thanks and best wishes,

Sincerely,

Gene

Eugene Patterson

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA 14, GEORGIA

PA ✓
LWD ✓
MM ✓

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 26, 1962

RECEIVED
JUN 28 1962

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Doctor Dunbar:

I will be delighted to join the group at the Southern Regional Council office at 5:30 p.m., on Friday, July 6.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

REC:b

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND
FOUNDED 1944

H. H. ZAND, 36 WEST 44TH STREET, NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

PA ✓
LWD ✓
mmy

June 26, 1962.

RECEIVED
JUN 28 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Replying to your letter of June 22nd, I shall make every effort to be present at the informal gathering at your office on July 6th at 5:30.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur B. Spingarn

Arthur B. Spingarn

HAAS, HOLLAND & ZINKOW

HERBERT J. HAAS (1905-1953)

JOSEPH F. HAAS
J. KURT HOLLAND
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LAW OFFICES
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GA

June 26, 1962

RECEIVED
JUN 27 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
3 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Re: Invitation for Friday - July 6th

Dear Les:

I appreciate the invitation to attend the meeting honoring the NAACP on July 6th at 5:30 P.M., and will make every effort to attend.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Joe

JOSEPH F. HAAS

JFH:RS

CITY OF ATLANTA

IVAN ALLEN, JR.
MAYOR

June 25, 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar,
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Thank you very much for your letter of June 22nd and your invitation to attend the informal gathering at the Council's office on Friday, July 6th.

I regret very much that I will not be able to be there as I have a previous commitment at the same time which requires my speaking as Mayor of Atlanta.

With appreciation, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ivan Allen, Jr.

RECEIVED
JUN 26 1962

Southeast Regional Office

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION AFL—CIO

1065 GORDON STREET, S. W.
ATLANTA 10, GEORGIA

Telephone PLaza 3-1151

DAVID DUBINSKY, *President*
E. T. KEHRER, *Southeast Regional Director*

June 25, 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

I plan to be at the July 6 gathering.

Very best regards

Sincerely,

E. T. Kehrer

E. T. Kehrer, Director
Southeast Region, ILGWU

ETK:ps

RECEIVED
JUN 26 1962

other cars:

Carryat

1. Spaulding
2. Rothschild
3. Gene Patterson
4. Ivan Allen

Cow

B.R. Brazeal
Rufus Clement
Arthur Springer
E.T. Kehrer
John Morse

Uncertain

Joe Haas

LWD ✓
PA
w/ file

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

RECEIVED
JUL 5 1962

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 2, 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

As far as I see at the moment, it will be possible for me to come to the informal gathering in the honor of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at your office on Friday, July 6, at 5:30 p.m.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin E. Mays
President

BEM:df

Southeast Regional Office

LWD ✓
PA
[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION AFL—CIO

1065 GORDON STREET, S. W.
ATLANTA 10, GEORGIA

Telephone PLaza 3-1151

DAVID DUBINSKY, *President*
E. T. KEHRER, *Southeast Regional Director*

July 3, 1962

RECEIVED
JUL 5 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

I now find that I will be in Miami on Friday, July 6, and regretfully will not be able to attend the reception.

Best regards

Sincerely,

E. T. Kehrer

E. T. Kehrer, Director
Southeast Region, ILGWU

ETK:ps

N. A. A. C. P. LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

10 Columbus Circle, New York 19, N. Y.

JUdson 6-8397

WB ✓
PA ✓
MJ - file

July 10, 1962

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Thanks for your invitation to the reception on July 6. Unfortunately, I had to leave Atlanta and return to the office for the remainder of the week and therefore was unable to attend.

Sincerely,

Jack Greenberg
Director-Counsel

JG:arw

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Bishop Stephen L. Spottswood –

Chm. Bd. Spottswood

Exec. Secty – Wilkins

Asst. – Exec. – Marcell
Current
Henry Moon

John Brooks – Voter Regist. (Richmond)
W. C. Patton – " " (Memphis)

Spaulding

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5 Forsyth Street, N.E., Room 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

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~~The Rev. Duncan Hunter~~
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Joseph F. Haas

* Addresses of the officers are given in the attached list of the members of the Council. All organizations and positions are shown for identification purposes only.

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19

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See Bd.

Cooley
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Stewart
Gibson
Mr White -
Wheeler

A 3/4" 37 1/2"
B 1/2" 50"

NAA Gathering – Fri. July 6 5:30 pm

To Be Invited:

General

1. Allen, Ivan Jr 1
2. Patterson, Hewes 5
3. McNeill, Ralph 3
4. Spalding, Jack 9
5. Bench, Ralph 2
6. Pauley, Frances 7
7. Parshall, Mrs. Lizzie 6
Massell – ~~Sam~~
Claude Sellon 8

SRC Staff

1. Dunbar
2. Anthony 2
~~3. Moss~~
4. Levy
5. ~~J.~~ Alexander,
(~~4~~ + 11 others)
+ - VP - 3 -

NAA Staff

Nate

NAA: Officers

1. Spingarn
2. Spottswood, Stephen G.
3. Wilkins, Roy will be present 6/29
4. Mussell, Bo
5. Moore, Henry
6. Current, Coleman B
7. Hurley, Roy
8. Greenberg, Jack

NAA Southern Staff

~~Harden~~
See first

E. T. Kehrer 7
B. R. Brazeal 2
Bee S. Culley 1
B. E. Mays 9

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1. ~~Sc~~ Rothschild, Jacob 12
2. Haas, Joseph H. 5
3. Hamilton, Grace 6
4. Clement, Rufus 3
5. Wilkins, Josephine 14

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~~BN list – 17~~

17
4
15
7
8
8
~~59~~
64

(–)

Milton 10
J. M. ~~Dr.~~ Richards 11
H. V. Richardson 12
Z A Looby 8
McCullom 4
James Stewart 14
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5. ~~Lester Banks - va staff~~
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8. H. T. Lockard - tenn pres 9
9. ~~Jessie Turner Memphis~~
10. WW Law georgia 8
11. ~~Rev. C. S. Hamilton, augusta~~
12. Aaron E. Henry - miss pres 5
13. geo howard ark pres 6
14. Mrs. L. C. Bates, member bd 3
15. ~~Dr. Leonard L. Byrnesla~~
16. ~~H. A. Chapital - pres new orleans branch~~
17. Dr. George D. Fleming , texas 4

March 25, 1959

Mr. Olaf Anderson
4213 Church Way
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Anderson:

There is to be a South-wide Conference of Religious Leaders at Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, April 29-30. This conference is being sponsored by the Southeast Regional Office of the NAACP.

Participating in the conference will be such churchmen and lay leaders as:

Dr. Joseph Allen, SMU's Perkins School of Theology
B. Tartt Bell, American Friends Service Committee, Greensboro
Rev. Will Campbell, National Council of Churches, Nashville
Dr. Samuel D. Proctor, President, Virginia Union University
Bishop S. G. Spottswood, AME Zion Church
Dr. Everett Tilson, Vanderbilt University

In the near future you will be hearing from Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southeastern Director for the NAACP, inviting you to participate in this conference. I sincerely hope you will give every consideration to this invitation.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls
cc: Ruby Hurley

March 25, 1959

Dr. John Marion
1409 Chowan Road
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Jack:

There is to be a South-wide Conference of Religious Leaders at Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, April 29-30. This conference is being sponsored by the Southeast Regional Office of the NAACP.

Participating in the conference will be such churchmen and lay leaders as:

Dr. Joseph Allen, SMU's Perkins School of Theology
B. Tartt Bell, American Friends Service Committee, Greensboro
Rev. Will Campbell, National Council of Churches, Nashville
Dr. Samuel D. Proctor, President, Virginia Union University
Bishop S. G. Spottswood, AME Zion Church
Dr. Everett Tilson, Vanderbilt University

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Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls
cc: Ruby Hurley

March 25, 1959

Mr. Das Kelly Barnett
Associate Professor of Christian Ethics
Episcopal Seminary of the Southwest
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Barnett:

There is to be a South-wide Conference of Religious Leaders at Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, April 29-30. This conference is being sponsored by the Southeast Regional Office of the NAACP.

Participating in the conference will be such churchmen and lay leaders as:

Dr. Joseph Allen, SMU's Perkins School of Theology
B. Tartt Bell, American Friends Service Committee, Greensboro
Rev. Will Campbell, National Council of Churches, Nashville
Dr. Samuel D. Proctor, President, Virginia Union University
Bishop S. G. Spottswood, AME Zion Church
Dr. Everett Tilson, Vanderbilt University

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Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls
cc: Ruby Hurley

March 25, 1959

Father Albert S. Foley, S.J.
Department of Social Sciences
Spring Hill College
Spring Hill Station
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Father Foley:

There is to be a Southwide Conference of Religious Leaders at Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, April 29-30. This conference is being sponsored by the Southeast Regional Office of the NAACP.

Participating in the conference will be such churchmen and lay leaders as:

Dr. Joseph Allen, SMU's Perkins School of Theology
B. Tartt Bell, American Friends Service Committee, Greensboro
Rev. Will Campbell, National Council of Churches, Nashville
Dr. Samuel D. Proctor, President, Virginia Union University
Bishop S. G. Spottswood, AME Zion Church
Dr. Everett Tilson, Vanderbilt University

In the near future you will be hearing from Mrs. Ruby Hurley, S. E. Director for the NAACP, inviting you to participate in this conference. I sincerely hope you will give every consideration to this invitation.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls
cc: Ruby Hurley

March 25, 1959

Rev. Edward Driscoll
Georgia Council of Churches
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ed:

There is to be a South-wide Conference of Religious Leaders at Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, April 29-30. This conference is being sponsored by the Southeast Regional Office of the NAACP.

Participating in the conference will be such churchmen and lay leaders as:

Dr. Joseph Allen, SMU's Perkins School of Theology
B. Tartt Bell, American Friends Service Committee, Greensboro
Rev. Will Campbell, National Council of Churches, Nashville
Dr. Samuel D. Proctor, President, Virginia Union University
Bishop S. G. Spottswood, AME Zion Church
Dr. Everett Tilson, Vanderbilt University

In the near future you will be hearing from Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southeastern Director for the NAACP, inviting you to participate in this conference. I sincerely hope you will give every consideration to this invitation.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls
cc: Ruby Hurley

March 25, 1959

Rev. Ed Cahill
United Liberal Church
605 Boulevard, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ed:

There is to be a South-wide Conference of Religious Leaders at Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, April 29-30. This conference is being sponsored by the Southeast Regional Office of the NAACP.

Participating in the conference will be such churchmen and lay leaders as:

Dr. Joseph Allen, SMU's Perkins School of Theology
B. Tartt Bell, American Friends Service Committee, Greensboro
Rev. Will Campbell, National Council of Churches, Nashville
Dr. Samuel D. Proctor, President, Virginia Union University
Bishop S. G. Spottswood, AME Zion Church
Dr. Everett Tilson, Vanderbilt University

In the near future you will be hearing from Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southeastern Director for the NAACP, inviting you to participate in this conference. I sincerely hope you will give every consideration to this invitation.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls
cc: Ruby Hurley

March 25, 1959

Mr. James M. Dabbs
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

There is to be a South-wide Conference of Religious Leaders at Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, April 29-30. This conference is being sponsored by the Southeast Regional Office of the NAACP.

Participating in the conference will be such churchmen and lay leaders as:

Dr. Joseph Allen, SMU's Perkins School of Theology
B. Tartt Bell, American Friends Service Committee, Greensboro
Rev. Will Campbell, National Council of Churches, Nashville
Dr. Samuel D. Proctor, President, Virginia Union University
Bishop S. G. Spottswood, AME Zion Church
Dr. Everett Tilson, Vanderbilt University

In the near future you will be hearing from Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southeastern Director for the NAACP, inviting you to participate in this conference. I sincerely hope you will give every consideration to this invitation.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls
cc: Ruby Hurley

March 25, 1959

Rev. John Morris
3502 Biedmont Road, N. E.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Dear John:

There is to be a South-wide Conference of Religious Leaders at Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, April 29-30. This conference is being sponsored by the Southeast Regional Office of the NAACP.

Participating in the conference will be such churchmen and lay leaders as:

Dr. Joseph Allen, SMU's Perkins School of Theology
B. Tartt Bell, American Friends Service Committee, Greensboro
Rev. Will Campbell, National Council of Churches, Nashville,
Dr. Samuel D. Proctor, President, Virginia Union University
Bishop S. G. Spottswood, AME Zion Church
Dr. Everett Tilson, Vanderbilt University

In the near future you will be hearing from Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southeastern Director for the NAACP, inviting you to participate in this conference. I sincerely hope you will give every consideration to this invitation.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls
cc: Ruby Hurley

March 26, 1959

Mrs. Ruby Hurley
N. A. A. C. P.
859½ Hunter Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ruby:

I goofed! I forgot you didn't have the addresses of those persons to whom I wrote about the Religious Conference. Attached herewith are the names and addresses; we sent you a copy of the letter listing the names of those who received the same letter.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls
Enclosure

(List of ministers and religious leaders sent to Ruby Hurley, 3/26/59)

Rev. John Morris
3502 Piedmont Road, N. E.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Mr. James M. Dabbs
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina

Rev. Ed. Cahill
United Liberal Church
605 Boulevard, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Olaf Anderson
4213 Church Way
Louisville, Kentucky

Dr. John Marion
1409 Chowan Road
Richmond, Virginia

Mr. Das Kelly Barnett
Associate Professor of Christian Ethics
Episcopal Seminary of the Southwest
Austin, Texas

Father Albert S. Foley, S.J.
Department of Social Sciences
Spring Hill College
Spring Hill Station
Mobile, Alabama

Rev. Edward Driscoll
Georgia Council of Churches
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

SUGGESTED PROGRAM OUTLINE
SOUTH-WIDE CONFERENCE OF RELIGIOUS LEADERS
NAACP SOUTHEAST REGION

S O U T H E A S T

R E G I O N A L

O F F I C E S

859½ HUNTER STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

****

SUGGESTED PROGRAM OUTLINE
SOUTH-WIDE CONFERENCE OF RELIGIOUS LEADERS
NAACP SOUTHEAST REGION

Atlanta, Georgia April 29-30, 1959

THEME: --- INTEGRATION IS A MORAL ENTERPRISE - THE CHURCH'S TASK IN HELPING IT TO SUCCEED

Wednesday, April 29

12:00 - 3:00 ---------- Registration

3:00 - 4:00 ---------- Orientation Period For Conference Leaders

4:00 - 6:00 Presiding: Bishop P.R. Shy, CME Atl ---------- General Workshop ok

w/s I TOPIC --- SPECIFIC CHALLENGES TO INTERDENOMINATIONAL AND INTERFAITH AGENCIES IN THE AREA OF IMPROVING INTERRACIAL COMMUNICATION

A. Opportunities for Council of Churches to promote integration ---------- Rev. Will Campbell Southern Representative, Department of Racial and Cultural Relations, Nat'l Council of Churches

B. Progress in integration through interfaith endeavors NCCJ -

C. Catholic experience with desegregation in the South Fr. Foley

DISCUSSION:
Presiding: Bishop S.G. Spottswood - AME, Z. ok

8:00 P.M. ---------- Public Meeting

Dr. Everett Tilson ok ~~Dr. Samuel D. Proctor, President, Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.~~
Vanderbilt Univ

Thursday, April 30, 1959

8:30 A.M. ---------- Registration Continued

10:00 - 10:30 ---------- Devotions
Rev. Edward Driscoll, ?
Executive Secretary,
Georgia Council of
Churches

10:30 - 11:30 President Brawley - Clark College ---------- Plenary Session
Presiding: ~~Bishop S.G. Spottswood~~, A.M.E. Zion Church,
Member, NAACP Board of Directors

Statement of Purpose ---------- Ruth Hunley ok

Appointment of Committees ----------
Conference Statement
Recommendations

Instructions ----------

ADDRESS ---------- Dr. Samuel Proctor ok
~~Professor Everett Tilson~~
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee

THE THEOLOGICAL RELEVANCE OF THE DESEGREGATION STRUGGLE

Panel of Interrogators ---------- Dr. Samuel Williams ok
Morehouse College
Dr. Das Kelley Barnett ?
Episcopal Theological
Seminary, Austin, Tex.

Dean G. A. Sewell ok
Morris Brown College

DISCUSSION ----------

1:30 - 2:30 ---------- Dinner

2:30 - 4:30 ---------- Workshops Resume

TOPIC --- RELATING CHURCH RELIGIOUS EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL ACTION PROGRAMS TO THE INTEGRATION
STRUGGLE
W/S II

---------- Rev. James F. Wertz ok ---------- Presiding

A. Analysis of some significant
denominational programs of social
action affecting integration ---------- Rev. J. H. Marion ?
Presbyterian Church, Richmond,
Virginia

B. Effective use of local church
religious education programs to
create a climate of acceptance for integra- Rev. Olaf Anderson, ?
tion Kentucky

C. The Theological Seminary's responsibility in preparing religious leaders for the task of improving race relations ---------- Dr. Joseph Allen ok

Perkins School of Theology,
Southern Methodist University

WORKSHOP ~~IV~~

TOPIC --- MOBILIZING CHURCH WOMEN AND YOUTH GROUPS IN SUPPORT OF CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS TO ADVANCE INTEGRATION

Mrs. Abbe Clement Jackson, Presiding
President, Women's Home and Foreign
Missionary Department, A.M.E. Zion Church — Mrs. Walker? Phillips

A. Analysis of present day attitudes of women and youth groups on changing patterns of race relations ---------- Col. Univ. Seminary — UCRM — A Seminary Student

B. Effective action by women and youth groups in time of community tension ---------- Mrs. M. E. Tilley ok
Women's Division
Southern Regional
Council

C. Projects for women and youth groups designed to stimulate intergroup understanding as a preventive to community tensions on racial issues ------- Mrs. A. Collier ok — ~~Dr. Hiel Bullinger~~
former dean of women at Clark
~~College and University~~
~~Religious Life, Methodist~~
Church

WORKSHOP ~~V~~

TOPIC --- COOPERATION OF CHURCH GROUPS WITH VOLUNTARY AGENCIES CONCERNED ABOUT CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE TASK OF PREPARING FOR INTEGRATION

Tarah Bell, presiding ok
Presiding,

A. Cooperation with the labor movement ---------- Rev. Charles C. Webber ?
Religious Relations of
Representative, AFL-CIO

B. Joint endeavors with community sponsored committees on improvement of communication between the races --------- Mr. Ed. Cahill, ✓
United Liberal Church,
Atlanta, Ga.

C. Opportunities for supporting the Civil Rights struggle through cooperation with the NAACP ---------- Reverend Frank R. Gordon
Chairman, S.E. Region Church Work Committee

4:30 - 5:30 ----- Bishop Wilkes AME ? ---------- GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A. Reports of Recorders

B. Reports of Committees

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND CONCLUDING STATEMENTS

ADJOURNMENT

COPY

Consultant to W/S Sections –

Neil Tarplee –
J M Webb – ✓
Jean Fairfax –
Inez Rollins –
John B. Morris +
Dr. Sam. Proctor –
Bishop Spottswood
Will Campbell

Recorders –

Dean Grady Davis – NC
Dr. Lucius Pitts –
I D Newman – SC
Lowry, A.L. – Fla.
Wyatt T. Walker – Va.

Wed April 29th

4pm (1) Everett Tilson - Vandy -

F. Foley - Catholic experience with desegr. in the South.

Will Campbell - N.C.C., Role of Council of Churches -

Interfaith endeavors - ?

Thursday April 30th

10 - 10:30 devotional - Ed Driscoll - (2)

10:30 Dwo Kelly Barnett - (3) Episc Theo Seminary, Austin -

W/S III Rel. Educ. & Soc Act.

2:00 Rev. James F. Witt,

A. Denominational programs - Jack Morrison (4)

B. Local church relig Educ. - Olaf Anderson (5)

C. Theo. Seminary - Joe Allen - d

W/S IV Church Women & Youth Groups -

A. changing patterns of work relations - S

W/S V - Community sponsored committees (6)

opening communications - Ed Cahill -

Rally to contact -

(7) Dabbs -

(8) Morris

BC to Ruby

NORTH CAROLINA FUND
OPPORTUNITY

GEORGE H. ESSER, JR.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

THE NORTH CAROLINA FUND

POST OFFICE BOX 687 DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA 27702 PHONE 682-5785

October 23, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

I want to confirm my endorsement of Dick Wenner's suggestion for a conference of southerners to discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the proposed Community Self-Determination Act. This Act, or some modification of it, seems to me to be a distinct possibility for legislation in 1969, whoever is elected president.

None of the dates suggested by Dick Wenner will really meet my convenience, but I doubt that any dates between now and November 30 would. What you should do is to fix dates that are convenient for the majority of the group, and if it is impossible for me to come, I will send a representative.

Sincerely yours,

George H. Esser, Jr. (ARW)

George H. Esser, Jr.
Executive Director

GHEJr/tec

cc: Dick Wenner

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
1832 JEFFERSON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20038

AC-202- 296-2875

October 11, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

It was good to talk to you yesterday, and this is to confirm our discussion where we talked about you and I calling a group of about twenty-five together in Atlanta to discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the proposed Community Self-Determination Act. I am enclosing a copy of that Act and a summary of it.

Some of my ideas of who might be invited are as follows: George Esser; Nathan Garrett; Clifford Ingram of LBJ & C Development Corporation in Tennessee; L.J. Palmer of Fayette County Economic Development Commission in Somerville, Tennessee; Randy Blackwell, and perhaps one indigenous person from Crawfordsville; the rural person from SWAFCA; Jesse Morris; James Mays; Ken Deane; Father McKnight; the right person from the South Carolina Farmers Association; the right person from the Penn Community Center in South Carolina; Loyal Jones; Milton Fogel; Huey Perry, a great rural CAA Director from West Virginia.

If we decide that it is not important to keep it just rural, which it may be, I might suggest Bill Allison or somebody from Atlanta, Marie Carl of Miami, Washington Butler from Memphis, Hartzell Gray from Houston, Pepe Lucero from San Antonio, William Walker from Little Rock.

Wednesday, October 30 is a possible day or the 31st, or any day the week of November 4, or November 11-13.

After you have a chance to think about it, please give me a call.

Sincerely,

D. Richard Wenner
Executive Director

cc: Mr. George Esser
Mr. Nathan Garrett

November 7, 1968

Mr. D. Richard Wenner
Executive Director
National Association for Community
Development
1832 Jefferson Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20038

Dear Dick:

Please forgive me this long delay in responding to your letter and your idea.

In addition to several unplanned crises and the planning for our Annual Meeting November 13-15, I simply have not had an opportunity to do any work on your idea for a meeting, although I support the idea completely.

I would greatly prefer your going ahead and making plans for a meeting and planning on our participation and support. Should you prefer for us to take a more active part on the planning it would be late November before

we would be in a position to do so. Again, I regret this but our work load has given us no choice.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

cc: Mr. George Esser

~~17 Intercultural Education~~
26 - NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

4901 ELLIS AVE., CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
LOUIS E. HOSCH

RECEIVED
AUG 27 1948
Southern Regional Council

August 18, 1948

MEMORANDUM

TO: Executives and Professional and Technical Staff of Agencies and Organizations in the Field of Intercultural Relations

FROM: Thomas H. Wright
Chairman, Membership Committee

SUBJECT: Membership in NAIRO

The enclosed brochure describes the objectives, organization and services of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials. We believe that after you have examined the brochure you will want to become a member of this important Association of professional personnel and agencies in the field of intercultural and interracial relations.

Your individual membership in this organization and your participation in its program, on its committees, and at its conferences will strengthen all the efforts to make the programs of the several national, state and local agencies -- both public and private -- stronger and more effective. Will you join with us by returning the membership blank on the enclosed brochure? If there are any questions regarding the NAIRO program, please write to us.

The annual conference of NAIRO and its meeting with other important national agencies in the field of intercultural relations is scheduled for NOVEMBER 18-20, 1948, AT INTERNATIONAL HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Please reserve those dates and join your associates in the field in the scheduled conference discussions of prevailing programs and current techniques for dealing with minority group problems. Further details regarding the conference will be sent to you later.

Enclosure

uopwa-39-cio
hmw

National Association

of

Intergroup Relations Officials

The NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS is

- A national organization of individuals and agencies primarily engaged in intergroup relations.
- An association to improve intergroup relations and to aid in the attainment of equality of opportunity for all persons regardless of race, religion, national origin or ancestry.
- An organization which attempts to improve standards of work in the field of intergroup relations and to advance professional and technical knowledge.

PURPOSE

The program of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials has this major purpose—To improve intergroup relations by:

- FACILITATING MORE EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION and experience and furthering cooperation among official agencies and citizens' organizations dealing with racial, religious, ethnic, and cultural relations.
- ESTABLISHING CONTINUING RELATIONSHIPS with national and international official and private agencies and organizations concerned with intergroup relations in order to bring about more effective utilization of the resources of these agencies and organizations on the state and local scene.
- IMPROVING STANDARDS OF WORK IN THE FIELD of intergroup relations, advancing professional and technical knowledge and practice, and aiding the policy makers, administrators and professional personnel in their day-to-day operations.

ORGANIZATION AND SERVICES

To accomplish its stated purposes, the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials through its officers:

- MAINTAINS A SECRETARIAT and an Executive Secretary which operate as a central headquarters office to serve the divisions, councils, committees and conferences of the Association.
- SERVES ITS MEMBERS by developing through publications, committees, conferences and by other means, a continuing program designed to improve public policy, professional practice and citizen support of and participation in intergroup relations.
- OFFERS THE SERVICES of its office and its members to those federal agencies and national private organizations in the field of intergroup relations, to supply available current information to enable the national agencies and organizations to become more fully informed of the problems and activities in the states and localities and to utilize the resources of state and local organizations more effectively.

MEMBERSHIP

Active membership in the Association is of two classes:

(a) AGENCY MEMBERSHIP

All agencies and organizations principally engaged in any phase of intergroup or race relations.

(b) INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP

All board members, commissioners, officers and professional or technical personnel of agencies and organizations principally engaged in any phase of intergroup relations.

The Board of Directors of NAIRO may admit to associate membership other agencies, organizations or individuals.

MEMBERSHIP DUES

ACTIVE AND ASSOCIATE INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP dues $2.50 per year.

AGENCY OR ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP on the following scale:

Agency Annual Budget	*Dues Per Year*
Under $10,000	$10.00
Over $10,000 but less than $25,000	25.00
Over $25,000	50.00

(In those instances where agency regulations on resources limit payment of dues, a minimum of $10.00 per year may be accepted.)

The membership application blank on the reverse side is for your convenience in applying for membership.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

To NAIRO Secretariat, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois

Please enroll as:

_____ Individual member at $2.50 per year.

or

_____ Agency membership at _____ per year.
(See Schedule)

_____ Enclosed find check.

_____ Please bill me.

Name _____

Title _____

Agency or Organization _____

Address _____
(Street and Number) (City) (Zone) (State)

Tear Off This Application Blank Here

OFFICERS FOR 1948

PRESIDENT

George Schermer
executive director
city of detroit interracial committee

VICE PRESIDENT

John B. Sullivan
education and research,
state commission against
discrimination, new york city

VICE PRESIDENT

Homer A. Jack
executive secretary
chicago council against racial and
religious discrimination

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Ruth Abernethy
executive director
st. paul council of human relations

Edith M. Alexander
associate director
mayor's committee on unity
of new york city

Frank W. Baldau
executive director
community relations board
cleveland, ohio

Martin H. Bickham
chairman
illinois interracial commission
chicago

Marshall Bragdon
executive secretary
mayor's friendly relations committee
cincinnati, ohio

Maurice B. Fagan
executive director
philadelphia jewish community
relations council

Harold A. Lett
chief assistant
division against discrimination
new jersey department of education
newark

Charles Livermore
executive director
board of community relations
buffalo, new york

Caroline MacChesney
executive secretary
california federation for civic unity
san francisco

Mike Masaoka
legislative director
anti-discrimination committee
japanese american citizens league
washington, d. c.

Irene B. Miller
executive secretary
civic unity committee
seattle, washington

Frank T. Simpson
executive secretary
connecticut interracial commission
hartford

Thomas H. Wright
executive director
commission on human relations
chicago, ill.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Louis E. Hosch

4901 ELLIS AVE., CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

26 - N - Misc -
Nat'l Assoc. of Intergroup
Relations Officials

October 12, 1948

National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials
4901 South Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Gentlemen:

The following three persons are full or part-time paid officials of voluntary unofficial statewide race relations agencies in southern states:

Mr. Cyrus M. Johnson, Director
North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation
P. O. Box 1208
Raleigh, North Carolina

The Rev. Mr. Emerson Smith, Director
Department of Interracial Cooperation
Virginia Council of Churches
1444 East Main Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dr. R. L. Russell, Director
Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation
Room 424, 63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

The Georgia and North Carolina agencies are affiliated with the Southern Regional Council.

The following persons are unpaid presidents or chairmen of state divisions of the Southern Regional Council:

Dr. A. D. Beittel, President
Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama

National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials October 12, 1948

Mr. Edgar Ray, Managing Editor
The Tampa Times
Tampa, Florida

Mr. J. M. Tydings
Lincoln Institute
Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky

The Rev. Mr. H. Brent Schaeffer
1525 Robinson Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Mr. James McBride Dabbs
R. F. D. #1
Mayesville, South Carolina

Mr. Alfred D. Mynders, Editor
The Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee

The Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation is a voluntary unofficial statewide race relations organization, having an unpaid chairman who is:

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 6, Texas

The only persons in the above list who, in my judgment, would in any likelihood attend your Chicago meeting November 18-20 are Cyrus Johnson and Emerson Smith respectively in North Carolina and Virginia. However, it would be a good educational thing to invite the others.

As a delegate from the Southern Regional Council, I will in some sense represent all of these various committees and divisions above listed.

Another local group which you might suitably send correspondence to is the New Orleans Council on Race Relations, which could be addressed through President A. W. Dent, Dillard University, New Orleans, Louisiana. This is an independent body affiliated with nothing, though friendly with us.

A similar group is the Daytona Beach Good Neighbor Club, c/o Herbert M. Davison, Editor, News-Journal, Daytona Beach, Florida.

National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials October 12, 1948

Little Rock, Arkansas, has a local interracial committee, not particularly active. It could be reached through Mr. J. R. Ewbank, Philander Smith College, Little Rock.

If in writing these persons you care to mention my name as the one who notified you of them, that is all right.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

26 - NAIRO

BY-LAWS

OF THE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

ARTICLE I.

The name of this organization shall be the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials.

ARTICLE II. PURPOSES

The purposes of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials shall be:

1. To encourage and conduct the collection, compilation and distribution of information and research among organizations and individuals engaged in the field of improvement of intergroup relations;

2. To facilitate the exchange of knowledge, experience and research among official and private organizations dealing with racial, religious, ethnic, and cultural relations;

3. To advance generally the science, processes, and art of intergroup relations and to improve the standards of work in that field, advancing technical and professional knowledge, standards and practice.

ARTICLE III. ORGANIZATION

1. The association shall consist of one organization representing the entire body of the membership. The Association shall maintain a permanent central headquarters office as designated by the Board of Directors. The Association may establish divisions or councils within the organization as required.

2. The annual meeting of the Association shall be the policy-making authority of the Association.

ARTICLE IV. MEMBERSHIP

1. Active membership shall be of two classes:

   A. Organizational Membership - all agencies and organizations primarily engaged in any phase of intergroup relations;

B. Individual Membership - all officers, board members or commissioners and professional or technical personnel associated with agencies or organizations primarily engaged in any phase of intergroup relations.

2. The Board of Directors, at its discretion, may admit to associate membership other appropriate agencies, organizations and individuals, such as libraries and educational institutions. Only active members shall be entitled to vote.

3. All members shall be elected by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE V. DUTIES AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP

1. The Association shall establish and maintain a schedule of annual fees and dues to be paid by agencies, organizations and individuals admitted to the various classes of membership.

2. Each organization or agency holding an active membership and each individual active member shall be entitled to one vote, provided that no individual may cast more than one vote.

3. No agency or organization shall be bound by action taken by the Association.

ARTICLE VI. OFFICERS

1. The officers of the Association shall be a President and two Vice-Presidents selected from the members of the Board of Directors. The term of office for all officers shall be one year or until his successor shall have been duly elected. The President and Vice-Presidents shall be elected at each annual meeting of members and shall serve until the final order of business at the next succeeding annual meeting at which their successors are elected.

2. An Executive Secretary shall be appointed by the Board and shall be the administrative officer, subject to the policy direction of the Board. He shall also be the Secretary and Treasurer of the Association. He shall have the general direction of the work and business affairs of the Association and the discharge of such other duties as may be determined by the Board.

3. The President shall be the principal executive officer of the corporation and shall in general supervise and control all of the business and affairs of the corporation. He shall preside at all meetings of the members and of the Board of Directors. He may sign, with the secretary or any other proper officer of the corporation authorized by the Board of Directors, any deeds, mortgages, bonds, contracts, or other instruments which the Board of Directors have authorized to be executed, except in cases where the signing

and execution thereof shall be expressly delegated by the board of directors or by these by-laws or by statute to some other officer or agent of the corporation; and in general shall perform all duties incident to the office of president and such other duties as may be prescribed by the board of directors from time to time.

4. In the absence of the President or in the event of his inability or refusal to act, the Vice President (or in the event there be more than one Vice-President, the Vice-Presidents in the order designated, or in the absence of any designation, then in the order of their election) shall perform the duties of the President, and when so acting, shall have all the powers of and be subject to all the restrictions upon the President. Any Vice-President shall perform such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him by the President or by the board of directors.

5. If required by the board of directors, the Treasurer shall give a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties in such sum and with such surety or sureties as the board of directors shall determine. He shall have charge and custody of and be responsible for all funds and securities of the corporation; receive and give receipts for moneys due and payable to the corporation from any source whatsoever, and deposit all such moneys in the name of the corporation in such banks, trust companies or other depositaries as shall be selected in accordance with the provisions of these by-laws; and in general perform all the duties incident to the office of Treasurer and such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him by the President or by the board of directors.

6. The Secretary shall keep the minutes of the meetings of the members and of the board of directors in one or more books provided for that purpose; see that all notices are duly given in accordance with the provisions of these by-laws or as required by law; be custodian of the corporate records and of the seal of the corporation and see that the seal of the corporation is affixed to all documents, the execution of which on behalf of the corporation under its seal is duly authorized in accordance with the provisions of these by-laws; keep a register of the post-office address of each member which shall be furnished to the Secretary by such member; and in general perform all duties incident to the office of Secretary and such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him by the President or by the board of directors.

7. The board of directors may elect or appoint such other officers, including one or more Assistant Secretaries and one or more Assistant Treasurers, as it shall deem desirable, such officers to have the authority and perform the duties prescribed, from time to time, by the board of directors. Any two or more offices may be held by the same person, except the offices of President and Secretary.

8. A vacancy in any office because of death, resignation, removal, disqualification or otherwise, may be filled by the board of directors for the unexpired portion of the term.

ARTICLE VII. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1. The Board of Directors shall consist of eighteen (18) active members chosen by the members of the Association at its annual meeting. The Executive Secretary shall be an additional, but non-voting member of the Board.

2. The term of office of the eighteen (18) members of the Board shall be three (3) years, except that at the first election six (6) members shall be elected for one (1) year, six (6) for two (2) years and six (6) for three (3) years. Vacancies shall be filled, until election at the next annual meeting, by appointment by the Board.

3. At meetings of the Board, seven (7) shall constitute a quorum. If less than seven (7) of the directors are present, a majority of those present may adjourn the meeting from time to time without further notice.

4. The affairs of the Association shall be managed by the Board. The Board shall report its actions to the annual meeting.

5. The Board shall hold an annual meeting of the Board, immediately after the annual meeting of the members, at the same place, without notice, and may call such special meetings as may be necessary, at such times and places as it may determine. Special meetings may be called by or at the request of the President or any five (5) directors.

6. Notice of any special meeting of the board of directors shall be given at least five (5) days previously thereto by written notice delivered personally or sent by mail or telegram to each director at his address as shown by the records of the corporation. If mailed, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered when deposited in the United States mail in a sealed envelope so addressed, with postage thereon prepaid. If notice be given by telegram, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered when the telegram is delivered to the telegraph company. Any director may waive notice of any meeting. The attendance of a director at any meeting shall constitute a waiver of notice of such meeting, except where a director attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened. Neither the business to be transacted at, nor the purpose of, any regular or special meeting of the board need be specified in the notice or waiver of notice of such meeting, unless specifically required by law or by these by-laws.

7. The act of a majority of the Directors present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the Board of Directors, except where otherwise provided by law or by these by-laws.

8. The Board shall appoint a membership committee and a program committee, and may appoint such other working committees as may be deemed necessary to conduct the Association's affairs.

ARTICLE VIII. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD

1. There shall be established within the Board of Directors by resolution adopted by a majority of the directors in office, an Executive Committee which shall consist of the President, the two (2) Vice-Presidents, and four (4) other members of the Board elected by that body.

2. The Executive Committee shall act for the Board between meetings of the Board.

3. A majority of the members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum and a majority of those members present at a meeting shall prevail on all questions if a quorum is present.

4. The Executive Secretary shall be a non-voting member of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IX. COMMITTEES

1. The standing committees of the Association shall be:

A. A Nominating Committee of not less than five (5) persons, the duties of which shall be to nominate for presentation to the annual meeting, a slate of directors designating three (3) of them as the officers, and a Nominating Committee for the following year.

B. A Membership Committee which shall aid in securing members and advise the Executive Secretary on problems relating to eligibility for membership in the Association.

C. A Program Committee which shall plan and organize the program for the annual meeting.

2. Other committees not having and exercising the authority of the board of directors in the management of the corporation may be designated by a resolution adopted by a majority of the directors present at a meeting at which a quorum is present. Except as otherwise provided in such resolution, members of each such committee shall be members of the corporation, and the president of the corporation shall appoint the members thereof. Any member thereof may be removed by the person or persons authorized to appoint such member whenever in their judgment the best interests of the corporation shall be served by such removal.

3. Each member of a committee shall continue as such until the next annual meeting of the members of the corporation and until his successor is appointed, unless the committee shall be sooner terminated, or unless such member be removed from such committee, or unless such member shall cease to qualify as a member thereof.

4. One member of each committee shall be appointed Chairman.

5. Vacancies in the membership of any committee may be filled by appointments made in the same manner as provided in the case of original appointments.

6. Unless otherwise provided in the resolution of the board of directors designating a committee, a majority of the whole committee shall constitute a quorum and the act of a majority of the members present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the committee.

7. Each committee may adopt rules for its own government not inconsistent with these by-laws or with rules adopted by the board of directors.

ARTICLE X. MEETINGS OF MEMBERS

1. The Association shall hold an annual meeting of members and such other meetings as may be necessary to conduct the affairs of the Association, the time to be fixed by the Board of Directors.

2. Special meetings of the members may also be called either by the President, or not less than one-tenth of the members having voting rights.

3. The board of directors may designate any place, either within or without the State of Illinois, as the place of meeting for any annual meeting or for any special meeting called by the board of directors. If no designation is made or if a special meeting be otherwise called, the place of meeting shall be the registered office of the corporation in the State of Illinois, provided, however, that if all of the members shall meet at any time and place, either within or without the State of Illinois, and consent to the holding of a meeting, such meeting shall be valid without call or notice, and at such meeting any corporate action may be taken.

4. Written or printed notice stating the place, day and hour of any meeting of members shall be delivered, either personally or by mail, to each member entitled to vote at such meeting, not less than five nor more than forty days before the date of such meeting, by or at the direction of the President, or the Secretary, or the officers or persons calling the meeting. In case of a special meeting or when required by statute or by these by-laws, the purpose for which the meeting is called shall be stated in the notice. If mailed, the notice of a meeting shall be deemed delivered when deposited in the United States mail addressed to the member at his address as it appears on the records of the corporation, with postage thereon prepaid.

5. Any action required to be taken at a meeting of the members of the corporation, or any other action which may be taken at a meeting of members, may be taken without a meeting if a consent in writing, setting forth the action so taken, shall be signed by all of the members entitled to vote with respect to the subject matter thereof.

6. The members holding one-tenth of the votes which may be cast at any meeting shall constitute a quorum at such meeting. If a quorum is not present at any meeting of members, a majority of the members present may adjourn the meeting from time to time without further notice.

7. At any meeting of members, a member entitled to vote may vote either in person or by proxy executed in writing by the member or by his duly authorized attorney-in-fact. No proxy shall be valid after eleven months from the date of its execution unless otherwise provided in the proxy.

8. The Board of Directors may authorize elections of directors and officers to be conducted by mail.

ARTICLE XI. CONTRACTS, CHECKS, DEPOSITS AND FUNDS

1. The Board of Directors may authorize any officer or officers, agent or agents of the corporation, in addition to the officers so authorized by these by-laws, to enter into any contract or execute and deliver any instrument in the name of and on behalf of the corporation and such authority may be general or confined to specific instances.

2. All checks, drafts or other orders for the payment of money, notes or other evidences of indebtedness issued in the name of the corporation, shall be signed by such officer or officers, agent or agents of the corporation and in such manner as shall from time to time be determined by resolution of the Board of Directors. In the absence of such determination by the Board of Directors, such instruments shall be signed by the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer and countersigned by the President or a Vice-President of the corporation.

3. All funds of the corporation shall be deposited from time to time to the credit of the corporation in such banks, trust companies or other depositaries as the Board of Directors may select.

4. The Board of Directors may accept on behalf of the corporation any contribution, gift, bequest or devise for the general purposes or for any special purpose of the corporation.

ARTICLE XII. BOOKS AND RECORDS

The corporation shall keep correct and complete books and records of account and shall also keep minutes of the proceedings of its members, Board of Directors and committees having any of the authority of the Board of Directors, and shall keep at the registered or principal office a record giving the names and addresses of the members entitled to vote. All books and records of the corporation may be inspected by any member, or his agent or attorney, for any proper purpose at any reasonable time.

ARTICLE XIII. SEAL

The Board of Directors shall provide a corporate seal which shall be in the form of a circle and shall have inscribed thereon the name of the corporation and the words "Corporate Seal. Illinois."

ARTICLE XIV. WAIVER OF NOTICE

Whenever any notice whatever is required to be given under the provisions of the General Not for Profit Corporation Act of Illinois or under the provisions of the articles of incorporation or the by-laws of the corporation, a waiver thereof in writing signed by the person or persons entitled to such notice, whether before or after the time stated therein, shall be deemed equivalent to the giving of such notice.

ARTICLE XV.

No part of the net earnings of the Association shall in any way inure to the benefit of any member, director or officer, but this shall not preclude the reimbursement for expenses incurred as such or the payment of compensation authorized by the Board of Directors to the Executive Secretary and other employees for services rendered as such. The Association shall not engage in carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation.

ARTICLE XVI. AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be amended by a majority vote at the annual meeting. Written notice of any proposed amendments shall be submitted to the membership at least thirty (30) days in advance of the meeting.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

4901 ELLIS AVE., CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
LOUIS E. HOSCH

RELEASE NO. 3

Subject: Summary of Community Reports on Experience With the Visit of the FREEDOM TRAIN

Introduction

The NAIRO Board of Directors, recognizing the important contribution which the Freedom Train was designed to make to individual and community understanding of and support of the American Creed, initiated a study of community participation in and response to the Train's visit. The nationwide display of documents reminding the American people of their democratic heritage seemed specifically and intimately pertinent to continuing agency programs to improve racial, religious, and other intergroup relations. It afforded not only an opportunity for rededication and renewed effort, but an opportunity for self-examination and community audit to disclose the good practices and the gaps between ideals and actual local conditions.

The Heritage Foundation states its purpose as follows:

"The American Heritage Program is a plan to help raise the level of citizenship in our country. Its objectives are:

> 'To develop a greater awareness of the advantages we enjoy as Americans, emphasizing the relationship of our hard-won personal freedoms to our development as the strongest nation of free people in history.
>
> 'To persuade all Americans that only by active personal participation in the affairs of the nation can we safeguard and preserve our liberties and continue to demonstrate to ourselves and to the world that the way of free men is best'."

The study was made as a service to operating agencies and others desiring an objective summary of the experience of communities visited by the Freedom Train during the first nine months, (A) to develop effective follow-up programs to bring the ideals of the American heritage home to the American people and stimulate them to use the ideals more effectively as guides for every day conduct, and (B) to provide those communities still scheduled for the Train's visit with additional suggestions and program ideas for the most effective participation of all agencies and individuals.

Two members of the NAIRO Executive Committee served as an advisory committee to the staff which carried out the assignment: Miss Edith Alexander, Mayor's Committee on Unity, New York City; and Mr. John B. Sullivan, New York State Commission Against Discrimination.

The American Heritage Foundation was consulted during the planning stages of the study; made its files available to the NAIRO committee providing copies of schedules, program kits and program reports; and reviewed the summary report in draft form.

June 4, 1948, a five-page questionnaire on the Freedom Train was mailed to the 192 communities visited during the period from September 17, 1947, to June 1, 1948. They represented a geographic coverage of 41 states and the District of Columbia. On July 2, 1948, a follow-up letter was sent.

Response of the Communities

This release is based on 56 replies received from individual communities located in 32 states (the District of Columbia did not reply). The 56 returns were prepared by the following agencies:

19 Intergroup Councils or Associations

18 Mayors' Offices

7 Freedom Train Committees

6 Chambers of Commerce

6 Miscellaneous (a civic club, a historical society, a minister, a professor, an attorney, and a CIO representative).

While the response was good in that 30% of the 192 communities in the sample returned information, and in that 80% of the 41 states in the sample replied — the material is not offered as a comprehensive picture of the total American Heritage Foundation program. The study is limited in scope and in purpose to provide some summary observations and some suggested techniques which one community can share profitably with another; and by which organizations such as National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, American Council on Race Relations, and American Heritage Foundation can be guided in servicing continuing agencies in the field; and in developing similar publicity devices to reach the attention and conscience of large numbers of people.

Approximate Number of Visitors Admitted to the Train or Turned Away

The approximate number of visitors reported as admitted to the Train ranged from the lowest of 1,100 to a high of 20,000 and represented an average of about 9,000 visitors admitted in the 56 communities. The American Heritage Foundation's records which are based on official and more reliable reports show a range of from 5,483 in Harlingen, Texas (a small community) to a high of 14,615 in Bristol, Virginia. The report on the numbers turned away indicates that large crowds were unable to see the exhibits in most of the communities. When related to the numbers admitted, this means that a majority of the persons who tried to visit the Train could not be accommodated and were of necessity turned away - a fact about which most respondents expressed great concern.

American Heritage Foundation records show that in some large communities tens of thousands of people were turned away. This is amply illustrated from our returns in which only five of our sample reported being able to accommodate all who came. Twenty-two did not comment but the balance, 27, reported turning away from 75 to 100,000 visitors!

Of the 27 who turned people away:

5 turned away 200 or less,

5 turned away between 500 and 1,000,

9 turned away between 1,000 and 5,000,

6 turned away between 5,000 and 11,000,

1 turned away 20,000,

1 turned away 100,000.

In addition to the chief reason reported by a majority of them - the Train could not stay long enough - the following reasons were listed:

Inclement weather - rain storms, heavy rains, snow, sleet, exceptionally cold and windy, people could not stand the elements, etc.

Slow movement through Train - school children moved slowly and visitors took time to read documents, etc.

Long waiting lines outside train - three to five hour waits, average wait in line five hours, etc.

One community reported notifying the waiting line an hour before closing so that people did not stand in line unnecessarily. In another, the Train was able to accommodate everybody by staying open an extra fifteen minutes.

I. Auspices

A. In the 48 communities reporting the local agencies which carried primary responsibility for sponsoring the Train, 29 had Freedom Train Committees created solely for the purpose and no longer functioning, and 19 delegated the responsibility to existing agencies or organizations:

8 to the Chamber of Commerce,

7 to the city government,

1 to a civic association,

1 to the YMCA,

1 to the inter-club council,

1 to the League of Women Voters.

The American Heritage Foundation staff pointed out in this connection that,

> "All of these organizations included in their program planning and execution, representatives from the important citizen groups in the community. None of the organizations tried to sponsor the Freedom Train experience by exclusive use of its own membership."

Forty-three communities answered the question, "What agency had responsibility for follow up?"

26 communities stated "none."

6 communities stated the Freedom Train Committee.

2 communities stated the Chamber of Commerce.

The following were each listed once only:

American Citizens Committee,

American Legion,

City government,

Civic association,

Community relations group,

Historian,

League of Women Voters,

Public Schools,

YMCA.

One community commented as follows - "The American Heritage Foundation did not recommend a follow-up, therefore no agency was appointed for this purpose."

B. Many and varied were the local organizations participating, indicating widespread interest and activity which the American Heritage Foundation officials fostered as a matter of policy. To the question: "Did any relevant organizations fail to participate?"

35 answered "no"; 4 answered "yes"; and
1 said "all were not asked".

Comments range from "too busy with their own affairs", "apparent disinterest and complacency", "disagreement about the use of religious

songs", and "haphazard cooperation due to preoccupied and uncertain leadership" to "all were invited; all participated", and "participation whole-hearted".

C. To the question: "What local budget was set?", 32 gave budget figures ranging from the lowest of $200 to the highest of $20,000.

1. Thirty-seven reported the amounts actually raised - the lowest $200 and the highest $14,250. (Four reported that no funds were raised at all from any source and the balance did not report on this item.) These reports are partly (and perhaps entirely) modified by the fact that staff, materials, supplies, space, advertising, etc., were often donated and amounts raised represent only actual cash and usually by no means the total contribution of the community.

2. The sources of funds were mainly private, but about 20% were from public sources - the city or county treasury. Eleven reported such contributions of public funds, ranging in amount from $200 to $3,000. Private contributions from individuals, corporations, merchants, unions, clubs, and agencies were reported by 33 communities reporting receipts, ranging from $45 to $14,250. Several communities mentioned profits from concessions but did not give details; others reported devices for receiving contributions at the Train site in barrels for free-will offerings, etc., and that these funds were usually turned over to the American Heritage Foundation.

3. Fund raising methods were reported by 30 communities. Fifteen used mail appeals; 16 listed personal solicitation; 8 named other methods such as assessments by merchant associations or club councils, phone and newspaper solicitation, bazaars, concessions and barrels for free-will offerings.

D. Expenditures

Thirty communities reported funds turned over to the American Heritage Foundation, but only two reported expenditures for American Heritage Foundation literature. A number indicated that organizations and agencies had purchased the literature in quantity for special distribution among school children, churches, clubs, etc., and indicated that literature was widely purchased and distributed.

Twenty-two communities listed local expenditures for general administration and other incidental expenses, a fact which must be related to the kinds and amounts of material and staff services furnished by local agencies without cost. Only three communities reported a surplus of funds. One turned the surplus over to the Christmas Tree Fund, one made a contribution to the Community Chest, and one bought the schools a film strip. Three reported indebtedness, saying "we are still attempting to make up the deficit", "the Chamber of Commerce is assuming the unpaid local bills", and "the City Council covered the deficit".

E. Four-fifths of the reports state that material and staff were furnished

by local agencies: "All contributions of floats, flags, banners, services, etc., volunteered; Mayor's office supplied stationery". "American Heritage Foundation supplied literature"; "numerous firms donated trucks, bull-dozers, etc. to prepare area". "Local concessionaire donated net profits for the day to city to offset city's appropriation", "city government took care of cost of extra police, municipal band, special lighting, telephone and telegraph, and furnished equipment needed such as ropes, barricades, etc.; also use of Convention Hall". "State Fair furnished facilities at fairground for caring for crowds, which were seated in grandstand until their turn to go in line to Train, parked near".

Others listed: free cabs, snow fences, ropes, speakers, music, first aid provided by American Red Cross or U.S. Navy, Red Cross refreshments for train crew, advertising space, police services. The major contribution appears to have been staff time donated by agencies, city offices, schools and universities, neither the volume of which nor the value of which can be determined from this study.

II. Advance Preparations

A. Committees

Forty-four communities reported that in addition to the over-all sponsoring agency they used committees suggested by the American Heritage Foundation, the number of committees ranging from a low of four to the full 20 recommended. The average was 16 different committees.

1. Asked "Were minorities and intergroup agencies represented on committees?" - 31 replied "yes"; 5 replied "no"; one qualified by stating "on some"; 2 stated "none in the city", and one said, "a Rabbi only; no further thought was given to that aspect". One of the 31 communities reporting "yes" gave these details: "Negroes were asked to appoint their own committees from churches, schools, etc., and were glad to do so".

B. Description of advance preparations indicates that communities followed the American Heritage Foundation outlines, instructions, and suggestions "in every detail" or "as closely as possible", and that meetings for planning often took place over periods of several months, the longest period reported being four months in advance. Communities apparently relied heavily upon the guidance of the Foundation representative, accepting the program as outlined and following it with little or no deviation. This willingness to follow a program "blueprint" suggests that in future programs wider participation of minorities might easily be achieved by the relatively simple device of offering additional, practical, and detailed plans for their inclusion, and specific guides for measuring the extent to which the initial plans and the ensuing program actually include all groups.

It further indicates that more detailed suggestions from the Foundation in the area of follow-up long-range programs to make the American Creed more effective locally might be another important way in which the Foundation could implement its initial program, and it indicates that

follow-up programs will be more effective wherever the idea of long-range goals can be tied into the Train plans as early as possible, or can now be inserted in those communities where the Train is already becoming history.

C. How were visitors limited or encouraged?

A majority of the replies indicated "First come, first served" with no specific limitation or special invitation. As one said, "The Train and its contents belonged to everyone and it was stressed that all who cared to do so should and could visit it". Another said, "No group or individual was given prior right". A majority, however, said that because of the limited stay of the Train they were forced to turn many people away.

Admission of school children represented both a limitation and an encouragement but usually followed the American Heritage Foundation stated policy of excluding children under 12 years of age. Plans included:

One student elected from each home room or from each school,
First hour for school children in groups,
One hundred and fifty school children chosen by the superintendent,
High school groups given preference in the morning,
School teachers encouraged to bring their classes,
Schools limited to winners of essay contest on our heritage,
Quotas for each parochial and public school.

Further study on correlation between numbers of school children admitted and numbers of adults turned away might yield valuable data for future decisions about the length of the Train's stay and about the admission of children in relationship to the total population.

Nine communities reported modified school schedules; 20 reported that school had gone on as usual or that (in the case of four reporting) the Train had been there Saturday or Sunday only and had not affected school schedules for that reason. Only one reported modified business hours in stores, banks, etc., while 21 reported no modification and the balance did not answer this question.

A number noted that committees and/or special guests and dignitaries were admitted first. Opinion on this practice was sharply divided with some approving and with others declaring it undemocratic and inappropriate. (A few comments are quoted under the heading of suggestions.)

III. Activities During Train's Visit

A. Were any difficulties encountered? How were they handled?

People were turned away: only five communities said that they were able to accommodate all who came where 31 gave the actual numbers that were not accommodated. As one said, "Train could not accommodate crowd and nothing could be done about it". Many referred to the long wait in line, where only one reported arrangements for persons to sit in a nearby

grandstand until their turn arrived. One comment was caustic, stating that people were turned away one-half hour early by "alert guards" who wished to leave.

The weather, to which a number of adjustments were made: rain modified opening ceremonies; inclement weather, so exercises were moved to the auditorium; unusually cold weather, so improvised outdoor heaters were used for those in line. Heat, snow, rain, all suggest that wherever the Train can be available near shelter and/or exercises planned indoors, this difficulty will be lessened.

Traffic: "Too many people were allowed to get close to the Train the first day". "Hard rains jammed traffic but the police and county officers and state patrol handled the crowds admirably".

Other: One group which tried to hand out a leaflet was prevented by the police from continuing the distribution but the report did not say what the grounds for objection were. "It was difficult to eliminate the hawkers, peddlers, etc., who follow the Train". "Something every day, too numerous to mention, and too unimportant to list". "Two bands playing at once!"

Thirty communities reported no difficulties other than larger numbers than could be accommodated. A few noted problems or incidents which they successfully avoided or handled:

Hawkers and venders were not allowed.

When the waiting lines were cut to admit disabled soldiers, the crowd cheered.

Red Cross emergency station ready, but needed only once.

Went off like clock work. Busses and cars from rural districts handled well by police and firemen.

B. Segregation at ceremonies did NOT occur according to every report received. It is interesting that several returns mentioned that committees were allowed to see the Train first, listing this fact on the questionnaire in response to the question about segregation, and apparently confusing the word with special privilege. The fact that no segregation occurred, even in states where such is the practice or the law, illustrates most forcibly the potential power of the concept of the Freedom Train and the effect that clear policies may have on even the most delicate questions. Agencies concerned with eliminating segregation may wish to explore further the methods used by the Foundation in achieving this end during the Train's visit and may find that this visit can be used as an effective wedge in breaking down restrictive laws and practices.

C. Efforts to relate the Train to local problems and programs were described so generally that they are not easily summarized. Perhaps the most significant finding is that some communities saw no need for such efforts and often conceived of the Train as a splendid patriotic display that that in no way challenged their failure to apply democratic ideals to

everyday living. One said, "Since our city has no special problems racially or otherwise, except those of economics general in the country, there was neither occasion nor necessity to relate documents to any local problems..." Another states, "No special effort was made to relate to local problems", and this may be more or less typical as the emphasis seems to have been upon the documents and ceremonies surrounding the exhibits rather than upon inconsistencies in the local situation.

There were a few reports that indicated a concerted effort to use the occasion to point up local shortcomings, local efforts at improvement, and local agency programs and sources. Special newspaper editions, movies, exhibits, speakers, and programs brought out many facts that should provide useful background for follow-up programs by various intergroup agencies. For example, the activities in one community describe good groundwork for further effort:

> "Special speakers at all civic clubs, business groups, theatres, special sermons in churches, daily programs over radio. Speakers' committee included Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, Greek, Syrian, Mexican, Negro, Republican, Democrat and Socialist".

D. To Secure These Rights was distributed in nine of the reporting communities. One community reported that copies had been available but arrangements had not been completed for their distribution; another stated "were not advised they were available"; four noted that the Train was in their community before the publication date or before the report was sufficiently well known locally.

This pamphlet was not distributed by the Heritage Foundation as part of its literature. Distribution of To Secure These Rights was under local auspices in communities where it occurred.

IV. Was a Follow-up Program Developed to Improve Intergroup Relations?

A. Only five replied "yes". Thirty-nine replied "no". The five in the affirmative reported that follow-up plans were under way in the schools and libraries, sponsored by the schools themselves, the Chamber of Commerce, and a Community Relations group.

The 39 who replied "no" gave such comment and explanation as:

> Not necessary here. Fine conditions and respect exist now.
> No intergroup problem.
> Nothing new that grew out of the Freedom Train.
> Nothing specifically tied in with the Freedom Train.
> Freedom Train's visit only gave opportunity to more fully realize and express what we already have here.

These reports were confidential and therefore places are not identified in this release, but it should be noted that some reports may not be completely true pictures of local situations even though the writers believed them to be. There are those who think (and can document the

opinion) that even the "best" communities fall down at some point, and, upon careful self-examination, can find ways in which relations between various groups could be improved.

B. Actual results. None reported actual changes in legislation, administration, or practice as a result of the Train's visit. A few reported increased individual awareness of their freedoms, an interest in voting, increased interest in brotherhood, general good feeling, patriotic stimulation, historical value. One stated, "The community relations group has promoted some activities; the general impression is good; the fundamental idea and purpose are excellent and timely". One noted "renewed interest against communist aggression".

Half, however, replied in this vein: "none readily apparent", "none known", "no outward indication" or"none so far".

These responses are of special interest to NAIRO since they indicate clearly the community job to be done in all parts of the country if this stimulation is to be of permanent value, eventually expressed in better laws, better administration, and "more American" behavior.

C. No undesirable consequences were reported. This fact also is of special importance when it is related to the policy of no segregation at the Train. It indicates that the Foundation decision not to allow racial segregation was timely and acceptable and that it was able to help the communities prepare for this democratic behavior even in the face of many counter forces of law and tradition.

D. Suggestions to other communities yet to be visited and to all communities for follow-up programs, include many already considered by the American Heritage Foundation and a number that NAIRO should explore for related efforts.

The main suggestion was to allow more time for persons to read the documents, have the documents on display longer, and give people time to read and think about what they are seeing.

Others were in the area of physical set-up, i.e., adequate toilet facilities, first aid, shelter, parking and traffic control, police and fire protection.

Thorough advance planning was stressed by many, including such advice as "select workers not social climbers", and "keep committees small enough to be effective", "advise paid clerical staff".

The waiting line problem worried most and for most the solution was a longer stay; first come, first served; and some plan whereby people did not have to stand all the time they were waiting. Comments about the weather indicate that schedules are most satisfactory if planned with the seasons and sections of the country in mind.

The "first come, first served" idea was developed by quite a few and included such suggestions as "Discontinue preview visit by committees, etc." One complained that not only the committee but friends and

relatives swelled this privileged group.

"Be sure to include in the preliminary planning representatives of all groups".

"Be sure to consult the existing intergroup agencies. The Foundation staff could promote this effectively".

"Develop permanent local organization as needed".

"Relate Freedom Train's coming to local problems. Here it was handled as though we did not live in 1948"!

"At all costs, two groups should be given the opportunity: first, the school children for they are the future standard bearers of America; and second, veterans, for they fought for democracy".

"Try as we did to distribute literature on civil rights and to tie the Train in with existing civil rights programs and violations".

Perhaps the following brief suggestion can be of most immediate and direct use in every community regardless of whether it has few or many intergroup agencies - "Be sure to form a continuing, permanent committee to attend to cases of violation of basic freedoms". This suggestion may well be lost unless some able committee, organization, or group takes the responsibility for working out procedures in this area as carefully and fully as the Foundation worked out every detail of Dedication Week and the Train's visit. It may develop that this will prove one of the areas in which this study of community experience with the Train may eventually yield the most practical assistance to agencies and extend experience of the Train even to some communities which could not arrange to have it. Any device that reaches as many individuals, community organizations, and communities as this one did should not be allowed to be dissipated for lack of sustained, patient, and persistent follow-up efforts to which NAIRO and its members must contribute tested techniques and combined energies.

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26 - NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
4901 S. Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

November 18, 1948

TO: Members of National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials

FROM: Secretariat of NAIRO

SUBJECT: A PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF SOME ASPECTS OF THE FINANCING OF LOCAL PRIVATE AGENCIES LISTED IN THE DIRECTORY OF AGENCIES IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS.

NAIRO Release No. 4 is a preliminary survey of the financing of local private agencies based on the material gathered for the Directory of Agencies in Intergroup Relations, which has just been published by the American Council on Race Relations. The sources of information were the questionnaires returned by the agencies in the field, and, while only one of the questions (drawing responses from over 190 agencies) dealt with financing, certain facts about the characteristics of 663 agencies are included in some of the calculations. The information is by no means complete and is not necessarily representative. It will provide certain facts and experience which should facilitate the proposed and more complete study to be made this winter.

The questionnaire for the Directory included a request for the agency's annual budget and sources of income and the fact that the information was to be included in the Directory listing may have caused some agencies to leave it unanswered. Furthermore, the wording of the question allowed some confusion over the exact nature of the information desired, the headings under which sources of income should be listed, the importance of complete returns.

For these reasons and others, this preliminary study will be followed immediately by a more comprehensive one. A new questionnaire will be sent out and agencies will be encouraged to cooperate fully in order to provide data from which generalizations can be made and suggestions given to the operating agencies.

26- NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
4901 S. Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

November 15, 1948

RELEASE NO: 4

SUBJECT: A PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF SOME ASPECTS OF THE FINANCING OF LOCAL PRIVATE AGENCIES LISTED IN THE DIRECTORY OF AGENCIES IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS

At the February, 1948, meeting of the Board of Directors of NAIRO, it was resolved that a schedule and questionnaire designed to determine the methods of financing local and state private intergroup relations agencies be prepared at the office of the Association and be properly pre-tested and sent to the agencies; and that the information returned by the agencies be compiled, summarized, and made available.

The Directory of Agencies in Intergroup Relations provides a listing of 663 local private agencies with some data on budgets and sources of income compiled from a questionnaire returned by the various agencies.

While the information in the Directory is not necessarily complete or representative, data are provided for a preliminary review of the financing of a good sampling of the local private agencies and give some indication of the size and variety of local agency budgets and fund raising.

Scope of the Study

The present preliminary study is limited to agencies created voluntarily and operating as private organizations, whose geographic area of operations is local - i.e., one county, township, city, borough, village, or even neighborhood. Of the 663 local agencies included in some or all of the tabulations, 141 are completely independent, while 522 are affiliated, however closely or loosely, with some national, regional, or state body (477 of the affiliated agencies provided only name and address, other pertinent facts being reported under the parent body listings, and these affiliates are included only in the tabulations of geographical location and of population of city or town in which located). The forty-five affiliated agencies returning more complete data are included in tabulations.

Location of Agencies

The greatest concentration of local private agencies appears in the census regions: Middle Atlantic (114 agencies), East North Central (183 agencies), and Pacific (130 agencies).

California (with 106 agencies), Illinois (56), Pennsylvania (48), New York (46), and Ohio (46) are the states reporting the greatest number of local private agencies. Illinois (28) and California (20)

report the largest number of independent agencies. California (86) and Ohio (38) report the greatest number of affiliated agencies.

No local private agencies of any type are reported from Maine, Nevada, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming.

For the distribution of local private agencies listed in the Directory by population of the cities or town in which the agencies are located, four official census groupings are used: population under 2,500, between 2,500 and 10,000, between 10,000 and 100,000 and over 100,000. Four hundred and eight agencies (62% of the total) were located in cities with a population of 100,000 or more; 29% of the remainder (195 agencies) were located in cities with a population of 10,000 to 100,000; 5% (31 agencies) were located in cities with a population 2,500 and 10,000; and only 29 agencies (4%) were in towns with a population of less than 2,500, and most of these 29 agencies were branches of national organizations,* only three being independent.

Annual Budgets

More than half (95) of the agencies reporting more than name and address (186 in all) listed their 1947 annual budgets. Forty-eight percent of the unaffiliated agencies and 60% of the affiliated agencies replied to this particular question. Only one independent agency and one affiliated agency located in towns with a population of less than 2,500 reported. Three independent agencies in urban places with a population of between 2,500 and 10,000 reported an average budget of $917, with no affiliated agencies reporting. Nineteen independent agencies located in cities with a population of between 10,000 and 100,000 listed an average budget of $1,346, while eight affiliated agencies listed an average of $138. Forty-five independent agencies located in large cities (with a population of over 100,000) reported an average budget of $6,728, while eighteen affiliated agencies reported a $32,379 average budget.

Data on Financing

The questionnaire for the Directory was sent out to known agencies in the field for the purpose of securing basic information for the listings in the Directory and, for this reason, only one (of 14 questions) dealt with financing, and it received no special emphasis:

> "Amount of 1947 annual budget.....Check sources:
> Contribution...Membership Fees...Foundations...
> Public Funds....Others...."
> (Specify)

There may have been some doubt among the respondent as to just what constituted a budget as well as some hesitancy about having it listed in a directory, and some questions, i.e.: Just what are "Public Funds"?

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* Eight of these were branches of the Southern Negro Youth Congress and seven were branches of the Japanese American Citizens' League.

Under which category should such items as trust funds, legacies, Community Chest grants, contributions from parent agency, etc., be listed? Just what miscellaneous receipts should be specified under "others"? Furthermore, a lack of sufficient space after the word "others" may have discouraged respondents from listing all miscellaneous items. Such limitations are recognized in this preliminary report and accompanying tables.

The range of budgets found in every area and in every size city indicates that mere location in a larger city does not insure a high budget, although the average large city (over 100,000 population) budget is higher than that found in cities with a smaller population.

It seems that the agencies which draw their support from Community Chest or Welfare Fund sources, as did 22 of the 90 agencies located in cities with a population of more than 100,000 which reported on sources of income,** had a higher 1947 annual budget than those agencies which are primarily dependent on dues and contributions and which must, therefore, appeal more specifically to the public.

Sources of Income

One hundred forty-four agencies indicated the various methods by which they had raised the money reported in their 1947 budget statements. Sixty-five per cent of the independent agencies and 63% of the affiliated agencies reported dues and contributions as sources, in whole or in part, of their revenue. A little over 6% had received money from foundations: 6% from benefits and socials; and 3% received public funds.

Twelve of the independent agencies and four of the affiliated agencies reported receiving money from the Community Chest or Fund in 12 cities.*** Two of the independent agencies and nine of the affiliated agencies reported some Jewish Welfare Fund or appeal (in nine cities) as a source of revenue.****

** Of 22 affiliated agencies reporting from cities with a population of over 100,000, 13 had Community Chest or Welfare Fund support; of 68 independent agencies reporting from cities with a population of over 100,000, nine had such support. It is interesting to note that only one of the 45 affiliated agencies returning the questionnaire reported receiving money from the parent body.

*** Independent agencies in Binghampton, N. Y. (2); Bloomfield, N. J.; Chester, Pa., Chicago (3), Cleveland; Los Angeles, Pasadena, Pittsburgh, and Trenton, N. J. Affiliated agencies in Chicago; Milwaukee, Philadelphia, and San Francisco.

**** Independent agencies in Cleveland, and Waterbury, Conn. Affiliated agencies in Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Oakland (Calif.), Philadelphia (2), and St. Louis.

Closely related to budget was the number of agencies employing full-time paid personnel. Fifty-three of the agencies reported such personnel in their employ, 30 independent agencies and 23 affiliated. The average number of employees in those agencies employing one or more was three with an average of two in independent agencies and almost four in the affiliated agencies. Fifty-one of the 53 agencies reporting the employment of full-time paid personnel were located in cities with a population of over 100,000.

Dates of Organization

Classification of the dates of organization of the 168 local private agencies reporting this fact shows that 71% were founded during the six war years, 1941-1946. Nine were organized in 1941, six in 1942, 26 in 1943, 25 in 1944, 24 in 1945, and 29 in 1946. Thirteen agencies were founded in 1947, and two in the early months of 1948. The oldest agency reporting was the Chinese-American Citizens' Alliance, which was organized in Los Angeles in 1895.

Plans for Further Study

A more detailed study is now being planned and the questionnaire will be forwarded to local private agencies in the near future. The questionnaire will be designed to yield more detailed information on local financing.

TABLE 1: DISTRIBUTION OF 663 LOCAL PRIVATE AGENCIES LISTED IN THE DIRECTORY OF AGENCIES IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS, BY REGIONAL AND STATE LOCATION, AND BY TYPE OF AGENCY - INDEPENDENT OR AFFILIATED.

Location (By Census Region)	Number of Agencies Listed		
	Total	Independent	Affiliated
United States	663	141	522
New England (33 agencies)			
Connecticut	17	3	14
Maine	0	0	0
Massachusetts	13	3	10
New Hampshire	0	0	0
Rhode Island	3	1	2
Vermont	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic (114 agencies)			
New Jersey	20	7	13
New York	46	10	36
Pennsylvania	48	14	34
East North Central (183 agencies)			
Illinois	56	28	28
Indiana	38	7	31
Michigan	31	9	22
Ohio	46	8	38
Wisconsin	12	3	9
West North Central (43 agencies)			
Iowa	4	0	4
Kansas	4	1	3
Minnesota	13	1	12
Missouri	15	2	13
Nebraska	5	0	5
North Dakota	2	1	1
South Dakota	0	0	0
South Atlantic (63 agencies)			
Delaware	3	1	2
Florida	10	2	8
Georgia	9	0	9
Maryland	7	2	5
North Carolina	4	0	4
South Carolina	9	2	7
Virginia	8	6	2
West Virginia	3	0	3
District of Columbia	10	1	9

TABLE 1 (continued)

Location	Number of Agencies Listed		
	Total	Independent	Affiliated
East South Central (23 agencies)			
Alabama	16	0	16
Kentucky	3	0	3
Mississippi	1	0	1
Tennessee	3	0	3
West South Central (28 agencies)			
Arkansas	1	0	0
Louisiana	8	1	7
Oklahoma	3	0	3
Texas	16	0	16
Mountain (46 agencies)			
Arizona	6	1	5
Colorado	27	0	27
Idaho	6	0	6
Montana	1	0	1
Nevada	0	0	0
New Mexico	2	0	2
Utah	4	1	3
Wyoming	0	0	0
Pacific (130 agencies)			
California	106	20	86
Oregon	8	1	7
Washington	16	5	11

TABLE 2: DISTRIBUTION OF LOCAL PRIVATE AGENCIES LISTED IN THE DIRECTORY OF AGENCIES IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS BY POPULATION OF CITY OR TOWN IN WHICH LOCATED* AND TYPE - INDEPENDENT OR AFFILIATED.

Population of City or Town	Number of Agencies Listed		
	Total	Independent	Affiliated
Total	663	141	522
Under 2,500	29	3	26
2,500 - 10,000	31	7	24
10,000 - 100,000	195	46	149
Over 100,000	408	85	323

* Classifications from 1940 census.

TABLE 3: DISTRIBUTION OF THE 168 LOCAL PRIVATE AGENCIES LISTED IN THE DIRECTORY OF AGENCIES IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS AND REPORTING YEAR ORGANIZED. (CLASS INTERVAL - FIVE YEARS)

Year Organized	Number of Agencies
Total	168
Prior to 1915*	2
1915 through 1919	2
1920 through 1924	3
1925 through 1929	3
1930 through 1934	6
1935 through 1939	14
1940 through 1944	70
1945 and later	68

* The Chinese American Citizens' Alliance, organized in Los Angeles in 1895, and the Interracial Committee of Youngstown (Ohio), organized in 1914.

TABLE 4: OPERATING BUDGETS REPORTED BY 95 LOCAL PRIVATE AGENCIES IN CITIES OF OVER 100,000 AND OF LESS THAN 100,000 SHOWING AVERAGE AMOUNT OF 1947 ANNUAL BUDGET REPORTED, AND HIGHEST AND LOWEST AMOUNT REPORTED BY INDEPENDENT AND AFFILIATED AGENCIES

Agencies	Number of Agencies Reporting (95)	Reported Annual Budget		
		Average	Lowest	Highest
Independent:				
Cities under 100,000	23	$ 1,284	$ 10	$ 8,520
Cities over 100,000	45	6,728	50	33,083
Affiliated:				
Cities under 100,000	9	125 ~~50~~	25	300
Cities over 100,000	18	33,083	500	86,000

TABLE 5: AVERAGE 1947 ANNUAL BUDGETS OF 95 LOCAL PRIVATE AGENCIES REPORTING BY REGION AND BY TYPE OF AGENCY - INDEPENDENT OR AFFILIATED

Region	All Agencies		Independent		Affiliated	
	Number Reporting	Average Budget	Number Reporting	Average Budget	Number Reporting	Average Budget
United States	95	$ 9,645	68	$4,887	27	$21,628
New England	6	7,562	4	2,844	2	17,000
Middle Atlantic	25	14,368	21	6,596	4	55,172
East North Central	31	8,107	26	5,116	5	23,657
West North Central	3	6,320	3	6,320	0	0
South Atlantic	5	2,600	4	3,125	1	500
Mountain	4	1,038	1	500	3	1,217
Pacific	21	10,679	9	1,937	12	17,235

Note: No budget figures were reported by agencies in the East South Central and West South Central regions.

TABLE 6: SOURCES OF FUNDS REPORTED BY 144 LOCAL PRIVATE AGENCIES (IN ORDER OF FREQUENCY OF SOURCE)

Source of Income	Total
Unduplicated Total of Agencies Reporting	144
Contributions	99
Dues	97
Community Chest or Fund*	16
Jewish Welfare Fund or Appeal**	11
Foundations	9
Benefits, Socials	8
Public Funds	5
Miscellaneous***	4

*Location of agencies reporting receipt of such funds:

Binghampton (2)	Cleveland	Philadelphia
Bloomfield	Los Angeles	Pittsburgh
Chester, Pa.	Milwaukee	San Francisco
Chicago (4)	Pasadena	Trenton

**Location of agencies reporting receipt of such funds:

Boston	Indianapolis	Philadelphia (2)
Cleveland (2)	Los Angeles	St. Louis
Detroit	Oakland, Calif.	Waterbury, Conn.

***"Miscellaneous": tuition, rents, grants from the parent body to affiliates, etc.

26-NAIRO

SUMMARY OF 54 QUESTIONNAIRES RETURNED BY DELEGATES ATTENDING
SECOND NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INTERGROUP RELATIONS
November 18-20, 1948

Identification of Delegates Reporting

A. By Type of Agency Affiliation:

Total	54
College or University	12
National Federal	4
National Private	6
Regional Private	2
State Public	6
State Private	1
Local Public	6
Local Private	15
Not Stated	2

B. By Geographical Representation:

Total	54
Arkansas	1
California	1
Colorado	2
Connecticut	1
District of Columbia	3
Florida	1
Georgia	1
Illinois	13
Indiana	3
Minnesota	2
Missouri	4
New York	8
Ohio	3
Pennsylvania	3
Tennessee	2
Washington	1
Wisconsin	4
Not Stated	1

(29 from the Mid-West; 15 from the East; 5 from the South; 3 from the South-West; and 1 from the North-West.)

C. By Position of Person Reporting:

Total	54
Agency Executive	27
Agency Staff Member	19
College or University Faculty Member	6
Not Identified	2

RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS ASKED ON QUESTIONNAIRE

	YES	NO	NO COMMENT
A. Program Content			
1. Conference attempted to cover too many areas	16	24	14
2. Conference omitted important considerations (such as):	24	5	25

"Standards" for personnel, and definition of the field of intergroup relations and functional areas.

College research programs oriented to action.

Attempts of our educational system to build for good intergroup relationships through intercultural education in school programs: its benefits vs. its drawbacks if taught carelessly or by unqualified persons.

Techniques for the South; state of Civil Rights in the South. How to sell northern advances to the South - without imposing legislation.

Importance of labor organizations in this field.

Psychological implications of inter-group tensions and ways of dealing with them; tools and techniques for use in changing behavior and attitudes.

Presentation of positive program accomplishments.

Suggestions for programming among religious groups.

Techniques of securing community-wide cooperation on intergroup programs; the specifics in achieving definite gains and the evaluation of forces in the community that were exploited in the interest of progress; what to do and what not to do. The casual manner with which certain progress was discussed suggested that there was perhpas not an awareness of why and how success was achieved.

Techniques of managing the local committee, public or private: how to do work quietly and yet secure adequate financial support.

Services needed by agencies: national, state and local; techniques required for combatting public criticism.

Problems of minorities in small communities.

The role of the individual citizen.

3. Reactions to conference sessions:

Subject of Session	(1) More Time Should Have Been Allotted	(2) Less Time Should Have Been Allotted	(3) *
(a) Summary and Review of Current Activities in Intergroup Relations	15	7	
(b) Professional Standards in the Field of Intergroup Relations	17	6	
(c) Administrative Problems and Techniques of State Official Agencies	5	9	
(d) Administrative Problems and Techniques of Local Official Agencies	7	5	
(e) Administrative Problems and Techniques of Citizens' Community Councils	11	4	
(f) Organization for Legislation	15	3	
(g) Business Meeting	10	6	
(g) Methods and Techniques of Eliminating Discriminatory Practices in Local Government	15	2	
(i) Methods and Techniques of Eliminating Discriminatory Practices in Housing and Urban Redevelopment	16	3	
(j) Techniques of Adult Education and the Use of Mass Media	21	4	
(k) Implementing and Recommendations of the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights	10	3	
(l) Citizens and Civil Rights	8	5	
(m) The Role of Fair Employment Practices Officers, Consultants, and Race Relations Advisers in Federal Agencies	9	10	
(n) Health and Welfare: Providing Equal Treatment and Facilities	6	4	

*Data gathered on the question "most valuable" is not included here due to the limited number of returns.

	(1) More Time Should Have Been Allotted	(2) Less Time Should Have Been Allotted	(3) *
(o) The Role of Religious Groups	11	9	
(p) Reports on Current National Issues by National and Federal Agency Representatives	3	9	
(q) Problems in Higher and Professional Education	12	4	
(r) Integrating Minorities Into Employment	16	1	
(s) The Role of Research in the Field of Intergroup Relations	16	5	
(t) Summary Report of Conference Round Tables	7	6	
(u) Problems and Prospects for 1949	12	3	

4. Additional topics to include in next year's agenda (checklist of the suggestions follows):

Reports on research in progress or completed during the year.

Race relations in the international scene.

Getting information to masses. The whole subject of communication in reference to intergroup relations. How television may be utilized; radio and publicity.

Professional future and security. How to evaluate intergroup professional personnel in relation to attitudes and performance on the job. Unionization of executive secretaries and directors.

Intergroup education. Group relations in the university curriculum.

Special roundtable on methods of handling cases of discrimination. Soundest procedures for action on complaints received. Standards to be followed in investigation. Qualifications of investigators.

Legislative approaches to intergroup problems.

Cooperation between agencies in the field and of duplication areas.

Community organization for education and action. Methods for evaluating community activities. More time on methods and techniques that get desired results.

Psychiatry and race relations; the meaning of prejudice.

Group relations in rural areas.

National strategy for eliminating segregation.

Budgeting.

How the individual citizen can help promote better relations between majority and minority groups.

NAIRO as an action organization.

B. Conference Scheduling.

		Yes	No
1.	Too much time allotted for round table discussion	3	31
2.	Too many general sessions	14	17
3.	Too little free time	21	9
4.	Too many luncheon sessions	14	19
5.	Would prefer dinner sessions	6	22
6.	Would like for some sort of entertainment to be scheduled	9	18
7.	Would like a period for informal mixing and discussion	30	6

C. Additional comments or recommendations (actual quotes or summarized):

One of the few conferences I would call useful. Well set up and well conducted. Amazed and delighted with the conference. Constructive, enlightening and very well organized--only criticism that schedule perhaps a bit too tight. Facilities excellent. Planning this conference was a masterful job due to the newness of the organization. A highly desirable conference to which all of us who work in the field of human relations should look forward to each year. Contacts and attendance at conference quite worthwhile. Conference valuable contribution toward implementing work of professionals in field. Sense of common interests and concern among persons of wide variety of orientations.

More time for exchange of information and experiences on a day to day working level. Not enough free time. More time for discussion.

Little free time is expected.

Much of discussions were too technical and professional though aimed at professional people in the field.

Need good discussion leaders rather than successful people in the field.

Panel discussions should begin promptly as scheduled. Generally, however, the conference was conducted excellently.

Some groups were too large.

When organizing conference sessions, only persons should be scheduled who are likely to be in attendance.

Hold conference and house people all in one hotel.

The first evening might be left free for a dinner (with speeches and drinks) followed by a social evening.

At luncheon, food not good and too expensive. Well managed however; suggest people be seated to mix. Suggest voluntary groups make up own dinner groups.

Some general sessions filled with short reports that added more political value than interest. One or two general sessions "failed to come off" as result of speakers not understanding what they were to do or the purpose of that particular session. Believe too many of the general sessions dealt with the problem on an elementary level. Feel that talks should be more specific and loaded with suggestions and recommendations re: projects, etc.

Believe that a general pattern of general sessions to begin the day with such topics as "Professional Standards", "Housing for Minorities", "Employment for Minorities" or an objective and intelligently critical discussion of "What, actually, is the role of a private (or public) agency in a community" or "What, actually, are official agencies accomplishing" with plenty of opportunities following for the personnel of agencies to discuss, define and look for solutions to their problems.

Well impressed by the session attended. Small enough to permit active discussion but not headed toward definite objectives or conclusions. Suggest meeting of chairmen just before the sessions open.

Session attended badly set up - room dim, tables far from speaker. No group feeling. Some speakers made good points but speeches not tield together.

Topics for round tables were too broad. Hope they can be more specific next year. Need for two main emphases in roundtables aimed at (a) persons most concerned with administrative and technical problems and (b) those whose interest is that of laymen.

Rather than having round tables set up according to subject matter, I would have preferred having two or three half-days when all directors of official agencies, for example, would have discussed what they do, why, how; some background about the situation in which they work.

Our methods and techniques in eliminating discriminatory practices in housing and urban development, for example, would or should be quite different from the methods used by a citizens' private agency. It seemed that time was wasted not from the point of view of the topic discussed but how each of us in our particular jobs could best work at it in terms of what we had to work with.

Conference should be graded and official status be given consideration. Too many miscellaneous groups which did not allow representatives of specific recognized agencies an opportunity to exchange mutual problems.

Study groups should be appointed from among the membership to explore, with the aid of the total membership, unanswered problems. There exists considerable differences of opinion about the functions of official agencies even though legislation setting up such agencies appear to be similar. Even when there is agreement on the functions of the agency and methods of approach in carrying out these functions, there exists a difference in emphasis and in scope of operation. If one wished to explore the possible areas of operation, regardless of whether or not agencies considered these areas important, much could be done to study the factors which lead to success as enumerated under the section of program content above.

Presentation of carefully prepared statements, studies or operating projects deemed destructive during the year in the field of racial relations for detailed discussion, appraisal and evaluation. Areas covered could be local, state or national; administrative or substantive; delineation of an operation or a study in significant detail with the generalizations involved. A situation described, the adjustment called for, the steps taken and techniques invoked, evaluation of successes and failures—principals learned.

What started out to be a rather specific and professional effort has become a mass meeting. Not opposed to this but offers little value as compared to other conferences using the same speakers.

Please avoid becoming a functional agency. Let the ACRR and other agencies fulfill that role.

Not so heavy on New York contingent. Try to get some leaders from the South and Southwest.

Emphasize lay participation more.

Principal addresses and discussions on technique reduced to writing for permanent record.

Be sure the directory of those present is as complete as possible—at least more complete than the past roster.

A monthly or bi-monthly circular to members pointing to specific current event important to intergroup relations.

More use of religious bodies working in the field of better human relations. The role of religious groups seems very important and might merit, another year, a place on the general program. A panel discussion that would be representative of the top organizations in the three faiths could do a good job of presenting this.

Use problem approach. Cite problems and discuss how they have been handled successfully.

Include the educational approach in next year's agenda.

Suggest that "adult education" and "mass media" are not synonymous terms and that they cannot comfortably be combined in a single session.

A section for special problems found in the South.

Local agencies describe tools needed to national ones.

Need great emphasis on professional standard; until developed much of the rest of the program must remain of indefinite value.

D. Suggestions for securing wider representation.

Meeting so large, first reaction is no more people need attention. Recognizes, however, widest coverage of agencies and geographical units is valuable. It is doubtful whether wide representation is indicated. If anything, a narrowing of representation is indicated. It became obvious to some, that the clamor on the part of certain national representatives for legislation for which they were particularly interested tended to de-emphasize the other questions of the Conference. Another group that added to the impression of the tail wagging the dog were the social scientists. It may be that it is not a matter of weighting as a fact that social scientists are able to show more in the area of accomplishments. Whatever the reason, the tendency is that of districting from the basic needs of local official agencies, namely the exchange of experiences and the improvement of knowledge and ability to attain social progress.

By cooperation with similar conferences and combined meetings, e.g., with Fisk. Representatives from Protestant, Catholic and Jewish church groups and their affiliates, Masons, K. C., public affairs committees of YM and YW. Groups whose program is partly concerned with intergroups relations as AVC and ADA. Prominent women's organizations as well as civic groups. Rotary, Kiwanis, AAUW, Junior Chambers; the press. Sent invitations to officers and members of local councils on Human Rights, official and unofficial; labor. Unorganized white collar workers. Management. Cooperatives in both small and large communities.

Take up a theme. Approach it from a functional viewpoint.

Make specific efforts to invite southern representatives.

It would be helpful, probably, if more youth were in the conference. They could be official representatives of the agencies in which they are lay workers.

Wide enough horizontally (nation, state, local and private) but lack increase in depth (small and rural communities).

Anti-discrimination or race relations committees of veterans groups.

Bring in a limited number of important community leaders who are resistent to our efforts.

Persons representing organisations which play minor roles were in complete control and succeeded in perpetuating themselves in authority. Two persons with whom I talked felt they would not be interested in that kind of set up next year.

Conference has become market place for people with programs and pamphlets and no one knows how and if they are used. Specific program job to be done in local communities is not being helped by these mass meetings.

A campaign to begin at once by the people on the membership committee. It seems to me each member of that committee ought to send at once the names of people and organizations who are not now members of NAIRO; they ought to get a report of the last conference, and a new folder on NAIRO. Almost immediately I think the members of the membership committee ought to submit suggestions for that folder.

Regional conferences.

Have separate sessions for professional and amateurs with joint meetings interspersed.

Suggested Speakers and Discussion Leaders for Next Conference

Alexander, Mrs. Edith (Acting Director, Mayor's Committee on Unity of New York City).
Baldau, Frank (Executive Director, City of Cleveland Community Relations Board)
Barbour, Hiller (Urban League)
Bradford, Leland (Adult Education Division, NEA)
Brown, Professor Sterling (Howard University, Washington, D. C., "The Writer and Intergroup Relations")
Cherne, Leo (National Citizens' Council on Civil Rights, Research Institute of America)
Cook, Dr. Lloyd (Wayne University)
Ernst, Morris
Frazier, E. Franklin (Dept. of Sociology, Howard University)
Fresques, James (Denver City Councilman)
Herskovits, Professor Melville J. (Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., "Cultural Problems in Intergroup Relations")
Howden, Ed (San Francisco Council for Civic Unity)
Humphrey, Senator Hubert H. (Civil Rights in Washington, D. C.)
Johnson, Dr. Charles S. (President, Fisk University).
Johnson, Mordecai (Howard University)
Keliher, Alice (from Bethel, Main Conference).
Kingman, Ruth (California Council for Civic Unity)
Marshall, Thurgood (N.A.A.C.P.)
McWilliams, Carey (Author)
Mitchell, Dr. George (Southern Regional Council)
Morton, Nelle (Fellowship of Southern Churchmen, Chapel Hill, N. C.)
Murray, Phillip (Congress of Industrial Organizations).
Odom, Dr. Howard (University of North Carolina)
Penney, Marjorie (Fellowship House, Philadelphia)
Raths, Louis
Redl, Fritz (Wayne University, Detroit)
Shannon, Floyd (Western Electric)
Smith, Tucker (Olivet College, "Economic Background of Intergroup Hostility").
Vance, Dr. Rupert (University of North Carolina)
Waring, Judge
Watson, Dr. Goodwin (Teachers College, Columbia University, "The Dynamics of Social Change" or "The Dynamics of Attitudes in Intergroup Relations").
Wirth, Louis (President, American Council on Race Relations.

Miscellaneous

The attorney general.
Non-professional community people - i.e. business and professional leaders for and against F.E.P.
A social liberal of Catholic, Protestant, Jewish and Buddhist faiths.
President of N.A.M. (for his own sake)
Outstanding psychiatrist.

EXCERPTS FROM UNSOLICITED CORRESPONDENCE FOLLOWING CONFERENCE

(P.S.) I congratulate you on the conference. It was a great pleasure.

Dr. John B. Hanna, Executive Director
Council for Unity of New Rochelle
New Rochelle, N. Y.

... I want to congratulate you on the excellent program of the second annual conference of NAIRO. The conference was excellent and we all appreciate the hard work that you did behind the scenes. ... (12/17/48)

Irene Burns Miller
Civic Unity Committee
Seattle 22, Washington

I wish to thank you for inviting me to the Intergroup meeting and to say that I felt it a great pleasure to participate in it. I hope that my talk has made some contribution. ... (11/23/48)

Herbert R. Northrup, Assistant Professor of
Industrial Relations
The New York School of Social Work
Columbia University
New York 10, N. Y.

... let me congratulate NAIRO on the splendid week-end meeting. I think you had a most representative group and the discussion was excellent. ... (11/23/48)

Mrs. A. B. Counselbaum
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
Chicago 4, Illinois

The success of the Second National Conference on Intergroup Relations was indeed inspiring. The greater the light shed upon this area in our national life, the greater will be our national security. ... (12/1/48)

James C. Evans
Advisor to the Secretary of Defense
Washington, D. C.

I was very happy to be present at the conference of NAIRO in Chicago November 17-20. It was stimulating and provocative of program, and in months ahead I shall be referring to my memories of it and to the wealth of material I gathered there.

The mechanics of the conference were very smooth indeed, and on that my admiration goes to you. I have done enough of the "legwork" of such conferences to know the immense amount of time and thought that must go into details that make meetings go along so without hindrance to the delegates and with seeming ease of the staff. (12/22/48).

Lucile Ellison, Administrative Assistant
National Education Association of the United States
Washington 6, D. C.

Thanks for them kind words, thanks for the opportunity to say the things I said to such a representative group.

The conference was well conceived. The follow-through by the participants should prove to be fruitful. ... (11/24/48)

A. Abbot Rosen, Director
Chicago Executive Offices
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
Chicago 4, Illinois

NAIRO would be a dead dodo already if it were not for the services of the ACRR and when I say that I am talking not only of the advantages of the financial resources existing there but of the admirable guidance and direction which Louis Wirth, you and the staff have given. A professional organization requires funds, knowhow and good sense.

Personally I am very enthusiastic about the future of NAIRO. The conference I thought was a good one and I insist that most of the credit goes to you. I will also confess that my optimism for the future of the organization is not based so much upon the value of the conference itself as upon the indications of interest on the part of the people who attended. Nothing could have buoyed me up more than that business session we had on Friday morning. (12/2/48)

George Schermer, Director
City of Detroit Interracial Committee
Detroit, Michigan

I had an exceedingly beneficial time at the Intergroup Officials Conference, and I am very glad I stayed over. ... (12/7/48)

Dr. Fred G. Holmes
Arizona Committee for Civic Unity
Phoenix, Arizona

... I have just returned from a very fine meeting in Chicago of Intergroup Officials Conference at which about 300 to 400 people throughout the United States attended. They were heads of mayors' committees, governors' committees, National Jewish Committee, Anti-Defamation, etc. leaders. I had a chance to confer with many people who are on the legislative battlefront in the different

states. I discussed this quite fully with Mr. Udall, and I would be very happy if you would talk with him about it. I probably will be coming down to Tucson soon also. As a result of the things picked up at this meeting and our own conversations here with the men in Phoenix and with Mr. Udall, I would say that it would seem best to choose one piece of legislation for which we would be willing to work hard and try to get its passage. ...

Letter written December 1, 1948 to:
Mrs. Hubert H. d'Autremont
Box 650 Route 4
Tucson, Arizona

By:
Dr. Fred C. Holmes
Arizona Committee for Civic Unity
Phoenix, Arizona

... You did a great job at Chicago. (12/21/48)

... You did a grand job with the Conference. My hat is off to you! Have you anything for a person like me in your neck of the woods? (12/13/48)

John B. Hanna, Executive Director
Council for Unity of New Rochelle
New Rochelle, New York

... I can say by way of overall comment that I thoroughly enjoyed it; feel that it is a highly desirable conference to which all of us who work in the field of human relations should look forward each year. Certainly, as in all activity of this kind, there is always room for improvement and always a need for change. Your effort to do this in terms of the questionnaire is commendable.

Illness of my mother prevented my attendance throughout the conference but I certainly look forward with much enthusiasm to attending the entire session the next time. ... (12/27/48)

Mrs. Thomasina W. Johnson
Minority Groups Consultant
Federal Security Agency
Social Security Administration
Washington 25, D. C.

~~17- Intercultural Educ.~~

ANNOUNCING 26- NAIRO

THE SECOND ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

To be held at
International House and
Public Administration Clearing House
University of Chicago Campus

November 18, 19 and 20, 1948

Registration: 9:00-10:00 A. M.
November 18

GENERAL SESSIONS

Current Activities in Intergroup Relations

Review of Professional Standards

Organization for Legislation

Implementation of the Recommendations of the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights

Reports on Current National Issues

ROUND TABLES

Administrative problems and techniques . . . . . .

Citizens and civil rights . . . . . .

Role of FEP consultants in federal agencies . . . .

Provision of equal health and welfare facilities . . .

Problems in higher education . . . . . .

Integration of minorities into employment . . . . . .

Elimination of segregation in housing . . . . . .

Techniques of program interpretation . . . . . .

Use of media of mass communication . . . . . .

YOU are invited to participate in this important conference of workers in the field. Register in advance or write for information to the American Council on Race Relations, 4901 South Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois. In view of the difficult shortage in Chicago hotels, we suggest that delegates make their own reservations in advance.

We are enclosing a mail-back card for your convenience in registration. Please return the card as soon as possible. If the card does not supply adequate space for listing delegates, we would appreciate a letter from you.

PROGRAM

SECOND NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INTERGROUP RELATIONS

November 18-20, 1948
Chicago, Illinois

International House and Public
Administration Clearing House
at the University of Chicago

PART I

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18

9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. REGISTRATION

10:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon Session 1 - GENERAL SESSION

"Summary and Review of Current Activities in Intergroup Relations"

Chairman: _____

_____

A. On the national scene

Report by: _____

_____

B. In the states

Report by: _____

_____

C. In local communities

Report by: _____

_____

12:30 p.m. - 2:00 p.m. Session 2 - LUNCHEON SESSION

"Professional Standards in the Field of Intergroup Relations"

Chairman: _____

_____

A. Professional education

Discussion leader: _____

_____

B. Research

Discussion leader: _____

_____

2:15 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. Session 3 (A,B,C) - ROUND TABLES (Concurrent sessions)

Round Table 3-A

"Administrative Problems and Techniques of State Official Agencies"

Chairman: _____

_____

Round Table 3-B

"Administrative Problems and Techniques of Local Official Agencies"

Chairman: Felix M. Gentile, Executive Secretary, Board of Community Relations, Toledo, Ohio

Round Table 3-C

"Administrative Problems and Techniques of Citizens' Community Councils"

Chairman: Homer A. Jack, Executive Secretary, Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination

7:30 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. Session 4 (A,B,C) - GENERAL SESSION

"Organization for Legislation"

A. Congressional Action

Discussion leader: Mike Masaoka, Legislative Director, Anti-Discrimination Committee, Japanese American Citizens League, Washington, D. C.

B. State Legislation

Discussion leader: Will Maslow, Director, Commission on Law and Social Action of the American Jewish Congress, New York

C. Local Ordinances

Discussion leader: Alex Elson, Chicago Attorney

(Presentation of subjects in general session to be followed by separate group discussions)

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19

9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. Session 5 - NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS Business Meeting

10:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon Session 6 - GENERAL SESSION

Discussion of Reports from NAIRO Conference Sessions

PART II

Second Annual Meeting on Intergroup Relations

(Sponsored by the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials in cooperation with the American Council on Race Relations and the National Citizens' Council on Civil Rights)

12:00 noon - 2:00 p.m. Session 7 - GENERAL LUNCHEON SESSION

"Implementing the Recommendations of the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights"

Speaker: Charles H. Houston, Washington, D.C. Attorney

Presiding: _____

2:15 p.m. - 4:45 p.m. Session 8 (A,B,C,D) - ROUND TABLES

Round Table 8-A

"Citizens and Civil Rights" - A discussion of some aspects of the program of the National Citizens' Council on Civil Rights

Chairman: _____

_____

Round Table 8-B

"The Role of Fair Employment Practices Officers, Consultants and Race Relations Advisers in Federal Agencies"

Chairman: Frank W. Baldau, Executive Director, Community Relations Board, Cleveland, Ohio

Round Table 8-C

"Health and Welfare: Providing Equal Treatment and Facilities"

Chairman: _____

_____

Round Table 8-D

"Religion: Realizing Our American Creed" - The Role of Church Groups

Chairman: _____

_____

7:30 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. Session 9 - GENERAL SESSION

Reports on Current National Issues by National and Federal Agency Representatives

1. Fair Employment Practices
2. Anti-Lynch Measures
3. Elimination of Poll Tax
4. Segregation in the Nation's Capital
5. Segregation in the Armed Forces
6. Federal Civil Rights
7. Other national issues

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20

9:30 a.m. - 12:00 noon Session 10 (A,B,C,D) - ROUND TABLES

Round Table 10-A

"Education: Problems in Higher and Professional Education"

Chairman: _____

_____

Round Table 10-B

"Employment: Integrating Minorities Into Employment"

Chairman: _____

_____

Round Table 10-C

"Housing: Eliminating Segregation"

Chairman: _____

_____

Round Table 10-D

"Techniques of Program Interpretation and Use of Mass Communications"

Chairman: _____

_____

12:30 p.m. - 2:00 p.m. Session 11 - GENERAL LUNCHEON SESSION

Chairman: _____

_____

A. Discussion of Reports from Part II of the General Conference

B. Problems and Prospects for 1949

* * *

Second draft: September 1948
Subject to revision

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hmw 9/27/48

26- NAIRO
(corresp. file)

REPORT

OF

SECOND NATIONAL CONFERENCE

ON

INTERGROUP RELATIONS

RECEIVED
JAN 19 1949
Southern Regional Council

NOVEMBER 18,19,20

1948

4901 ELLIS AVE. CHICAGO 15, ILL.

PREFACE

The Second National Conference on Intergroup Relations was held in Chicago, November 18-20, 1948, under the sponsorship of the American Council on Race Relations, the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, and the National Citizens Council on Civil Rights, with 300 delegates in attendance. These represented 61 different local communities in 25 states, plus Washington, D. C., Canada and the United Nations. There were 23 universities and colleges represented and 129 agencies and organizations classified as follows:

National Private	35
Federal	7
Regional	4
State Public	8
State Private	5
Local Public	16
Local Private	54

Three-fourths of these are actual operating agencies in the field of race relations or intergroup programs and one-fourth are functional agencies in such fields as education, housing, employment, religion, recreation, health and legislation. Three-fourths are financed in whole or in part by voluntary methods and one-fourth are public agencies operated as units of federal, state or municipal government.

This report is not designed as a verbatim conference proceedings but as a summary statement on each of the 13 round table discussions and the 7 general sessions, one of which was the NAIRO business meeting for which minutes are available upon request. At the business meeting by-laws were adopted and the Board of Directors and officers for 1949 were elected. The officers and

Boards of Directors of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials and of the American Council on Race Relations are listed at the end of this report.

A copy of the program and a complete list of delegates are available from NAIRO. Appended is a list of program chairmen, speakers, discussion leaders and panel participants.

Reports of the general sessions and round tables are summarized in the following pages.

December 13, 1948

CONFERENCE GENERAL SESSIONS

Summary and Review of Current Activities in Intergroup Relations

THE NATIONAL PICTURE We are living in a time of major strains and tensions, a time which has raised serious questions of war and peace, of the continuity of democratic living and development. As American citizens, we are faced by the necessity to make many readjustments in our political, economic, and social life not only because we are suffering the consequences of world-wide warfare, but also because science has presented us the challenge of atomic energy.

TASKS OF INTER-GROUP AGENCIES It is within this context of turmoil and change that we who are dedicated to the ideal of the full and democratic life for all must operate. We must continually take careful stock of the total situation with respect to individual liberties and the climate of public opinion; with respect to intergroup democracy, to the actions of courts and Congress, White House and state capitol; and the actions which are taken by other organizations in our society.

EVENTS ON THE NATIONAL SCENE During the past year, we have had the encouragement of the reports of the President's Committee on Civil Rights and the President's Commission on Higher Education; the issuance of Executive Order 9980, establishing fair employment policies in the federal government, and Executive Order 9981, establishing an advisory committee to explore means of effecting equality in the armed forces; the National Health Report; and decisions of the United States Supreme Court declaring unconstitutional the enforcement of restrictive housing covenants by action of the courts; voiding California restrictions on land ownership by aliens ineligible for citizenship on racial grounds, sustaining the right of Negroes to vote in the

South Carolina Democratic primary, and supporting the right of Negroes to equal educational opportunity.

Despite the failure of the 80th Congress to enact the legislation called for by the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, we can look forward to more favorable action by the 81st Congress. Both major parties included promising civil rights sections in their platforms, and certainly President Truman himself took a firm stand on this and related issues throughout his successful campaign.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE STATES

On the state level, we can now point with pride to the functioning of fair employment commissions in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin, [redacted], and Indiana, as well as to the operations of official interracial agencies in 13 other states. New York State has taken the lead in equalizing educational opportunity with the passage of its Fair Educational Practices Act, which went into effect September, 1948. The accomplishments of each of these agencies are felt far beyond the scope of the initiating agent, and are increasingly reflected in activities in other states and cities and the federal government itself.

LOCAL ACTIVITIES

A survey of developments on the local scene is a source of encouragement. At present there are 48 local public agencies operating in the field of intergroup relations, and nearly a thousand local private agencies. These organizations report considerable progress in achieving greater equality of opportunity for all. Some have concentrated their efforts on legislative action to secure civil rights; others have developed specific programs to oppose discrimination in housing, employment, health and welfare services, and education; and many have learned the value of utilizing research

findings and self-survey techniques in the development of their action programs.

Events in several southern states afford special encouragement. In Tennessee, Negro policemen are being used, teachers' salaries are being equalized, and intercultural courses have been integrated in the curricula of certain schools. Kentucky reports that Negro girls are receiving nurses' training in fully accredited hospitals and that a study course in race relations has been instituted in the police training program of one city. In Richmond, Virginia, a Negro councilman was elected, and several Negroes serve on commissions at both state and local levels. North Carolina is using Negroes for jury duty.

With the knowledge of these advances made through both public and private channels, we can move forward in a spirit of optimism toward the accomplishment of our purposes. Substantial progress has been made, and will continue to be made despite all counter forces, so long as we in the field keep our aims high and continue our coordinated efforts.

Professional Standards in the Field of Intergroup Relations

FIELD IS NEW The field of intergroup relations is a relatively new field of professionalization and therefore only in the initial stages of developing a body of verified knowledge and standardized techniques. Knowledge to guide workers in handling conflict situations and other phases of intergroup relations is still too limited; the field offers wide opportunity for experimentation and study to create the body of knowledge concerning the dynamic factors in intergroup relations and the techniques for using them.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS A basic minimum without which no one should undertake to work in this field is:

- a knowledge of the facts concerning race (biological),

free from folk superstitions and generalizations regarding a relation between race and culture of "inevitable" stages in the cultural evolution of races;

- a knowledge of minority communities and their relation to the larger community: the physical basis of the community life, its organization and cultures, and the various relationships and contacts at different levels;

- an understanding that race prejudice is not instinctive and a knowledge of the agencies and institutions that perpetuate stereotypes and attitudes;

- an acceptance of variation in the structure of race relations without perpetuation of static concepts of a "natural pattern" and with appropriate definitions of each situation and sectional variations;

- a knowledge of the dynamics of intergroup relations and of the nature of tensions and conflicts as social situations - unrest, frustration, desire for status, etc. - not explained by any one isolated factor such as the economic;

- an understanding of one's own economic, social, and cultural background as it determines one's outlook, "role" and philosophy about the ends to be achieved - complete and unqualified integration of all minorities into the total American community;

- an imaginative and scientific approach, free from dependence upon clichés such as mores, caste and class, frustration, "scapegoat", and based upon the accumulation of knowledge of processes and techniques, recorded and tested;

- a defined relationship between the intergroup organization and the community itself, other agencies and institutions with the emphasis upon cooperation rather than competition and with avoidance of extraneous issues; and

- a constant realization that the situation is one of social change, never static, and influenced by various factors, each significant and related to others.

Organization for Legislation

IMPORTANCE OF ORGANIZING FOR CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

Local communities must not overlook the importance of national legislation. In the last analysis, it is the interests of people who work on the grass-roots level that will effect congressional action implementing the Report of the President's Commission on Civil Rights. Though the passage of laws may not eliminate or reduce prejudice, it does remove the legal basis of discrimination, and is consequently of basic importance to minorities who should not be required to wait for the slower process of education to end discrimination.

QUESTIONS OF STRATEGY

Organizations must combine forces for the coming congressional battle. They must decide on methods of strategy, for instance, whether to support an omnibus civil rights bill or to work on one measure at a time. If they decide on the latter, and previous experience indicates it as the wiser course, they are faced with the problem of deciding which specific measures should have priority. Obviously, it is easier to gain support for such measures as anti-lynch and anti-poll tax bills; but, on the other hand, if FEPC can be passed first, the major resistance to civil rights legislation will be broken.

NEED FOR COORDINATING PROGRAMS

The establishment by some national organization of a clearing house on civil rights and social legislation would be of material aid to the many agencies attempting to unify their political action programs. Such a clearing house would have responsibility for reporting on congressional sessions and suggesting the most effective policies and techniques to policy makers and to organizations which can communicate authentic information to citizens at large.

ORGANIZING FOR STATE LEGISLATION

In January, 1949, all state legislatures with the exception of those in Mississippi, Louisiana, Virginia, and Kentucky will be in session. It was suggested that agencies prepare programs early, be ready to present bills on the first day of the legislative session, and be well organized to provide all necessary information and supporting evidence to legislators.

DECISION ON TYPE OF LEGISLATION

Organizations must first decide on the basis of their needs what type of legislation has priority. They may choose to work for laws affecting housing, employment, education, or places of public resort, or to work for the repeal or amendment of existing discriminatory laws. If it is impossible to secure passage of an action bill, efforts can be directed toward the establishment of investigating commissions to study and publicize findings regarding discrimination in some specific area or possibly in the broad area of civil rights.

STRATEGY

In drafting bills some strategists include more exacting provisions than may be required in order to clarify issues through debate by the opposition and sometimes to allow for bargaining. An early decision on the minimum that is acceptable is desirable. Introduction of bills providing for the establishment of an administrative body with adequate staff and authority to issue cease and desist orders is urged in contrast to laws providing only civil sanctions or no enforcement powers. It is also desirable to specify that the administrative agency can initiate action without receipt of complaints, and that organizations as well as individuals can file complaints.

Successful organization of a state compaign by agencies with authority to engage in such activities depends largely on proper financing. Full-time

trained personnel is far preferable to volunteer personnel. It is very important to extend organization to rural areas where the returns are proportionally greater.

In planning public relations for a campaign, reliance upon press releases only is not as effective as creating newsworthy situations. Publicity should be scheduled so that campaigns become educational in themselves by virtue of the fact that the issue comes to the attention of the entire citizenry.

ORGANIZING FOR LOCAL ORDINANCES

Organization for the passage of local ordinances is frequently a simpler matter than organization for state or federal legislation. There are, however, serious limitations to the effectiveness of city ordinances. They are limited in scope, and without power to control businesses engaged in interstate commerce or located just outside city limits. City budgets are much smaller than those of states or the federal government, and it is hard to get enough money for adequate performance of duties. In addition, the calibre of city employees may be a serious limitation on legislation requiring administrative action.

POSSIBLE TYPES OF ORDINANCES

Fair employment ordinances are high on the list of priorities for citizens striving to achieve better conditions in their communities. At the very least they must include clauses barring discrimination in employment in firms receiving city contracts and in the administration of public utilities.

Other important types of city ordinances are those establishing local public agencies in human relations or providing for a policy of non-discrimination in urban redevelopment. City ordinances may punish propagation

of racial and religious hatred, or require non-discriminatory practices by licensees before licenses are granted to places of business.

LOCAL ORGANIZATION A NUCLEUS

Finally, the resources organized for passage of a city ordinance provide a nucleus which can be utilized for action on state and federal legislation.

Implementing the Recommendations of the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights

TIME RIPE FOR NEW BILL OF RIGHTS

The 80th Congress chose to give consideration only to the more controversial and politically charged phases of the President's civil rights program, neglecting significant proposals which did not lend themselves as readily to attack. With the November election, the opposition to the civil rights program has been reduced to its real proportions. The most timid of legislators may feel free to act according to his conscience, having been assured in advance of the desires of his constituents. The time is ripe for the writing of a new Bill of Rights for the American people.

LEGISLATION GUARANTEEING RIGHT TO VOTE

Legislation providing for federal protection at every stage of the electoral process of the right to vote would in large measure assure the democratizing of elections in areas where the franchise is too often denied to minorities. Free elections would lead to readier solutions of many of the social, economic and political problems afflicting these areas than would laws designed to accomplish narrower purposes.

CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS

The civil rights laws must be made more comprehensive in scope and must be amended to define clearly the constitutional and legal

rights which they protect. The President should be urged to submit, early in the next session of Congress, bills already drafted in the Department of Justice and his own executive offices to implement the civil rights proposals contained in his ten-point civil rights message of February, 1948.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION

Finally, there should be established in the Department of Justice the office of Assistant Attorney General in charge of a Civil Rights Division. Existence of a federal Civil Rights Unit would make an impact upon public opinion that is lacking when operations are recognized as a comparatively minor function of the Department of Justice.

Reports on Current National Issues by National and Federal Agency Representatives

FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS

Although all recommendations of the President's Committee on Civil Rights are of great importance, the creation of a Federal Commission on Civil Rights stands forth as a prime necessity. There are many reasons for the establishment of such a Commission. It would be able to devote much more time and money to the study of intergroup relations than private groups can afford. Its activity should lead to improvement in practices within the federal government itself. It would exercise tremendous influence toward the enforcement of existing civil rights legislation. And, finally, its very existence would give status to the entire civil rights movement.

In addition, extension of the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice is necessary for proper enforcement of existing civil rights legislation and executive orders as well as those which are forthcoming.

ANTI-POLL TAX Federal anti-poll tax legislation has, among civil rights legislation, the dubious distinction of having been closer to passage more times than any other. There is no doubt that the fight for the right to vote has made more progress in the last five years than in the previous forty. Since some states have voluntarily repealed the poll tax, it remains in use in only seven states. In preparing for the next campaign, it is important to get senatorial support for the revision of cloture rules to prevent filibustering.

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES Experience shows that revision of cloture rules is necessary for passage of fair employment legislation also. The opposition of the South, when added to that of other organizations, presents a formidable front against the efforts of those working for a permanent FEPC. In order to secure passage, compromise may be necessary in the drafting of the bill. Although it is known that the bill might be passed without enforcement provisions, such a bill would be more a gesture than an effective instrument of control.

ANTI-LYNCHING An anti-lynching bill similar to those introduced in years past will again be introduced in the 81st Congress. All rumors to the contrary, there is no plan among its sponsors for making a deal in its favor at the expense of the rest of the civil rights program. Despite the traditional opposition of the southern bloc, the chances for the bill seem good in view of wide support from minorities, organized labor, and all citizens concerned with the world reputation of the United States.

SEGREGATION IN WASHINGTON The National Committee to Abolish Segregation in the Nation's

Capital has just completed a two-year study of conditions in Washington, and has released in December, 1948, a publication on its findings. The Committee report shows that the often-shocking discriminatory patterns existing in the Capital do not represent the views of the inhabitants, but rather the exercise of power by groups which dominate the city and which find it to their interest to maintain segregation. Subsequent to the publication of this report, corrective action will be initiated.

SEGREGATION IN THE ARMY

The office of the Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War was re-established to assist in the "formulation, development and administration of policies affecting the fair and effective utilization of Negroes in the Army and with policies involving their employment as civilians in Army installations and by Army contractors." A Negro Interest Section was established in the Bureau of Public Relations to provide effective contact with the civilian populace. A staff committee on policy regarding Negro troops was organized at the Secretarial level. Negro officers and units were called to active duty from the Reserves and from the National Guard.

Though rapid demobilization occurred at the cessation of hostilities overseas the War Department continued interest in weighing the Negro potential in a peacetime program for national strength, safety and security. In October, 1945, the Secretary of War appointed a board of officers headed by Lieutenant General A. C. Gillem, Jr., to prepare a broad policy for the future utilization of Negro manpower in the military establishment. The report of this committee, "Utilization of Negro Manpower in the Post-War Army Policy" continues in effect as the authoritative policy statement on participation of Negroes in the Army.

CONFERENCE ROUND TABLES

Administrative Problems and Techniques of State Official Agencies

PROBLEMS Representatives of state official agencies stressed the following as important problems: public relations; cooperative relationships with other departments and with educational groups; elimination of segregation and discrimination in the fields of employment, housing, medical services and education; needed changes in the militia; and a new approach to civil rights legislative controls. Most agencies agreed that basic handicaps are their insufficient budgets, lack of authority, and the need for more adequate legislation.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE There was extensive discussion regarding the most advantageous type of administrative structure. The advisability of having a bi-partisan commission of lay people to hold public hearings in the matter of civil rights and to make recommendations to the government was suggested. Another delegate mentioned the Florida Citizens' Education Committee, which brings in specialists to provide particular data; and the representative from Connecticut mentioned the effective work done by a ten-man lay volunteer commission appointed by the governor. It was generally agreed that most satisfactory results are obtained when the policy-making body consists of unpaid volunteers and the agency staff of paid professionals.

The difficult problem of extension of authority of state official agencies is reported to have found one answer in Wisconsin, where the new Attorney General has agreed to set up a civil rights section to see that the law is enforced through the actions of the district attorneys.

RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER GROUPS — The relationship of state public agencies to local and regional bodies was reviewed. Wisconsin affords an example of the stimulating influence a state public agency can have. The Governor's Commission there has activated several Mayor's Councils similar to the Madison Council on Human Rights, established to carry on educational work and community investigations. These local councils have been very helpful to the state agency. New Jersey reports that they have used their regional councils to draw citizens with general community interests into the field of race relations. A program to promote FEPC legislation is one excellent means of securing wide community support and cooperation.

USE OF PUBLICITY — The delegates agreed that, though fear of exposure is the most potent weapon in cases of discrimination in industry and in places of public resort, publicity should be handled judiciously. All agencies felt that there is a definite need for positive publicity as a means of education for the public as a whole.

LEGISLATIVE METHODS — With respect to state legislative procedure, the consensus seemed to be that it is advisable to work on one civil rights bill at a time rather than to push omnibus legislation. It was agreed that such projects as elimination of segregation in the National Guard units of the several states can only be accomplished by coordinated pressure on Washington from the states.

Administrative Problems and Techniques of Local Official Agencies

PROBLEMS — The local official agency is responsible for improving community conditions for all groups in its given area. Discussion of

approaches and techniques to fulfill this function centered around such questions as the following: (1) Should the agency work directly through staff contact within a problem situation or indirectly through influencing the agencies responsible for rendering services in the given area? (2) Should the agency's approach be an overall one, or should it be selective; if the latter, how are areas selected? (3) What is the nature of the local official agency's relations with other agencies? (4) How do these relations differ as between public and private agencies? (5) How does the agency achieve and retain status?

SCOPE OF AGENCIES

One participant listed the functions of his agency as collecting information, education and action; and emphasized cooperation with existing organizations. One agency concentrated on securing fair employment practice legislation. Another concentrated on reducing discrimination in city official agencies. One program of limited scope influenced the policies of direct service agencies. On the other hand, agencies reported such direct functions as administration of a fair employment practice ordinance and operation of a youth program.

ACHIEVING STATUS

The agencies have attempted to gain and maintain status in different ways. Some suggested that status can be gained by rendering some service which is not directly related to the field of group relations. The composition of the board is an important factor in the attainment of community status. All emphasized the method of achieving wide public appeal through program content and activities.

Administrative Problems and Techniques of Citizens' Community Councils

PROBLEMS Problems discussed included: the importance of having affiliates and of developing good relations between affiliates and the council; the possible tension that may exist between official and unofficial citizens' councils and the duty of the unofficial council to both protect and prod the official body; methods of selecting significant projects and securing the interest of the affiliates; and techniques of educating the affiliates toward some form of coordinated activity.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE It was suggested that a citizens' council must offer all constituent agencies a definite function, a chance to share in council publicity, and a chance to dissociate themselves from council activities in which they have no particular interest without withdrawing from or weakening the council itself. The group expressed the need to have on hand statements of policy from the national organizations with whose local branches citizens' councils must work.

CITIZENS' PARTICIPATION The question of recruiting volunteer laymen to serve on council committees was raised. It was agreed that it is often helpful to have prospective volunteers sign up for a limited number of interests only and to call on these only when their particular interest is involved. The creation of ad hoc committees to deal with special issues was suggested.

FINANCING The group discussed the NAIRO preliminary report on the financing of local private agencies, noting that only six per cent of the agencies report that they receive funds from foundations, whereas a larger percentage report

receiving funds from Community Chests. It was pointed out that it may be desirable for agencies to appeal more directly to the public for their support.

NEED FOR RESEARCH

To date little sociological research in race relations has been relevant to the programs and action needs of local councils. There is a great need for economic research in race relations; students and non-intergroup relations organizations can do a great deal of useful work if their efforts are coordinated by the councils.

Methods and Techniques of Eliminating Discriminatory Practices in Local Government

SCOPE OF SESSION LIMITED

Because of the limited period of time available to this particular session, comments were restricted to the police department as a representative agency which can be effective in reducing discrimination. Participants reported upon their experiences with local police departments and related agencies in various cities such as Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Evanston, Toledo, Denver, and Philadelphia.

POLICE TRAINING COURSES

Police training courses provide an effective measure to reduce potential and actual friction between the police department and other institutions in local communities. Various deficiencies of the police were pointed out: unfaithful reporting of "incidents", the tendency of individual policemen to deal with problems according to their own view, unjust charges by police against minority groups, and the general failure of local police agencies to recognize and deal with these inadequacies.

Training courses should include material on human relations in general and also specific material on the relationship between the individual

policeman and citizens. Methods suggested for removing police deficiencies are summarized below:

1. The use of sociologically accurate literature in police-training courses.

2. Stimulation of direct contact between local police departments and public agencies interested in the correction of discriminatory practices.

3. Attainment of adequate civil rights legislation in the states which do not now provide for the protection and equal treatment of minority groups by the police.

4. Wide distribution of publicity giving recognition to police departments which have improved relationships with minorities.

5. Making police departments aware of the political influence of minority groups and anti-discrimination agencies.

6. Exploration of the relatively new field of educating city employees generally.

Methods and Techniques of Eliminating Discriminatory Practices in Housing and Urban Redevelopment

DISCRIMINATION BOTH LEGAL AND INFORMAL

The elimination of discrimination in this area proceeds along two fronts - the legal and the extra-legal. While the attack on the legal front has already begun, extra-legal controls are as strong now as before the Supreme Court decision of May 3, 1948.

NEED TO DISPEL STEREOTYPES

The prospect of loosening up the segregated pattern lies largely in the possibility of dispelling certain stereotypes. One of these is the association of residential deterioration with Negro occupancy. The other is the idea that Negroes and whites cannot "live together."

In setting up interracial housing projects, the following conditions

have been found essential by government agencies:

1. The original plan must be multi-racial.
2. Racial policy must be clearly enunciated at the beginning.
3. Families of all racial groups must be admitted simultaneously.
4. Routine management problems must be kept separate from problems involving racial issues.
5. Management must be multi-racial.

REDEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

It was pointed out that an interracial redevelopment project planned for Chicago is failing for the following reasons: fear of Negro expansion; a reaction of counter-racialism; activities of property owners in the areas to be affected; and the lack of cooperation and, in some cases, outright opposition of vested interests among the minority groups.

The following conditions were held to be important for the success of an anti-segregation movement in redevelopment projects: establishment within the Negro community of an organization which would oppose segregation, probably drawn primarily from tenants and labor union members; enunciation of a city policy recognizing minority needs; and development of participant elements within the ghetto.

DISCRIMINATION IN PRIVATE HOUSING

The need for emphasis upon private housing was pointed out. In Detroit, for example, the ratio between the units of private housing becoming available for Negro occupancy as over against public housing available to Negroes is 25 to 1. Interested agencies must examine and combat various schemes being substituted for restrictive covenants, including financial control devices.

Techniques of Adult Education and the Use of Mass Media

COMMUNITY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

A community education program is a combined operation of information, discussion and action involvement. Giving people a project for which they can actually work is the most effective means of identifying them emotionally as well as intellectually with the fight against prejudice and discrimination. A program of community education must be geared to the multiplicity of community situations, and planned in relation to the special interests of the people involved.

Emphasis should be placed on specific rather than vague issues. In planning a program for community education, it is important to differentiate between agitational efforts on a specific problem and long range educational techniques.

FIELD WORKERS SHOULD DO RESEARCH

Workers concerned with adult education must begin to do evaluations of their own activities, and must carry on more thorough follow-up procedures. Positive reactions arising in intergroup situations dissipate unless action based on accurately evaluated needs follows. People in the field should be actively involved in research, not leaving evaluation and exploration to those not having first-hand experience.

Citizens and Civil Rights

ORGANIZING FOR CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION

The problems of organization, method, and practice for the agencies which are active in the fight for civil rights legislation and implementation were discussed. Although the large number of agencies with overlapping functions provoke one to think in terms of coordination, it is best to concentrate on the cooperation of agencies in name and in

practice. The most effective job in intergroup relations is that which is strategic and well-planned; timing is important.

The needs which dominate all community action were examined. Certain organizational "musts" in preparing a community for civil rights implementation include: dissemination by the agency of a clearly articulated statement of its function; a determination of the amount of money necessary to do the job in a specified interval of time and the sources of such funds; and an estimate of the personnel required.

Other broad aims must be met. There must be adequate liaison between the agencies in the field. A maximum use must be made of the conventional symbols of education, and conservative citizens must be drawn into the civil rights movement. Finally, the agency may adopt certain useful methods from the world of business. Proper "packaging" may sell ideas and increase the reading public for publications on the activities and concerns of the agencies.

The meeting ended with a discussion of a possible program of action for agencies in states in which the legislatures will be meeting early in 1949. Action should be taken to facilitate the approach of these agencies to the public and to the legislatures themselves with regard to the passage of civil rights legislation.

The Role of Fair Employment Practices Officers, Consultants, and Race Relations Advisers in Federal Agencies

DEVELOPMENTS SUBSEQUENT TO ISSUANCE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 9980

The situation regarding fair employment practices in the federal government has not developed to any great extent since the issuance of Executive Order 9980. According to the latest information available, developments are as follows:

1. A supplement concerning fair employment policies has been added to the Civil Service Personnel Manual.

2. Some fair employment officers have been designated in federal establishments.

3. A Fair Employment Board has been established in the U. S. Civil Service Commission.

4. The U. S. Civil Service Commission is waiting for a complete roster of fair employment officers to be submitted by the federal establishments.

PROBLEMS CONFRONTING FAIR EMPLOYMENT BOARD

A basic problem confronts the Fair Employment Board and fair employment officers in determining the proper function of these officers. Should their role be that of a judicial agency, acting on grievances as they are presented, or should they perform a more positive function, seeking to discover the existence of discrimination and to improve personnel practices in their agencies? Obviously, a positive approach is desirable. Moreover, immediate action should be taken by the Fair Employment Board to establish such a positive policy before crystalization of policies and procedures in the various agencies has taken place.

Interested citizens must be alerted to the danger of personnel officers being designated as fair employment officers and thus placed in the position of checking on their own practices.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ORDER

The Board has already requested that the agencies submit their orders before they are issued. These orders should be reviewed by the Board and criteria should be established for measuring their accuracy. Where the order submitted by any agency does not meet these standards, that agency should be requested to revise the order in accordance with policies and standards established by the Board.

In implementing a positive policy, the various agencies and the

Board should make proper use of already available factual data on the current status of employment of minorities in the federal service. Collection of additional information for the purpose of eliminating discriminatory practices would not be inconsistent with the policy of encouraging agencies to eliminate references to race on application blanks. In all ways, consideration must be given to all categories of personnel affected by the order and not just to Negro personnel.

An important factor in the successful implementation of Executive Order 9980 will be the application of vigorous sanctions in early cases. Information both as to the policy and the procedure to be followed in securing redress should be disseminated to personnel on all levels of the various agencies. Another important consideration in the implementation of the order is the selection of proper personnel to handle grievances on all levels of administration.

The Fair Employment Board can aid in the implementation of the order by making a survey of segregation in government agencies and its compatibility with a merit system with particular reference to:

1. The existence of segregated units.
2. The supervision of mixed units.
3. The use of Negroes in "taboo" jobs such as positions involving supervision of white personnel or dealing with the white public.

"DISLOYALTY" CASES INVOLVING DISCRIMINATION

In regard to "disloyalty" cases which may also involve discrimination on the basis of race, color, creed, or national origin, it is advisable for the Fair Employment Board to exercise the power of review.

Health and Welfare: Providing Equal Treatment and Facilities

PROBLEMS The functional areas of health and welfare face important problems in their effort to eliminate segregation and discrimination, to set standards of service and operation high enough to meet normal needs, and to further the integration of minorities into community life.

The prevailing discriminatory practices involving treatment of patients and clients reduces the number and kinds of services available. In addition, differences in educational opportunity at all school levels and particularly in medical training and in social work training aggravate the problem of professional opportunity for minorities.

FACTORS IN DISCRIMINATION Economic factors reinforce the social forces operating in racial and religious discrimination in these areas. Too often discriminatory practices stem from the authority establishing the organizations, and are, unfortunately, reinforced by the lay and professional board members and the operating staffs.

CORRECTION OF DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES Fair health practice laws and similar safeguards in the field of social work, such as control of tax exemption, grants-in-aid, and other forms of subsidy, would aid in the correction of discriminatory practices. Since medicine and many social work services are highly specialized, efforts to correct segregation and discrimination should first be directed to physicians, nurses, social workers and administrators. Ultimately, however, citizen understanding and support of necessary changes must be sought and obtained.

The Role of Religious Groups

RELIGIOUS BODIES ARE AWARE OF THEIR RESPONSIBILITY

The growing awareness of intergroup problems among religious organizations is reflected by their numerous recent resolutions supporting FEPC, opposing restrictive covenants and other discriminatory devices, and condemning racial segregation within their own groups.

DEFICIENCIES IN PRESENT PRACTICES

Despite the good work which has already been done, a study of Protestant churches and the Negro people conducted for the Federal Council of Churches shows that less than one per cent of the Negro population, of which ninety-nine per cent is Protestant, worship in the same congregation with whites. The claim of certain congregations that they practice segregation only because the laws of the state require it is frequently a rationalization.

POSITIVE PROGRAM

Religious bodies must incorporate race relations courses in their theological schools, must see that the student bodies and faculties of these schools are interracial, and must encourage interfaith and interracial seminars and summer camps among their young people. Religious groups must not be satisfied with mixed attendance, but must recognize the value of mixed membership and unsegregated practices in social affairs as well as worship services.

The segregated religious bodies, with their corresponding segregated welfare and service institutions, constitute one of the most vulnerable points in religious organization in the United States. When this point is brought clearly enough to the attention of religious leaders, they may begin the process

of self-criticism and adjustment which can lead to the abolition of segregation and discrimination within their organizations and, further, to the alignment of religious groups with all others who are working for a more democratic America.

Education: Problems in Higher and Professional Education

EDUCATION IN A DEMOCRACY

To be effective in a democracy, education must not be restricted to any class, race, economic group, or supposedly "qualified" intellectual group. As the various educators arrive at a common understanding of the general purpose of education in a democratic society, it is increasingly likely that they will realize the inconsistencies of discriminatory practices prevailing in educational institutions.

INEQUALITY OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

Major handicaps to equal education for all minority and underprivileged groups are existing social barriers, unequal training opportunities at the primary and secondary level, and discrimination in entrance requirements and facilities by professional and technical schools. The federal government can aid greatly in the elimination of discrimination in schools by withholding funds from state and regional institutions until nationally defined educational policies are followed.

PROMISING SIGNS

There are many promising signs in the field of education. The federal government is making surveys of teaching and educational facilities for minority groups. Catholic schools are opening their doors to Negro students. Many educational institutions have eliminated mention of race and religion from their application forms, and great numbers of teachers and educators are becoming increasingly incensed at practices in their own

institutions. In many cases, students themselves, sometimes with the help of intelligent adult guidance, have motivated anti-discrimination policies.

The recent establishment of a fair educational practices commission in New York State provides for the rest of the states and the nation a tangible example of the kind of goal toward which all can work.

Integrating Minorities Into Employment

ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

According to a report based on United States Employment Service records, the war-time gains of Negroes in industries and occupations are being held at a high level. During the war there was a shift from agricultural work to industry. Although one-third of all Negroes were employed in agriculture in 1940, only one-sixth were thus employed by 1947. In non-farming occupations, noticeable trends are as follows. Negroes have found substantially more employment in rubber and metal industries. Fewer Negroes are doing domestic work. Though fewer Negroes were employed in construction work during the war, there has been a subsequent rise in employment in that area. Despite these occupational gains, there are still a large number of Negroes in unskilled jobs, and there is more unemployment today among Negroes than among whites.

It was pointed out that these reports do not include data regarding minorities other than the Negro group, and that many others, especially Mexicans and Orientals, have increasingly serious employment problems.

STATE COMMISSIONS AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

Though the seven state commissions against discrimination have made progress in establishing fair employment practices, their effect has been less than many people anticipated.

A basic reason for their ineffectiveness lies in the unwillingness of persons experiencing discrimination to carry the case to the commissions. There is great need for private organizations to put major emphasis on servicing minorities in bringing complaints, so that the burden will not rest on individuals.

The work of the state commissions cannot be evaluated in terms of numbers of complaints handled. Any such evaluation is misleading, since in many cases settlement of a single complaint may have ramifications affecting the entire employment pattern in a given industry or business.

ROLE OF VOLUNTEER GROUPS

In addition to giving aid to state commissions against discrimination, community volunteer groups can perform a valuable service by keeping in close touch with practices in state and local, as well as federal, government.

UNION EDUCATIONAL EFFORTS

Many unions are making effective contributions to the movement against racial and religious discrimination in industry. Their approach to workers, usually based on the necessity for concerted action in the economic area, has often resulted in a decrease in prejudice in social relationships as well.

INDUSTRY ESTABLISHES ITS STANDARDS

In addition, certain major industrial firms are voluntarily taking steps in the direction of equalizing job opportunities within their own ranks. The International Harvester Company affords an excellent example of the methods by which an industry can set up its own fair employment standards and assist in the integration of minority workers into the workforce as a whole.

JOB TRAINING ESSENTIAL

A final major factor affecting the integration of minorities

in industry is that of availability of job training. Training programs made available through the Veterans Administration and the Apprentice Training Division of the Department of Labor make it possible for minority groups to prepare themselves for skilled work, thus eventually to improve economic status.

The Role of Research in Intergroup Relations

RESEARCH CAN PROVIDE SERVICES

There is a great need for integration of research programs and agency action in the field of intergroup relations. Research technicians could be of greater service to the staffs of operating agencies by carrying on the following activities:

1. Locating relevant facts.
2. Assisting in the organization and interpretation of facts.
3. Evaluating action programs, even during their operation, in order to encourage experimentation and self-criticism.
4. Conducting surveys to discover possibilities for new or revised activities.
5. Conducting theoretical research in order to suggest new approaches to problems and to discover new techniques.

FIELD WORKERS USE RESEARCH

Workers in the field can make better use of research facilities than they do at present. They must know where to get qualified research people, and must accept some responsibility for encouraging pertinent research. They must be able to outline their needs so as to influence the direction and extent of research. More use must be made of legal research, and the facilities of law schools. Agencies should be cautious in their interpretation and dissemination of research findings.

ORIENTATION

Research can be better oriented to action needs in many ways.

New techniques for action research should be developed, with less emphasis being placed on historical research. Less emphasis should be placed on studies of attitudes and group characteristics, and more on studies of group structure and functions, on the influence of group membership on the individual, and on the study of group dynamics with particular reference to processes of change within the group.

There is need for study of the conditions under which intergroup contact will lead to amity, of methods of integration of minority members into the larger community without the loss of minority group identity, and of community self-survey techniques. We need to investigate ways of affecting changes in political relationships presently reinforcing inequalities and of improving our techniques of strategy.

DISSEMINATION OF RESEARCH

Finally, action people as well as research workers must assume greater responsibility for getting such publications as inventories of research and summaries and digests of recent research in intergroup relations into the hands of policy makers and action agency personnel.

GOALS AND PROSPECTS

At the closing session of the conference, Louis Wirth, President of the American Council on Race Relations, summarized the reports of the several sessions and made the following observations:

"Looking at the situation today as compared with last year, we may take some modest pride in accomplishment. The goals that lie before us are very much clearer than they were before. There is no use reciting the catechism of democratic ideals or engaging in hortatory remarks. We are all engaged in a common cause. We feel it in our hearts and should be guided toward our objectives by clear minds. These meetings were devoted to the discovery of methods for reaching these goals. Emphasis upon procedures, techniques, and methods of evaluation are the best signs that an emerging professional point of view is coming into being. There are two mutually complementary parts of our goal: there is the negative objective, the minimization or elimination of discrimination and segregation and of the many forms of prejudicial behavior which are not consistent with our fundamental beliefs and ideals. Our positive goal is the integration of all persons into all phases of community life. The techniques for achieving both of these goals may be exactly the same, but we can't afford to make the mistake of concentrating our energies exclusively on one or the other of these goals. If we are interested in only the elimination of discrimination and segregation, we are interested in only one half of the battle.

"We are now in a position more favorable than any one of us had a right to expect. Some of us have felt that we were at the end of an era. We are not at the end, and we may not even have reached the climax of that era. There are

signs of growing interest in this field by non-professionals that is evidenced in part by the great number of our fellow citizens who, when engaged in activities or giving vent to utterances that may be interpreted as prejudicial, are quick to say, 'Don't accuse me of being prejudiced'. There was a time when the retention of these prejudices was normal, but they are now increasingly regarded as abnormal. This is evident in the field of politics, business, labor, religion, and social life. More and more people are sensitive to the problem and this sensitivity represents one of our greatest assets. Those representatives at this conference here from the South are examples of persons from all over the South who are sensitive to the discrepancy between our ideals and our performance. If we knew the full possibilities and the most appropriate methods of appealing to this sensitivity, we might make great progress.

"Looking at the political scene, one can't help but feel greatly encouraged by the results of the recent election. There must have been some conservative elements of the community who were sympathetic to our cause to pile up such a vote for a candidate on the Presidential ticket and for many others on state and local tickets who made the race on a clear-cut program of equal rights for all. Labor is aware of the current trends, a good sign of which is the fact that it is considered that a union is outmoded and archaic without a fundamental clause regarding non-discrimination in its constitution and in its contracts.

"The work in rural areas and with rural people has been neglected. The recent election returns show that rural America too can be enlisted in the effort to eliminate racial and religious discrimination and to establish equality of opportunity.

"Looking over the proceedings and the delegates here at this conference,

I am convinced that we have even greater opportunities than some of the most optimistic of us have suspected. The American people are with us. There are, of course, many who seem to be aligned against us at times. But most of them, I feel, are not so much in conflict with us as they are uninformed and apathetic. They, too, will assume their share of responsibility in lifting life to a higher level if we do all that we can do to interpret our objectives, to make clear the meaning of the problems and show the way to democratic solutions.

"Some organizations still feel that this problem can be dealt with on a segmental, sectional, sectarian basis. They feel that the problems of the various groups can be separated and exhibit hesitancy in seeing that the problem of minorities is one indivisible problem. I hope that the time will come when the supporters of such provincial policies will realize that their one little effort will be futile. The problem of minorities is a generic one and must be worked out on a generic basis for all persons in all phases of community life. Perhaps a new climate of opinion is in the making.

"We have heard a great deal recently about minorities and loyalties. Usually we confine ourselves in our discussions to racial and religious minorities. There is danger, however, that we may be transferring all of our venom to political minorities. Some of us have found another kind of scapegoat and have given help to political demagogues. It is time to say something positive about loyalty, not something merely negative. A positive program for developing loyalty to our system of government and our way of life requires that we make it possible for all to share in the expanding opportunities that our civilization affords, so that they will spontaneously embrace the values of our society and will be induced without coercion but with genuine enthusiasm to sacrifice equally in the collective and continuous effort to attain these values. Hence we should

guard against the temptation to set aside any group in our communities as pariahs or as subversive elements without having more evidence to sustain such serious charges than the clichés spread by witch-hunters.

"We can be assured of one thing, if nothing else, that contrary to the opinions of many, we are not going backward on the great issues which the organizations at this conference have discussed. If we fail to appreciate the promises that the present juncture of national and international events have brought about, we may merely stand still. The opportunities that lie before us will not automatically translate themselves into actualities. If we do not use these opportunities of a favorable social and political climate wisely in the next few months we almost certainly will slide backwards, when we have an unprecendented opportunity to go forward on a wide front toward a better community, a better nation and a better world.

"We have found a new ally in our task; it is the American people. They have asserted themselves and said, 'these are the things we want', and despite the fact that there was what looked like a nation-wide conspiracy to side-track or even to outlaw the ideas and ideals for which those of you who are here today stand, the people said 'Yes!' If we don't want to betray those people, we should get busy and display the same courage they expressed in their votes a few weeks ago. If we do so, we can build a better America and a better world.

"I am sure that the morale that must sustain the American people in this long and difficult task is going to be built up in proportion to the services that we render. We need to have more knowledge which will make us better fitted to do our job. We need to develop a better and higher sense of kinship with one another which, if it were not for some recent activities, I might call

'comradeship'. Nothing in this work gives us a more firm resolution to move forward together than to know that there are others who share our goals and our methods of achieving them. The purpose of this conference was to learn one from another and to become acquainted with one another. We have renewed our faith in American democracy at these sessions. In that spirit let us continue our work until we meet again."

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SECOND NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INTERGROUP RELATIONS

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[1]A complete list of all registered delegates to the Conference is available upon request.

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United Building Service Employees Union

Harold A. Lett, Chief Assistant
Division Against Discrimination
New Jersey Department of Education

A. A. Liveright
Industrial Relations Center
University of Chicago

Frank Loescher, Executive Director
Philadelphia Fair Employment
Practice Commission

Joseph D. Lohman, Secretary
National Committee on Segregation
in the Nation's Capital

Mike Masaoka, Legislative Director
Anti-Discrimination Committee
Japanese American Citizens League

Will Maslow, Director
Commission on Law and Social Action
American Jewish Congress

William H. McConaghy, Director
Division of Education and Social Action
Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.

Byron Miller, Midwest Director
Commission on Law and Social Action
American Jewish Congress

Mrs. Irene Miller, Executive Secretary
Seattle Civic Unity Committee

George Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council

Mrs. Helen Parker Mudgett
St. Paul Council of Human Relations

George Nesbitt, Racial Relations Advisor
Chicago Public Housing Administration

Herbert Northrup
New York School of Social Work
Columbia University

Sister Mary Ellen O'Hanlon
Rosary College

Arnold Rose
Department of Sociology and
Anthropology
Washington University

A. Abbot Rosen, Director
Chicago Executive Offices
Anti-Defamation League

Eleanor L. Ryder
American Service Institute of
Allegheny County

George Schermer, Director
Detroit Interracial Committee

Mrs. Meredith Selby
Denver Unity Council

Sara Southall, Board of Directors
American Council on Race Relations

John B. Sullivan
Director of Public Relations, Education
and Research, New York State Commission
Against Discrimination

Frank Trager, Program Director
Anti-Defamation League

Troy Wakefield, Industrial Relations
Manager
International Harvester

Roy Wilkins
Assistant Secretary
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People

Louis Wirth
Committee on Education, Training, and
Research in Race Relations
University of Chicago

Coleman Woodbury, Director
Urban Redevelopment Study

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

Officers

Thomas H. Wright, President
Harold A. Lett, Vice President
Irene B. Miller, Vice President

Board of Directors

Ruth Abernethy
Frank W. Baldau
Rebecca C. Barton
Marshall Bragdon
Annie Lee Davis
Maurice B. Fagan
Edward Howden
Mike Masaoka
George Mitchell
Helen Peterson
Charles Posner
George Schermer
Frank T. Simpson
John B. Sullivan
George L-P Weaver

Executive Secretary: Louis E. Hosch

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS

Officers

Clarence E. Pickett, Chairman
Leonard M. Rieser, Secretary-Treasurer
Charles H. Houston, Vice President and Consultant

Board of Directors

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Will W. Alexander
Mary McLeod Bethune
Homer S. Brown
Ralph J. Bunche
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Edwin R. Embree
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The Rev. John LaFarge
P. L. Prattis
Robert Redfield
Abraham Rubin
Bishop William Scarlett
Boris Shishkin
Sara E. Southall
R. J. Thomas
Channing H. Tobias
Willard S. Townsend
Walter Wanger
Louis S. Weiss
Walter White
Louis Wirth
Donald Young

President: Louis Wirth
Executive Assistant: Louis E. Hosch

NATIONAL CITIZENS' COUNCIL ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Temporary Officers

Dr. Ernest O. Melby, Chairman
Ruth Bryan Rohde, Vice Chairman
Herbert Bayard Swope, Vice Chairman
Leo M. Cherne, Treasurer

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

MINUTES OF THE NOVEMBER 19-20, 1948 MEETING

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

The meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials was held at International House, 1414 East 59th Street, Chicago, Illinois, on the 19th and 20th days of November, 1948, pursuant to call and notice by the Executive Secretary.

The following members of the Board, constituting a quorum thereof were present:

Mrs. Ruth Abernathy	George S. Mitchell
Frank W. Baldau	Mrs. Irene B. Miller
Marshall Bragdon	Mrs. Helen L. Peterson
Mrs. Annie Lee Davis	Charles Posner
Louis E. Rosch	George Schermer
Harold A. Lett	John B. Sullivan
Mike Masaoka	Thomas H. Wright

The retiring President of the Association, George Schermer, called the meeting to order, and expressed the appreciation of the membership for the faithful services of all members of the Board, officers and committees that served in 1948, and turned the meeting over to the incoming President, Thomas H. Wright. Louis E. Rosch acted as Secretary.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, the Board unanimously adopted the following resolution:

RELATIONSHIP TO ACRR

1949-1 RESOLVED: that the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials express its appreciation of the indispensable services of the American Council on Race Relations in the organization, incorporation and development of the NAIRO and the implementation of its program and that an appropriate resolution expressing appreciation be prepared and presented at the final session of the Second Annual Conference on Intergroup Relations on November 20, 1949, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials continue its relationship with the American Council on Race Relations, and utilize its offered services as a Secretariat for NAIRO, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that Louis H. Hosch, Executive Assistant of the American Council on Race Relations, be appointed Executive Secretary of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, the Board unanimously adopted the following resolution:

ELECTION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1949-2 RESOLVED: that the Secretary be instructed to cast a ballot to elect the following to serve with the elected officers as members of the Executive Committee:

Mrs. Rebecca C. Barton	Charles Posner
Marshall Bragdon	George Scherzer

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, the following resolution was adopted:

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

1949-3 RESOLVED: that the persons named on the following committees on the attached list of committees of NAIRO are herewith appointed to serve during 1949:

Committee on Federal Personnel Practices

Membership Committee

Nominating Committee

Committee on Professional Standards

Program Committee for 1949 Conference

Committee on Question of Establishing Professional Division

and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that the persons so designated on the attached list of committees, serve as chairman of their respective committees, prepare reports of committee action and meetings and submit reports to the board through the office of the Secretariat as requested.

LEGISLATIVE REPORTING BY NAIRO

The Board reviewed the 1948 Conference recommendation that NAIRO "establish a clearing house service on legislation to keep state and local organizations and members of NAIRO informed through regular reports on the status of proposed and enacted federal and state legislation and litigation affecting minority groups". The activities of the NAIRO Secretariat to compile information and to report on current and future legislative developments and on court decisions were presented. These

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

efforts included, in addition to systematic review of publications on the subject, cooperation with and compilation of information from other national agencies in the field of intergroup relations and from sources such as the Library of Congress, the Council of State Governments, and from the law schools. It was agreed that in cooperation with the services of ACRR these efforts be continued and that regular reporting by NAIRO be instituted and be made available to the membership as fully and as regularly as available resources would permit. The Executive Secretary was instructed to report to the Board at its next meeting on plans developed for reporting on legislation.

NAIRO MEMBERSHIP

It was agreed that beginning early in 1949, the number of individual and agency memberships in NAIRO be increased by every effective means at the disposal of the officers, the Board and the staff including -

(1) direct mail campaigns to agency executives and their staff,

(2) distribution of kits of materials and brochure describing NAIRO and its activities,

(3) sponsorship of a series of regional meetings in several sections of the country, and

(4) by similar techniques to be developed by the Membership Committee with the Secretariat of NAIRO.

It was observed that the present dues structure does not and will not yield sufficient income to support the present and proposed program of NAIRO. Consideration should, therefore, be given to revision of the dues structure at an appropriate future date. In some instances, it was pointed out, agency membership will have to be developed upon a subscription or fee for services basis.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

It was agreed that more information on the kinds and amounts of training and experience of professional, administrative and technical personnel now employed by agencies in the field of intergroup relations should be available. Such information should be compiled with additional suggestions and recommendations of those qualifications considered desirable or which should be required to improve standards of operation in the future. It was pointed out that such information could economically and effectively be compiled as part of a research project now being planned at the University of Chicago. The Committee on Professional Standards was instructed to explore this possibility and to undertake the compilation of the information required for dissemination to those concerned.

QUESTION OF A PROFESSIONAL DIVISION

The Membership Committee in its report to the annual meeting on November 19, 1948 suggested that consideration be given to the advisability of establishing a separate membership category or a division within the Association for full-time professional personnel employed by agencies, and that such a group concern itself primarily with professional problems, techniques and standards. Discussion of this suggestion involved consideration of the advantages of specialized concern for and analysis of professional problems and techniques to aid in the development of a professional consciousness on the part of those in the field or preparing for it, and ultimately to evolve more definite personnel qualifications and clearly defined standards of operation within agencies. The discussion also revealed some of the difficulties inherent in defining professional tasks and personnel and the danger in establishing a separate division or a group which might consider itself an elite and thus cause schism or separatism in a new association. It was pointed out that while specialization and increased concern

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

with professional problems were clearly indicated such matters were the concern of the entire Association and might be effectively handled through special committees, careful program planning and scheduling of selected projects rather than by establishing differential in structure or membership.

These considerations and the problem or resolving the differences in opinion were referred to a Special Committee on Question of Establishing Professional Division of NAIRO with instruction to report at the next meeting of the Board.

FEDERAL PERSONNEL PRACTICES

The chairman of the Committee on Federal Personnel Practices, Frank W. Baldau, reported that to date the committee has determined through correspondence and conferences with federal officials and federal agency representatives what relationship might be established and what techniques might be employed to aid federal agencies in implementing the recent executive orders on discrimination. Further action is scheduled and a full report to the membership will be made.

PROGRAM FOR 1949 CONFERENCE

To aid the conference Program Committee it was suggested that -

(1) regional subcommittees or "commissions" on selected conference topics be designated by the Program Committee to develop parts of the program plans,

(2) the 1948 conference delegates be sent a questionnaire to solicit reactions to topics, conference mechanics, speakers and to compile suggestions for revisions, deletions, or additions to serve as a guide in developing the 1949 conference, and

(3) conference planning be initiated early in the year.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, the following resolution was adopted:

DEPOSITORY FOR CORPORATION FUNDS

1949-4 RESOLVED: that THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO be and hereby is designated a depository in which the funds of this corporation may be deposited by its officers, agents, and employes. Endorsements for deposit may be by the written or stamped endorsement of the corporation without designation of the person making the endorsement.

The following dates were selected as tentative dates for the next board meeting to be scheduled after a poll of the Board: January 14 and 15, or 21 and 22, or 28 and 29.

NEXT BOARD MEETING

There being no further business before the meeting and upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, the meeting was adjourned.

Thomas H. Wright, Chairman

ATTEST:

Louis F. Hosch, Secretary

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
4901 South Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

OFFICERS 1948-49

President	-	Thomas H. Wright
Vice President	-	Harold A. Lett
Vice President	-	Irene B. Miller
Executive Secretary	-	Louis E. Hosch

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. Ruth Abernethy ('48-'50)
Executive Director
St. Paul Council of Human Relations, Inc.
123 West Fifth Street
St. Paul 2, Minnesota

Frank W. Baldau ('48-'51)
Executive Director
City of Cleveland Community
Relations Board
39 Cleveland City Hall
Cleveland 14, Ohio

*Mrs. Rebecca C. Barton ('48-'49)
Consultant
Governor's Commission on Human Rights
2242 Rawley Avenue
Madison, Wisconsin

*Marshall Bragdon ('48-'50)
Executive Secretary
Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee
105 City Hall
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

Mrs. Annie Lee Davis ('48-'49)
Consultant on Social Services
U.S. Children's Bureau
Social Security Administration
Federal Security Agency
Washington 25, D. C.

Maurice B. Fagan ('48-'50)
Executive Director
Philadelphia Jewish Community
Relations Council
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Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

*Louis E. Hosch
Executive Assistant
American Council on Race Relations
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Chicago 15, Illinois

Edward Howden ('48-'49)
Executive Director
Council for Civic Unity of
San Francisco
101 Post Street
San Francisco 8, California

*Harold A. Lett ('48-'51)
Chief Assistant
Division Against Discrimination
New Jersey Department of Education
1060 Broad Street
Newark 2, New Jersey

Mike Masaoka ('48-'50)
National Legislative Director
Anti-Discrimination Committee, Inc.
Japanese American Citizens League
300 Fifth Street, N. E.
Washington 2, D. C.

*Executive committee of board of directors

*Mrs. Irene B. Miller ('48-'51)
Executive Secretary
Seattle Civic Unity Committee
417 East Pine Building
Seattle 4, Washington

George S. Mitchell ('48-'49)
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mrs. Helen L. Peterson ('48-'49)
Director
Mayor's Committee on Human Relations
465 City-County Building
Denver, Colorado

*Charles Posner ('48-'49)
Director
Indianapolis Jewish Community
Relations Council
803 Knights of Pythian Building
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

*George Schermer ('48-'51)
Director
City of Detroit Interracial Committee
720 Transportation Building
131 West Lafayette Avenue
Detroit 26, Michigan

Frank T. Simpson ('48-'50)
Executive Secretary
State of Connecticut Inter-Racial
Commission
State Office Building
Hartford, Connecticut

John B. Sullivan ('48-'51)
Director of Public Relations,
Education and Research
New York State Commission Against
Discrimination
270 Broadway
New York 7, New York

George L-P Weaver ('48-'50)
Director
National CIO Committee to Abolish
Discrimination
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

*Thomas H. Wright ('48-'51)
Executive Director
Commission on Human Relations
54 West Hubbard Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL PERSONNEL PRACTICES

Chairman

Frank W. Baldau, Executive Director
City of Cleveland Community
Relations Board
Cleveland City Hall
Cleveland 14, Ohio

Mike Masaoka
National Legislative Director
Anti-Discrimination Committee, Inc.
Japanese American Citizens League
300 Fifth Street, N. E.
Washington 2, D. C.

Will Maslow, Director
Commission on Law and Social Action
American Jewish Congress
1834 Broadway
New York 23, New York

George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Julius Thomas, Director
Department of Industrial Relations
National Urban League
1133 Broadway
Room 826
New York 10, New York

Bernard Valdez, Executive Secretary
Community Service Clubs, Inc.
400 Fraternal Building
1405 Glenarm Place
Denver 2, Colorado

Advisers

Mrs. Annie Lee Davis
Consultant on Social Services
U.S. Children's Bureau
Social Security Administration
Federal Security Agency
Washington 25, D. C.

Frank S. Horne
Assistant to the Administrator
Housing and Home Finance Agency
1626 K Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Mrs. Thomasina W. Johnson
Minority Group Consultant
Bureau of Employment Security
U.S. Employment Service
Federal Security Agency
Washington 25, D. C.

Frank T. Simpson, Executive Secretary
State of Connecticut Inter-Racial
Commission
State Office Building
Hartford, Connecticut

John B. Sullivan, Director of Public
Relations, Education and Research
New York State Commission Against
Discrimination
270 Broadway
New York 7, New York

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Chairman

Mrs. Ruth Abernethy, Executive Director
St. Paul Council of Human Relations, Inc.
123 West Fifth Street
St. Paul 2, Minnesota

Harry I. Barron, Executive Director
Jewish Community Council
237 Chester 12th Building
Cleveland 14, Ohio

T. Dale Gardner, Executive Secretary
County of Los Angeles Committee
on Human Relations
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Los Angeles 12, California

Felix M. Gentile, Executive Director
Board of Community Relations
Suite 409, Colton Building
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Elmer A. Henderson, Director
American Council on Human Rights
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Washington 1, D. C.

Edward Howden, Executive Director
Council for Civic Unity of San
Francisco
101 Post Street
San Francisco 8, California

Gordon W. Lovejoy
Professor of Human Relations
University of Miami
Coral Gables 34, Florida

Mike Masaoka
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Japanese American Citizens League
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Department of Civil Rights
Commission on Human Relations
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Chicago 10, Illinois

Mrs. Irene B. Miller
Executive Secretary
Seattle Civic Unity Committee
417 East Pine Building
Seattle 4, Washington

Mrs. Helen L. Peterson, Director
Mayor's Committee on Human Relations
465 City-County Building
Denver, Colorado

Samuel L. Scheiner, Executive Director
Minnesota Jewish Council
615-616 New York Life Building
125 South Fifth Street
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

Frank T. Simpson, Executive Secretary
State of Connecticut Inter-Racial
Commission
State Office Building
Hartford, Connecticut

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Chairman

John D. Carney, Director
Intergroup Goodwill Council
of Youngstown
639 Wick Avenue
Youngstown 2, Ohio

T. Dale Gardner, Executive Secretary
County of Los Angeles Committee
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Room 1212
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Louis B. Greenberg
Executive Director and Secretary
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Japanese American Citizens League
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Mrs. Mildred H. Mahoney, Chairman
Massachusetts Fair Employment
Practice Commission
41 Tremont Street
Boston 8, Massachusetts

Mrs. Beulah T. Whitby, Assistant Director
Detroit Interracial Committee
720 Transportation Building
131 West Lafayette Avenue
Detroit 26, Michigan

COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

Chairman

George Schermer, Director
City of Detroit Interracial Committee
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Detroit 26, Michigan

Martin H. Bickham, Chairman
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Chicago 3, Illinois

Mrs. Annie Lee Davis
Consultant on Social Services
U.S. Children's Bureau
Social Security Administration
Federal Security Agency
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Dan W. Dodson, Executive Director
Mayor's Committee on Unity of
New York City
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Samuel H. Flowerman, Director
Department of Scientific Research
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Byron S. Miller, Midwest Director
Commission on Law and Social Action
American Jewish Congress
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R. Maurice Moss, Executive Secretary
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Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania

Arnold M. Rose
Department of Sociology and
Anthropology
Washington University
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Louis Wirth, President
American Council on Race Relations
4901 South Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Chairman

Marshall Bragdon, Executive Secretary
Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee
105 City Hall
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

L. K. Bishop, Director
Regional Branch
National Conference of Christians
and Jews
203 North Wabash
Chicago, Illinois

Allan Bloom, Chicago Area Director
American Jewish Committee
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Chicago 2, Illinois

John G. Feild, Field Representative
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Detroit 26, Michigan

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Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems
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Executive Director and Secretary
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Mayor's Commission on Human Relations
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Joseph D. Lohman, Executive Secretary
National Committee on Segregation in
the Nation's Capital
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Chicago 15, Illinois

Mrs. Helen Parker Mudgett
General Extension Division
University Extension Service
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

Charles Posner, Director
Indianapolis Jewish Community
Relations Council
803 Knights of Pythian Building
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Mrs. Meredith Selby, Executive Secretary
Denver Unity Council
20 Empire Building
Denver 2, Colorado

Corneff R. Taylor, Assistant
Department of Community Services
and Organization
Commission on Human Relations
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Chicago 10, Illinois

Frank N. Trager, Program Director
Anti-Defamation League
212 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Roy Wilkins, Assistant Secretary
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON QUESTION OF ESTABLISHING
PROFESSIONAL DIVISION OF NAIRO

Chairman

Maurice B. Fagan, Executive Director
Philadelphia Jewish Community
Relations Council
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260 South 15th Street
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Mrs. Edith M. Alexander, Associate Director
Mayor's Committee on Unity of New York City
705 Municipal Building
Brooklyn 2, New York

Alfred L. Bernheim, Assistant Director
Department of National Public
Information and Education
American Jewish Committee
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Educational Consultant
State of Connecticut Inter-Racial
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55 Lenox Street
Manchester, Connecticut

G. James Fleming, Secretary
Race Relations Committee
American Friends Service Committee
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

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Council for Unity of New Rochelle
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New Rochelle, New York

Wilfred L. Leland, Executive Director
Minneapolis Fair Employment
Practice Commission
407-A Minneapolis City Hall
Minneapolis 15, Minnesota

Harold A. Lett, Chief Assistant
Division Against Discrimination
New Jersey Department of Education
1060 Broad Street
Newark 2, New Jersey

Charles Livermore, Executive Director
Board of Community Relations
1502 City Hall
Buffalo 2, New York

John B. Sullivan, Director of Public
Relations, Education and Research
New York State Commission Against
Discrimination
270 Broadway
New York 7, New York

26 - ~~Misc~~ - ~~Nat'l Assoc. of Intergp. Officials~~
NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

4901 ELLIS AVE., CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

OFFICERS FOR 1948

PRESIDENT
GEORGE SCHERMER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
CITY OF DETROIT INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE

VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN B. SULLIVAN
EDUCATION AND RESEARCH,
STATE COMMISSION AGAINST
DISCRIMINATION, NEW YORK CITY

VICE PRESIDENT
HOMER A. JACK
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
CHICAGO COUNCIL AGAINST RACIAL AND
RELIGIOUS DISCRIMINATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
RUTH ABERNETHY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
ST. PAUL COUNCIL OF HUMAN RELATIONS
EDITH M. ALEXANDER
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
MAYOR'S COMMITTEE ON UNITY
OF NEW YORK CITY
FRANK W. BALDAU
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
COMMUNITY RELATIONS BOARD
CLEVELAND, OHIO
MARTIN H. BICKHAM
CHAIRMAN
ILLINOIS INTERRACIAL COMMISSION
CHICAGO
MARSHALL BRAGDON
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
MAYOR'S FRIENDLY RELATIONS COMMITTEE
CINCINNATI, OHIO
MAURICE B. FAGAN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
PHILADELPHIA JEWISH COMMUNITY
RELATIONS COUNCIL
HAROLD A. LETT
CHIEF ASSISTANT
DIVISION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NEWARK
CHARLES LIVERMORE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
BOARD OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS
BUFFALO, NEW YORK
CAROLINE MACCHESNEY
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
CALIFORNIA FEDERATION FOR CIVIC UNITY
SAN FRANCISCO
MIKE MASAOKA
LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR
ANTI-DISCRIMINATION COMMITTEE
JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
IRENE B. MILLER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
CIVIC UNITY COMMITTEE
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
FRANK T. SIMPSON
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
CONNECTICUT INTERRACIAL COMMISSION
HARTFORD
THOMAS H. WRIGHT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS
CHICAGO, ILL.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
LOUIS E. HOSCH

November 24, 1948

Mr. George Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

At the second annual meeting of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials here in Chicago, you were elected to the board of NAIRO to serve for a one year term.

The first meeting of the new board of directors of NAIRO will meet in Chicago in January. Will you please indicate on the enclosed postal card that you will accept your responsibility as a board member of this Association and indicate your preferences as to dates.

Sincerely,

Louis

Louis E. Hosch

Enclosure
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26-NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

4901 ELLIS AVE., CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

OFFICERS FOR 1948

PRESIDENT

GEORGE SCHERMER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
CITY OF DETROIT INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE

VICE PRESIDENT

JOHN B. SULLIVAN
EDUCATION AND RESEARCH,
STATE COMMISSION AGAINST
DISCRIMINATION, NEW YORK CITY

VICE PRESIDENT

HOMER A. JACK
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
CHICAGO COUNCIL AGAINST RACIAL AND
RELIGIOUS DISCRIMINATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

RUTH ABERNETHY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
ST. PAUL COUNCIL OF HUMAN RELATIONS

EDITH M. ALEXANDER
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
MAYOR'S COMMITTEE ON UNITY
OF NEW YORK CITY

FRANK W. BALDAU
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
COMMUNITY RELATIONS BOARD
CLEVELAND, OHIO

MARTIN H. BICKHAM
CHAIRMAN
ILLINOIS INTERRACIAL COMMISSION
CHICAGO

MARSHALL BRAGDON
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
MAYOR'S FRIENDLY RELATIONS COMMITTEE
CINCINNATI, OHIO

MAURICE B. FAGAN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
PHILADELPHIA JEWISH COMMUNITY
RELATIONS COUNCIL

HAROLD A. LETT
CHIEF ASSISTANT
DIVISION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NEWARK

CHARLES LIVERMORE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
BOARD OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

CAROLINE MACCHESNEY
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
CALIFORNIA FEDERATION FOR CIVIC UNITY
SAN FRANCISCO

MIKE MASAOKA
LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR
ANTI-DISCRIMINATION COMMITTEE
JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

IRENE B. MILLER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
CIVIC UNITY COMMITTEE
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

FRANK T. SIMPSON
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
CONNECTICUT INTERRACIAL COMMISSION
HARTFORD

THOMAS H. WRIGHT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS
CHICAGO, ILL.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
LOUIS E. HOSCH

November 26, 1948

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Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

May I express my warmest appreciation for your continuous cooperation with NAIRO and particularly for your service as chairman of General Session 9 during the Second National Conference on Intergroup Relations. Your handling of this session on last minute notice was a masterful job and one for which I shall long be grateful.

I hope that you will make your plans now to be present at the next annual conference, and I trust that in the meanwhile you will call on us whenever we can be of service to you.

Cordially,

Louis

Louis E. Hosch

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26-NAIRO

COPY

HPS

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

4901 South Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

for your info

January 26, 1949

TO: Committee on Federal Personnel Practices

At our recent conference on minority group problems, you were elected to the Committee on Federal Personnel Practices of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials. Other members of this committee are listed below.

The enclosed materials will give you a description of the makeup of the board and committee of this growing association and describe our program and objectives. We know that your advice and guidance will go a long way toward making this association an effective one and helping us achieve our goals. You will note that we have taken the liberty of including your name on the mimeographed list of the board of directors and committees of NAIRO.

Will you please drop me a line at NAIRO headquarters, 4901 South Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois, as quickly as possible advising that you will accept this invitation to serve on the Committee on Federal Personnel Practices?

Very cordially yours,

Thomas H. Wright

Thomas H. Wright
President

Committee on Federal Personnel Practices

Frank W. Baldau, Chairman
Mike Masaoka
Will Maslow
George S. Mitchell
Julius Thomas
Bernard Valdez

Advisers

Mrs. Annie Lee Davis
Frank S. Horne
Mrs. Thomasina W. Johnson
Frank T. Simpson
John B. Sullivan

Not necessary
Hey Howard Jim

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
Actual and Estimated Statement of Income and Expense
For the Period January 1, 1948 thru December 31,1948

	Actual Amount Charged to NAIRO Account	Estimated Amount Incurred by ACRR for NAIRO Activities	Total Estimate
INCOME			
Memberships	$ 720.00	-	$ 720.00
Conference Fees	639.00	-	639.00
Total Actual Income	1359.00		1359.00
EXPENSE			
General Administration			
Rent, Light, Fuel	-	2400.00	2400.00
Committee Luncheon Meeting	23.00	-	23.00
Conference Meals	900.20	-	900.20
Miscellaneous Conference Expense (Space rental, publicity, staff travel,etc.)	199.42	63.45	262.87
Salaries			
Executive Secretary		2333.00	2333.00
Office Manager		315.00	315.00
Secretary to Executive		315.00	315.00
Stenographer		2277.00	2277.00
Conference Manager		3160.00	3160.00
Miscellaneous Conference Salaries		200.00	200.00
Travel			
Conference Speakers	398.33	-	398.33
Staff	15.60	-	15.60
Printing	489.75	160.25	650.00
Office Supplies	235.83	114.17	350.00
Telephone	17.83	132.17	150.00
Total Expense	2279.96	11470.04	13750.00
Actual Budget Difference	920.96		
Estimated Budget Difference	12391.00		

Submitted by
Fansayde Calloway
1/27/49

26 - NAIRO

MINUTES OF FIRST MEETING OF MEMBERS

OF

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

The first meeting of the Members of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS, an Illinois corporation not-for-profit, was held at International House, 1414 East 59th Street, Chicago, Illinois, on November 19, 1948, pursuant to the statutory notice given by LOUIS E. HOSCH, Acting Secretary, as evidenced by his affidavit. There being a quorum present, the meeting was called to order by GEORGE SCHERMER, acting as Chairman.

The Chairman reviewed activities preceding the incorporation, including reports on:

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

1. The development of the Association's purposes, organization and services, and membership structure;

2. The appointment of committees on constitution, membership and annual meeting; and

3. The activities of the Association's secretariat to implement the resolutions adopted at the 1947 conference.

Upon motion duly made and seconded, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

1948-1 RESOLVED: that the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials express its appreciation for the financial support, for the administrative services and for the staff assistance provided by the American Council on Race Relations, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials express its appreciation of the services of LOUIS E. HOSCH as Executive Secretary of NAIRO and to LOUIS WIRTH, President of the ACRR, for his assistance in the development of the Association and its program.

The Executive Secretary, LOUIS E. HOSCH, reported briefly upon the activities of the secretariat and on the intention of the ACRR to continue its services to NAIRO. Efforts are being made to secure additional financial assistance for the development of NAIRO and a complete report on the extent to which it has been necessary for ACRR to supplement the budget of NAIRO is to be submitted at the first meeting

of the new board of directors of NAIRO.

The following reports of committees and on activities were made:

FREEDOM TRAIN STUDY

It was pointed out by JOHN SULLIVAN that the Freedom Train Study, a report which was distributed at the meeting, had provided NAIRO an opportunity to test the value of compiling and analyzing local experience from a variety of communities visited by the Train, in an effort to determine common problems and to point out some of the more effective methods developed by local communities for implementing the objectives of a national program such as that presented by the American Heritage Foundation by the visit of the Freedom Train.

LOCAL PRIVATE AGENCY FINANCING

In presenting the Association's preliminary examination of the financing of local private agencies in the field of intergroup relations, HOMER JACK, Executive Secretary of the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination, pointed out the necessity for more complete and detailed reporting to the NAIRO secretariat by local private agencies seeking adequate financial support, in order to provide a complete description of the resources available and the alternative methods of financing which might be made available to all agencies concerned with these problems. MAURICE B. FAGAN, Executive Director of the Philadelphia Jewish Community Relations Council, requested that as the NAIRO secretariat compiled and released additional information on this subject there be presented suggested ways and means for the implementation of local intergroup relations programs by effective use of borrowed personnel and the loaned services of interested local agencies with kindred purposes pending the solicitation of funds and prior to the establishment of financial resources for the specific purpose of a community-wide program of intergroup relations. The Chairman reported that the secretariat was proceeding, for report to the membership, with a more comprehensive study in cooperation with a research project sponsored by the University of Chicago Committee on Education, Training and Research in Race Relations and financed by the Anti-Defamation League Sigmund Livingston Fellowship for that purpose.

NAIRO MEMBERSHIP

The chairman of the Membership Committee, THOMAS H. WRIGHT, reported the activities of the committee to develop NAIRO membership and its plans for expanding both individual and agency memberships in 1949. The committee suggested the establishment of a separate membership or division within NAIRO to concern itself with professional problems, techniques and standards. After discussion of the need for and advisability of such specialization, the matter was referred to the board of directors of NAIRO for study and an early report to the entire membership.

ADOPTION OF BY-LAWS

The by-laws of NAIRO were reviewed and discussed by the members present. The resignation of the original temporary directors of the Association (LOUIS E. HOSCH, HOMER A. JACK, and MARTIN H. BICKHAM) were received

and accepted with thanks for their services. The by-laws as developed and adopted by that original temporary Board of Directors were presented to the membership for approval. Upon motion duly made and seconded, the following resolution was adopted:

1948-2 RESOLVED: that the membership convened at this Second Annual meeting of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, constituting a majority of the membership, approves and adopts the by-laws adopted by the first Board of Directors; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that these by-laws shall govern the activities of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials until they may be amended as provided therein.

REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The Nominating Committee presented the following slate of officers, directors, and Nominating Committee for the terms specified:

(SEE ATTACHED)

1948-3 Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, the Secretary was instructed to cast a ballot electing the officers, directors and the Nominating Committee whose names were so presented, for the terms specified. There being no further nominations, the ballot was so cast, and the officers, directors and Nominating Committee so named were declared elected.

There being no further business before the business meeting and upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, the meeting was adjourned.

George Schermer, Chairman

ATTEST:

Louis E. Hosch, Secretary

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1/25/49
rjs

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
4901 South Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

OFFICERS 1948-49

President	-	Thomas H. Wright
Vice President	-	Harold A. Lett
Vice President	-	Irene B. Miller
Executive Secretary	-	Louis E. Hosch

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. Ruth Abernethy ('48-'50)
Executive Director
St. Paul Council of Human Relations, Inc.
123 West Fifth Street
St. Paul 2, Minnesota

Frank W. Baldau ('48-'51)
Executive Director
City of Cleveland Community
Relations Board
39 Cleveland City Hall
Cleveland 14, Ohio

*Mrs. Rebecca C. Barton ('48-'49)
Consultant
Governor's Commission on Human Rights
2242 Rawley Avenue
Madison, Wisconsin

*Marshall Bragdon ('48-'50)
Executive Secretary
Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee
105 City Hall
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

Mrs. Annie Lee Davis ('48-'49)
Consultant on Social Services
U.S. Children's Bureau
Social Security Administration
Federal Security Agency
Washington 25, D. C.

Maurice B. Fagan ('48-'50)
Executive Director
Philadelphia Jewish Community
Relations Council
Fellowship Commission Building
260 South 15th Street
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

*Louis E. Hosch
Executive Assistant
American Council on Race Relations
4901 South Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Edward Howden ('48-'49)
Executive Director
Council for Civic Unity of
San Francisco
101 Post Street
San Francisco 8, California

*Harold A. Lett ('48-'51)
Chief Assistant
Division Against Discrimination
New Jersey Department of Education
1060 Broad Street
Newark 2, New Jersey

Mike Masaoka ('48-'50)
National Legislative Director
Anti-Discrimination Committee, Inc.
Japanese American Citizens League
300 Fifth Street, N. E.
Washington 2, D. C.

*Executive committee of board of directors

*Mrs. Irene B. Miller ('48-'51)
Executive Secretary
Seattle Civic Unity Committee
417 East Pine Building
Seattle 4, Washington

George S. Mitchell ('48-'49)
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mrs. Helen L. Peterson ('48-'49)
Director
Mayor's Committee on Human Relations
465 City-County Building
Denver, Colorado

*Charles Posner ('48-'49)
Director
Indianapolis Jewish Community
Relations Council
803 Knights of Pythian Building
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

*George Schermer ('48-'51)
Director
City of Detroit Interracial Committee
720 Transportation Building
131 West Lafayette Avenue
Detroit 26, Michigan

Frank T. Simpson ('48-'50)
Executive Secretary
State of Connecticut Inter-Racial
Commission
State Office Building
Hartford, Connecticut

John B. Sullivan ('48-'51)
Director of Public Relations,
Education and Research
New York State Commission Against
Discrimination
270 Broadway
New York 7, New York

George L-P Weaver ('48-'50)
Director
National CIO Committee to Abolish
Discrimination
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

*Thomas H. Wright ('48-'51)
Executive Director
Commission on Human Relations
54 West Hubbard Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL PERSONNEL PRACTICES

Chairman

Frank W. Baldau, Executive Director
City of Cleveland Community
Relations Board
Cleveland City Hall
Cleveland 14, Ohio

Mike Masaoka
National Legislative Director
Anti-Discrimination Committee, Inc.
Japanese American Citizens League
300 Fifth Street, N. E.
Washington 2, D. C.

Will Maslow, Director
Commission on Law and Social Action
American Jewish Congress
1834 Broadway
New York 23, New York

George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Julius Thomas, Director
Department of Industrial Relations
National Urban League
1133 Broadway
Room 826
New York 10, New York

Bernard Valdez, Executive Secretary
Community Service Clubs, Inc.
400 Fraternal Building
1405 Glenarm Place
Denver 2, Colorado

Advisers

Mrs. Annie Lee Davis
Consultant on Social Services
U.S. Children's Bureau
Social Security Administration
Federal Security Agency
Washington 25, D. C.

Frank S. Horne
Assistant to the Administrator
Housing and Home Finance Agency
1626 K Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Mrs. Thomasina W. Johnson
Minority Group Consultant
Bureau of Employment Security
U.S. Employment Service
Federal Security Agency
Washington 25, D. C.

Frank T. Simpson, Executive Secretary
State of Connecticut Inter-Racial
Commission
State Office Building
Hartford, Connecticut

John B. Sullivan, Director of Public
Relations, Education and Research
New York State Commission Against
Discrimination
270 Broadway
New York 7, New York

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Chairman

Mrs. Ruth Abernethy, Executive Director
St. Paul Council of Human Relations, Inc.
123 West Fifth Street
St. Paul 2, Minnesota

Harry I. Barron, Executive Director
Jewish Community Council
237 Chester 12th Building
Cleveland 14, Ohio

T. Dale Gardner, Executive Secretary
County of Los Angeles Committee
on Human Relations
139 North Broadway
Room 1212
Los Angeles 12, California

Felix M. Gentile, Executive Director
Board of Community Relations
Suite 409, Colton Building
702 Madison Avenue
Toledo 2, Ohio

Elmer A. Henderson, Director
American Council on Human Rights
1130 - 6th Street, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Edward Howden, Executive Director
Council for Civic Unity of San
Francisco
101 Post Street
San Francisco 8, California

Gordon W. Lovejoy
Professor of Human Relations
University of Miami
Coral Gables 34, Florida

Mike Masaoka
National Legislative Director
Anti-Discrimination Committee, Inc.
Japanese American Citizens League
300 Fifth Street, N. E.
Washington 2, D. C.

Ralph H. Metcalfe, Director
Department of Civil Rights
Commission on Human Relations
54 West Hubbard Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

Mrs. Irene B. Miller
Executive Secretary
Seattle Civic Unity Committee
417 East Pine Building
Seattle 4, Washington

Mrs. Helen L. Peterson, Director
Mayor's Committee on Human Relations
465 City-County Building
Denver, Colorado

Samuel L. Scheiner, Executive Director
Minnesota Jewish Council
615-616 New York Life Building
125 South Fifth Street
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

Frank T. Simpson, Executive Secretary
State of Connecticut Inter-Racial
Commission
State Office Building
Hartford, Connecticut

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Chairman

John D. Carney, Director
Intergroup Goodwill Council
of Youngstown
639 Wick Avenue
Youngstown 2, Ohio

T. Dale Gardner, Executive Secretary
County of Los Angeles Committee
on Human Relations
139 North Broadway
Room 1212
Los Angeles 12, California

Louis B. Greenberg
Executive Director and Secretary
Indiana Jewish Community
Relations Council
535 Lemcke Building
106 East Market Street
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Frank S. Horne
Assistant to the Administrator
Housing and Home Finance Agency
1626 K Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Tats Kushida
Midwest Regional Representative
Japanese American Citizens League
189 West Madison Street
Chicago 2, Illinois

Mrs. Mildred H. Mahoney, Chairman
Massachusetts Fair Employment
Practice Commission
41 Tremont Street
Boston 8, Massachusetts

Mrs. Beulah T. Whitby, Assistant Director
Detroit Interracial Committee
720 Transportation Building
131 West Lafayette Avenue
Detroit 26, Michigan

COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

Chairman

George Schermer, Director
City of Detroit Interracial Committee
720 Transportation Building
131 West Lafayette Avenue
Detroit 26, Michigan

Martin H. Bickham, Chairman
Illinois Interracial Commission
19 South LaSalle Street
Chicago 3, Illinois

Mrs. Annie Lee Davis
Consultant on Social Services
U.S. Children's Bureau
Social Security Administration
Federal Security Agency
Washington 25, D. C.

Dan W. Dodson, Executive Director
Mayor's Committee on Unity of
New York City
705 Municipal Building
Brooklyn 2, New York

Samuel H. Flowerman, Director
Department of Scientific Research
American Jewish Committee
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Byron S. Miller, Midwest Director
Commission on Law and Social Action
American Jewish Congress
127 North Dearborn Street
Chicago 2, Illinois

R. Maurice Moss, Executive Secretary
Urban League of Pittsburgh
1300 Fifth Avenue
Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania

Arnold M. Rose
Department of Sociology and
Anthropology
Washington University
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Louis Wirth, President
American Council on Race Relations
4901 South Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Chairman

Marshall Bragdon, Executive Secretary
Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee
105 City Hall
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

L. K. Bishop, Director
Regional Branch
National Conference of Christians and Jews
203 North Wabash
Chicago, Illinois

Allan Bloom, Chicago Area Director
American Jewish Committee
69 West Washington
Room 1001
Chicago 2, Illinois

John G. Feild, Field Representative
City of Detroit Interracial Committee
720 Transportation Building
131 West Lafayette Avenue
Detroit 26, Michigan

Margaret Garrity, Interracial Secretary
Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Louis B. Greenberg
Executive Director and Secretary
Indiana Jewish Community Relations Council
535 Lemcke Building
106 East Market Street
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Grace A. Kelly, Secretary-Treasurer
Mayor's Commission on Human Relations
844 North Market Street
Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin

Joseph D. Lohman, Executive Secretary
National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital
4901 South Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Mrs. Helen Parker Mudgett
General Extension Division
University Extension Service
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

Charles Posner, Director
Indianapolis Jewish Community Relations Council
803 Knights of Pythian Building
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Mrs. Meredith Selby, Executive Secretary
Denver Unity Council
20 Empire Building
Denver 2, Colorado

Corneff R. Taylor, Assistant
Department of Community Services and Organization
Commission on Human Relations
54 West Hubbard Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

Frank N. Trager, Program Director
Anti-Defamation League
212 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Roy Wilkins, Assistant Secretary
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON QUESTION OF ESTABLISHING
PROFESSIONAL DIVISION OF NAIRO

Chairman

Maurice B. Fagan, Executive Director
Philadelphia Jewish Community
Relations Council
Fellowship Commission Building
260 South 15th Street
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Mrs. Edith M. Alexander, Associate Director
Mayor's Committee on Unity of New York City
705 Municipal Building
Brooklyn 2, New York

Alfred L. Bernheim, Assistant Director
Department of National Public
Information and Education
American Jewish Committee
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Siegmar F. Blamberg, Jr.
Educational Consultant
State of Connecticut Inter-Racial
Commission
55 Lenox Street
Manchester, Connecticut

G. James Fleming, Secretary
Race Relations Committee
American Friends Service Committee
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

John B. Hanna, Executive Director
Council for Unity of New Rochelle
50 Weyman Avenue
New Rochelle, New York

Wilfred L. Leland, Executive Director
Minneapolis Fair Employment
Practice Commission
407-A Minneapolis City Hall
Minneapolis 15, Minnesota

Harold A. Lett, Chief Assistant
Division Against Discrimination
New Jersey Department of Education
1060 Broad Street
Newark 2, New Jersey

Charles Livermore, Executive Director
Board of Community Relations
1502 City Hall
Buffalo 2, New York

John B. Sullivan, Director of Public
Relations, Education and Research
New York State Commission Against
Discrimination
270 Broadway
New York 7, New York

26-NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

4901 ELLIS AVE., CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
LOUIS E. HOSCH

February 14, 1949

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members
National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials

FROM: Thomas H. Wright
President

The attached minutes of the meeting of the NAIRO Board of Directors is sent to you for your information.

Your comments and suggestions regarding current projects and proposed plans are cordially invited.

Attachment: Minutes of November 19-20, 1948 Meeting of the Board of Directors

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MINUTES OF THE NOVEMBER 19-20, 1948 MEETING

OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

The meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials was held at International House, 1414 East 59th Street, Chicago, Illinois, on the 19th and 20th days of November, 1948, pursuant to call and notice by the Executive Secretary.

The following members of the Board, constituting a majority and a quorum thereof were present:

Mrs. Ruth Abernethy	George S. Mitchell
Frank W. Baldau	Mrs. Irene B. Miller
Marshall Bragdon	Mrs. Helen L. Peterson
Mrs. Annie Lee Davis	Charles Posner
Louis E. Hosch	George Schermer
Harold A. Lett	John B. Sullivan
Mike Masaoka	Thomas H. Wright

George Schermer called the meeting to order and expressed the appreciation of the membership for the faithful services of all those who served heretofore and turned the meeting over to the incoming President, Thomas H. Wright. Louis E. Hosch acted as Secretary.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, the Board unanimously adopted the following resolution: RELATIONSHIP TO ACRR

1948-1 RESOLVED: that the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials express its appreciation of the indispensable services of the American Council on Race Relations in the organization, incorporation and development of NAIRO and the implementation of its program and that an appropriate resolution expressing appreciation be prepared and presented at the final session of the Second Annual Conference on Intergroup Relations on November 20, 1948, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials continue its relationship with the American Council on Race Relations, and utilize its offered services as a secretariat for NAIRO, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that Louis E. Hosch, Executive Assistant of the American Council on Race Relations is hereby appointed Executive Secretary of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, to act

also as Secretary and Treasurer of the corporation pursuant to the by-laws.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, the Board unanimously adopted the following resoltuion:

ELECTION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1948-2 RESOLVED: that the following persons are hereby appointed to serve with the elected officers as members of the Executive Committee:

Mrs. Rebecca C. Barton
Marshall Bragdon
Charles Posner
George Schermer

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, the following resolution was adopted:

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

1948-3 RESOLVED: that the persons named on the following committees on the attached list of committees of NAIRO are herewith appointed to serve during 1949:

Committee on Federal Personnel Practices
Membership Committee
Committee on Professional Standards
Program Committee for 1949 Conference
Committee on Question of Establishing Professional Division

and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that the persons so designated on the attached list of committees serve as chairman of their respective committees, prepare reports of committee action and meetings and submit reports to the Board through the office of the secretariat as requested.

LEGISLATIVE REPORTING BY NAIRO

The Board reviewed the 1948 Conference recommendation that NAIRO "establish a clearing house service on legislation to keep state and local organizations and members of NAIRO informed through regular reports on the status of proposed and enacted federal and state legislation and litigation affecting minority groups". The activities of the NAIRO secretariat to compile information and to report on current and future legislative developments and on court decisions were presented. These efforts included, in addition to systematic review of publications on the subject, compilation of information from other national agencies in the field of intergroup relations and from sources such as the Library of Congress, the Council of State Governments, and from the law schools. It was agreed that in cooperation with the services of ACRR these efforts be continued and that regular reporting by NAIRO be instituted and be made available to the membership as fully and as regularly as available resources would permit. The Executive Secretary was instructed to report to the Board at its next meeting on plans developed for reporting on legislation.

It was agreed that beginning early in 1949, the number of individual and agency memberships in NAIRO be increased by every effective means at the disposal of the officers, the Board and the staff including - NAIRO MEMBERSHIP

1. direct mail campaigns to agency executives and their staff;

2. distribution of kits of materials and brochure describing NAIRO and its activities;

3. sponsorship of a series of regional meetings in several sections of the country; and

4. by similar techniques to be developed by the Membership Committee with the secretariat of NAIRO.

It was observed that the present dues structure does not and will not yield sufficient income to support the present and proposed program of NAIRO. Consideration should, therefore, be given to revision of the dues structure at an appropriate future date. In some instances, it was pointed out, agency membership will have to be developed upon a subscription or fee-for-service basis.

It was agreed that more information on the kinds and amounts of training and experience of professional, administrative and technical personnel now employed by agencies in the field of intergroup relations should be available. Such information should be compiled with additional suggestions and recommendations of those qualifications considered desirable or which should be required to improve standards of operation in the future. It was pointed out that such information could economically and effectively be compiled as part of a research project now being planned at the University of Chicago. The Committee on Professional Standards was instructed to explore this possibility and to undertake the compilation of the information required for dissemination to those concerned. PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

The Membership Committee in its report to the annual meeting on November 19, 1948 suggested that consideration be given to the advisability of establishing a separate membership category or a division within the Association for full-time professional personnel employed by agencies, and that such a group concern itself primarily with professional problems, techniques and standards. Discussion of this suggestion involved consideration of the advantages of specialized concern for and analysis of professional problems and techniques to aid in the development of a professional consciousness on the part of those in the field or preparing for it, and ultimately to evolve more definite personnel qualifications and clearly defined standards of operation within agencies. The discussion also revealed some of the difficulties inherent in defining professional tasks and personnel and the danger in establishing a separate division or a group which might consider itself an elite' and thus cause schism or separatism in a new association. It was pointed out by several members of the Board that while specialization and increased concern with professional problems were QUESTION OF A PROFESSIONAL DIVISION

clearly indicated, such matters were the concern of the entire Association and might be effectively handled through special committees, careful program planning and scheduling of selected projects rather than by establishing differential in structure or membership.

These considerations and the problem, or resolving the differences in opinion, were referred to a Special Committee on Question of Establishing Professional Division of NAIRO with instructions to report at the next meeting of the Board.

FEDERAL PERSONNEL PRACTICES

The chairman of the Committee on Federal Personnel Practices, Frank W. Baldau, reported that to date the committee has determined through correspondence and conferences with federal officials and federal agency representatives what relationship might be established and what techniques might be employed to aid federal agencies in implementing the recent executive orders on discrimination. Further action is scheduled and a full report to the membership will be made.

PROGRAM FOR 1949 CONFERENCE

To aid the conference Program Committee, it was suggested that -

1. regional subcommittees or "commissions" on selected conference topics be designated by the Program Committee to develop parts of the program plans;

2. the 1948 conference delegates be sent a questionnaire to solicit reactions to topics, conference mechanics, speakers, and to compile suggestions for revisions, deletions, or additions to serve as a guide in developing the 1949 conference; and

3. conference planning be initiated early in the year.

NEXT BOARD MEETING

The following dates were selected as tentative dates for the next Board meeting to be scheduled after a poll of the Board: January 14 and 15, or 21 and 22, or 28 and 29.

There being no further business before the meeting and upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, the meeting was adjourned.

Thomas H. Wright, Chairman

ATTEST:

Louis E. Hosch, Secretary

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26 - NAIRO

COPY

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

4901 Ellis Ave., Chicago 15, Illinois

RECEIVED
FEB 17 1949
Southern Regional Council

February 15, 1949

MEMORANDUM

TO: Board of Directors of NAIRO

FROM: Louis E. Hosch
Executive Secretary

Attached you will find a draft copy of the minutes of the January 28-29, 1949 meeting of the Board of Directors of NAIRO.

The draft is sent to you in the hope that you will be good enough to make specific comments or recommendations which should be incorporated into the minutes. Your suggestions will be made available to the Board and for the consideration of appropriate committees.

I would appreciate receiving your comments as soon as possible.

Attachment: Minutes of January 28-29, 1949 meeting of Board of Directors of NAIRO

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26 - NAIRO

MINUTES OF MEETING

OF

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

January 28-29, 1949

The meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials was held at 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois, on the 28th and 29th days of January, 1949, pursuant to call and notice by the Executive Secretary. The following members of the Board, constituting a quorum thereof were present:

Ruth Abernethy	Mike Masaoka
Rebecca C. Barton	George S. Mitchell
Marshall Bragdon	Helen L. Peterson
Maurice B. Fagan	Charles Posner
Louis E. Hosch	Thomas H. Wright

The President, Thomas H. Wright, presided and Louis E. Hosch served as Secretary. The agenda was approved as submitted.

1949-1 The minutes of the November 19-20 meeting of the Board were approved as submitted. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

The chairman of the Membership Committee, Ruth Abernethy, raised several questions of policy and procedure, and asked for guidance and suggestions from the Board. It was pointed out that in recruiting the Association membership, consideration should be given to: MEMBERSHIP PROBLEMS

1. the stated objectives and the initial program of NAIRO;
2. the original interest in and emphasis upon local and state problems at the "grass roots" in both public and private agencies; and

3. the expressed concern of NAIRO members with professional and technical problems and with advancing technical and professional knowledge, standards and practice.

There was considerable discussion of the several interpretations which might be given the definition of the two classes of membership as provided in existing by-laws. Concern was expressed by Thomas H. Wright that the membership was now broader in scope than was originally planned for and that inclusion of agency board members, university personnel engaged in intergroup relations research, and of laymen associated with agencies would not strengthen the Association. The advisability of continuing an agency membership class was questioned by Maurice B. Fagan, although he advocated broadening the scope of individual membership as contrasted to a membership limited to full-time paid professional personnel.

After lengthy discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of broadening or of limiting the interpretation of eligibility for membership in the Association and upon motion duly made, seconded, and carried, the following resolution was adopted:

1942-2 RESOLVED: that the Board of Directors of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials instruct the Association's Membership Committee that the Board's interpretation of existing by-laws of the Association on membership shall be as follows:

INSTRUCTION TO MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

All agencies or divisions or departments of agencies, organizations, institutions, public or private, to a substantial degree engaged in any phase of intergroup relations or persons professionally or technically engaged to a substantial degree in intergroup relations, and

All officers, board members, and professional or technical personnel associated with agencies, organizations, institutions, public or private, whose program to a substantial degree is devoted to intergroup relations,

and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that the Membership Committee review this interpretation, be guided accordingly and recommend to the Board whether or not an amendment to the membership provision of the present by-laws is indicated and should be laid before the membership at the next annual meeting, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that the secretariat in interpreting eligibility for agency membership, the regional, district or local offices of national agencies shall be considered as separate agencies eligible for agency membership in their own right and not as agency members by virtue of national office membership.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL DIVISION

The chairman of the Committee on Question of Establishing Professional Division, Maurice B. Fagan, submitted a report which revealed that members of the Committee were evenly divided on the advisability of establishing a separate professional division at this time. But most of the Committee members were agreed that certain professional services should be developed immediately by the Association. A check list of suggested professional services which might be rendered by the Association was submitted.

COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL SERVICES DESIGNATED

1949-3 Upon motion duly made, seconded, and carried, the Committee on Question of Professional Division was dissolved and the President was authorized to appoint a Committee on Professional Services with the following functions:

1. To determine what professional services are desired by the membership;

2. To review professional services suggested by the membership; and

3. To submit recommendations indicating the priority order in which services selected by the Committee are to be initiated by the secretariat.

The Committee on Professional Services was instructed to consider, among other services;

1. Dissemination of regular or special reports on -

   a. significant activities of personnel and of agencies in the field;

   b. trends in intergroup relations;

   c. new research findings and experiments;

   d. need for legislation and on legal problems; and

   e. success and failure with various techniques.

2. Development of statements on -

   a. personnel standards in the field of intergroup relations, providing job descriptions, personnel qualifications, and standards of performance;

   b. techniques of evaluation of methods and of agency programs; and

   c. relationships of professional personnel to one another, to laymen, and to other professional groups.

3. Development of more effective exchange of information and establishment of continuing relationships among professional and technical personnel through -

   a. special discussion sessions of primary interest to professional personnel, at the annual conference and on other appropriate occasions during the year at seminars, regional and state conferences;

   b. publication of a professional magazine, journal or yearbook which would deal with questions of public policy, controversial issues, practical application of techniques, appraisal of new and old techniques, literature in the field and emerging problems, and related subject matter; and

c. presentation at conferences, in articles, and by other appropriate means, a more comprehensive and clearer understanding of the role of the several types of agencies, programs and techniques currently employed and the inter-relationship among the agencies in the field.

COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

Until such time as the Committee on Professional Standards is prepared to submit a report, the Board expressed the following observations for the guidance of that Committee:

The development of professional standards in the field of intergroup relations can be initiated immediately, but will involve a program including compilation and analysis of:

a. qualifications of personnel now employed or sought by agencies;

b. existing and emerging jobs and positions in public and private agencies; and

c. training resources available and required.

1. The initial undertaking in this three-fold task and the one of greatest interest to NAIRO at this point in the development of its total program is that of -

a. determining the training and experience qualifications of personnel now employed;

b. securing from those who now think of themselves as qualified professional and technicians, an evaluation of what education and experience were most helpful and useful to them, what they consider to be the deficiencies in their own preparation and that of their professional staff and what qualifications they would suggest as desirable preparation.

2. The second undertaking, which, like the first, will involve cooperation from members of NAIRO and from executives of agencies in the field, will involve -

a. compiling job descriptions of the duties and responsibilities of personnel in professional positions, along with the training and experience qualifications of personnel now assigned to those duties and suggested

qualifications which might be required in the future for the same positions; and

b. securing statements from agency executives and from others, of new jobs which seem to be emerging and the qualifications required of personnel which might be needed in developing programs.

3. The third task, and one already initiated by the Committee on Education, Training, and Research in Race Relations of the University of Chicago, will involve -

a. compiling descriptions of the curricula of colleges and universities which offer training and preparation for personnel interested in the field of intergroup relations; and

b. securing estimates and evaluations of what is required to develop and to test significant hypothesis, theories, and techniques as a sound scientific foundation for policy, program and methods in the field of racial and cultural relations.

4. The Committee on Personnel Standards in undertaking these and related tasks was instructed -

a. to utilize the experience of the secretariat with the American Council on Race Relations Personnel Exchange and its record of several hundred registrants for positions in the field and to expand that registration to include NAIRO members thus providing more detailed information than is now available on the technical resources of the membership;

b. to cooperate with the Committee on Education, Training, and Research in Race Relations in its current study of professional personnel and training facilities; and

c. to make available to the membership as early as possible a summary of its findings and recommendations as criteria for the development of professional standards.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

The chairman of the Program Committee, Marshall Bragdon, summarized the Committee's analysis of returns from the questionnaire sent to conference delegates to determine reactions and to secure suggestions for planning the next conference. Examination of that summary and

the discussion which followed resulted in these instructions to the Program Committee:

1. Conference Arrangements

   a. Plan for meetings and housing of delegates in one hotel.

   b. Plan publicity before, during, and after conference.

   c. Schedule meetings in Chicago on October 27, 28, 29; or November 3, 4, 5; or 10, 11, 12; or 17, 18, 19.

2. Scheduling of Sessions

   a. Shorter length of sessions.

   b. Allow free time for social affairs.

   c. Allow more time for business session.

3. Session Techniques

   a. Use both panels and round tables.

   b. Brief opening general session on "Where Do We Stand?"

   c. Experiment with a "buzz session".

   d. Plan sessions for selected groups (i.e., for local officials, state officials, private agency executives, specialists in publicity, etc.)

4. Discussion Leaders

   a. Select discussion leaders but have no papers or speakers; use local agency personnel.

   b. Have discussion leaders prepare and circulate in advance of meeting a summary of situation to date.

5. Session Topics

   a. Canvass membership several times during year for suggestions.

   b. Designate session topics in question form.

   c. Have subcommittee work on topics in advance.

   d. Suggested topics included housing, intercultural education, civil rights, health, public relations, and program evaluation.

COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL PERSONNEL PRACTICES

The report of the chairman of the Committee on Federal Personnel Practices, Frank W. Baldau, described the Committee's preliminary examination of action taken to date by the U. S. Civil Service Commission, the Fair Employment Board, and the Federal Personnel Council. Interviews with officials of these agencies revealed that efforts to implement the President's Executive Order 9980 had thus far not proceeded much beyond the designation of fair employment officers, the publication of interim procedures for the guidance of federal agencies, and the compilation of rules and regulations promulgated by the federal establishments to carry out the Order.

The Board instructed the Committee on Federal Personnel Practices -

1. to continue its established relationships with the central federal personnel agencies and to extend its compilation of further information to the central administrative agencies and to the field offices of both types of agencies;

2. to prepare a release reporting to the membership and to the press the developments to date and in doing so avoid confusing the intent of the Executive Order with current fair employment practices issues;

3. to send copies of the release and excerpts from the Committee's report to national action agencies to solicit their cooperation and their reporting to NAIRO on related action being taken; and

4. to suggest ways and means by which local and state intergroup relations agencies might assist federal fair employment officers in dealing with problems of discrimination in the federal services.

REPORTS FROM EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

The Executive Secretary, Louis E. Hosch, reported on the following:

1. The development of a legislative reference service employing special release such as the January 10, 1949 Release No. 41 on "Legislation, Litigation and Public Policy" and the monthly publication REPORT of AGHR to report regularly to the membership on the progress of federal and state legislation. The assistance of a Committee on Legislation was requested and authority to appoint such a committee was granted to the President.

2. The actual and estimated income and expense of the unincorporated Association for the year 1948 through October, 1948 and for the incorporated Association for the balance of the year was submitted and showed a total expenditure of $15,750 for the year, of which a total of $12,391 was the ACHR subsidy to NAIRO.

3. The NAIRO project on Methods of Financing Local Private Intergroup Relations Agencies, following the pilot project of 1948 in this area, has been formulated, a schedule completed and distribution to over 600 agencies initiated.

SCHEDULING OF FUTURE MEETINGS

The discussion on scheduling of future meetings of the Board, Executive Committee, regional meetings, and committees emphasized the limited resources of NAIRO and of its officers and their agencies to finance frequent meetings or to support a program of promotion without continued subsidy. It was agreed that an Executive Committee meeting would be scheduled soon and that the next Board meeting would be held just prior to the fall annual meeting.

SUGGESTED AGENDA FOR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

It was suggested that the following matters be considered by the Executive Committee at its next meeting:

1. Review of budgetary needs of the Association and arrangements for adequate financing of the budget, including consideration of graduated membership fees based on salary of members;

2. Consideration of techniques for expanding membership and securing wider publicity for the Association;

3. Re-examination of the implications of agency memberships; and

4. Determination of the number and kinds of NAIRO administrative and functional committees required and practical with resources available.

Upon motion duly made and seconded, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

1949-4 <u>RESOLVED</u>: that the Board of Directors of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials acknowledges its obligation to the Board of the American

Council on Race Relations for the generous support and financial assistance of the American Council in the establishment and development of NAIRO and its program, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that the NAIRO Board of Directors express its recognition of the services of Louis E. Hosch as Executive Secretary of NAIRO and for the administrative and professional services of the staff of the American Council in the implementation of its program, services and conferences, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that the NAIRO Board express its appreciation of the good counsel and guidance of Louis Wirth in the formulation of its objectives, the development of its program, and for his assistance in the progress of the Association in the field of intergroup relations.

There being no further business before the meeting and upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, the meeting was adjourned.

Thomas H. Wright, Chairman

ATTEST:

Louis E. Hosch, Secretary

26 - NAIRO

COPY

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

4901 South Ellis Ave., Chicago 15, Ill.

March 3, 1949

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of NAIRO Board of Directors who were present at January 28-29, 1949 meeting

FROM: Louis E. Hosch
Executive Secretary

Unless we hear from you to the contrary, we will assume that you have no corrections to make in the minutes of the January 28-29 meeting which were sent to you on February 15. If we do not receive any comments, or suggestions for revision from you by March 10, we will proceed with themimeographing and distribution of the minutes.

For your convenience, a preliminary draft of the organizational structure of NAIRO is attached.

Attachment: Draft of organizational structure of NAIRO

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RECEIVED
MAR 7 1949
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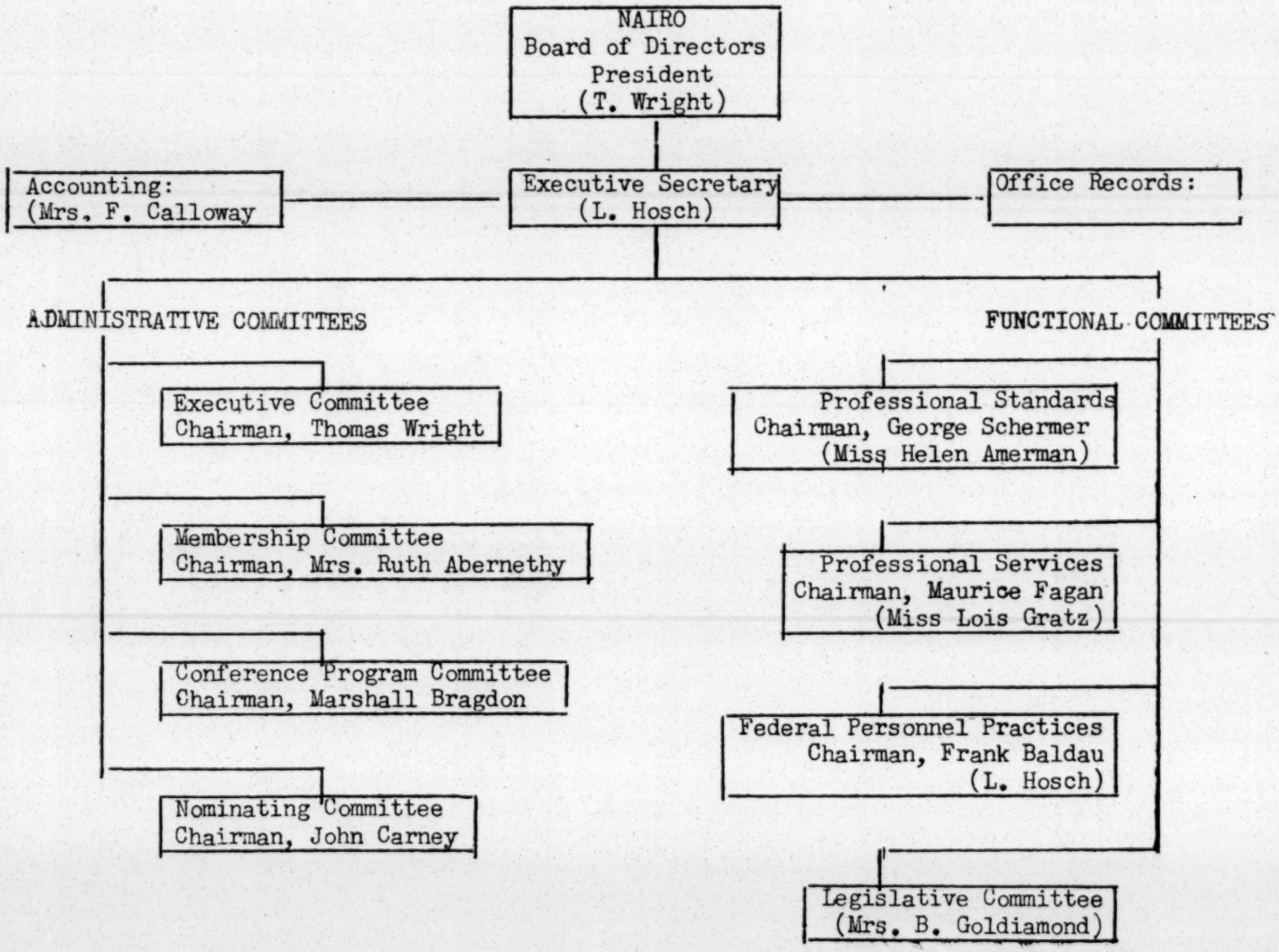
Southern Regional Council

ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE OF NAIRO



Prepared
2/25/49
LH

26 - NAIRO

To: JPS
From: G&M

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

4901 ELLIS AVE., CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
LOUIS E. HOSCH

MEMORANDUM

TO: Directors:
1. Connecticut Inter-Racial Commission, Hartford, Connecticut
2. Massachusetts Fair Employment Practice Commission, Boston, Massachusetts
3. Division Against Discrimination, State Department of Education, Newark, New Jersey
4. State Commission Against Discrimination, New York, N. Y.

FROM: Secretariat, National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials

DATE: April 7, 1949

SUBJECT: Federal Personnel Practices

At a recent conference of representatives of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials Committee on Federal Personnel Practices, Mr. Guy Moffett, Chairman of the Fair Employment Practices Board, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C., requested that the committee supply his board with materials on the states' experiences with fair employment practice legislation. We are therefore requesting that you send direct to Mr. Moffett a file of materials which would be helpful to the board in developing its program.

Mr. Moffett is particularly anxious to have his board become better acquainted with what is "best practice". Therefore, we hope that you will send your materials with a covering letter which will single out those techniques and methods which have been developed by your state agency which in your opinion might be adapted in the federal government policies and procedures.

In addition, Mr. Moffett has requested through the Committee on Federal Personnel Practices that suggestions of state and local agencies of ways and means by which both state and local agencies might be helpful within the states and localities in implementing the presidential order, be presented to him also.

The Committee on Federal Personnel Practices is aware of a number of instances in which federal personnel practices have been at variance with established state and local standards. It would be helpful to the Fair Employment Board of the U. S. Civil Service Commission if the circumstances could be called to their attention in principle, and in general practice. At a later date it might prove feasible to develop some means of calling individual cases to the attention of proper authorities.

Will you please send us a copy of your covering letter to the Fair Employment Board for the information of the Committee on Federal Personnel Practices?

uopwa-39-cio
jj

26. NAIRO

April 21, 1949

Mr. Louis E. Hosch, Executive Secretary
National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Louis:

I think Gordon Lovejoy is right. The sociologists in the South ought to be members of NAIRO.

The secretary of the Southern Sociological Society is Leland B. Tate, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia. He would probably be perfectly happy to send you his membership list, and they could be circularized by your office. It will help everybody if you build up an informed membership in the South.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

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NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

GEORGE L-P. WEAVER
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NATIONAL CIO COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH
DISCRIMINATION
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

LOUIS E. HOSCH
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

April 7, 1949

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

On March 15th we sent marked copies of the minutes of the January 28-29 meeting of the board of directors of NAIRO to each member of the Membership Committee, requesting that they submit to us their reactions to the board's interpretation of NAIRO membership. I am enclosing a copy of the letter received today from Mr. Gordon W. Lovejoy in reply. I believe this letter is self-explanatory. Your suggestions are welcome.

Cordially yours,

Louis

Louis E. Hosch

Enclosure
uopwa-39-cio

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APR 11 1949
Southern Regional Council

COPY

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

THE UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI
P. O. Box 51
MIAMI (UNIVERSITY BRANCH), FLORIDA

April 4th, 1949

Dr. Louis E. Hosch
Nat'l. Ass'n. of Intergroup Relations
Officials
4901 South Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Dr. Hosch:

My reaction to the minutes of the Board of Directors is rather confused. I see the need for maintaining the original purpose of the organization, however not to broaden our base of membership would limit the number of persons from the South eligible for membership, and as you may well gather I am anxious to see NAIRO a truly national organization.

If we want to have a "grass roots" organization in the South it seems to me we must begin a publicity campaign aimed at winning approval from southern sociological groups. Many persons working therein may not fall within a strict interpretation of our laws, but if we do not start with them I do not know where we will start. I suggest you get Dr. George Mitchell's reaction to my suggestion.

Sincerely yours,

/s/

Gordon W. Lovejoy
Prof. of Human Relations

GWL/ejg

17 June 1949

National Association of Intergroup
Relations Officials
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Sirs:

Please send us copies of the state FEPC laws which your Memorandum of June 13, 1949, stated that you have available upon request.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

-NAIRO
27-Ordeans

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

4901 ELLIS AVE., CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
LOUIS E. HOSCH

RECEIVED
JUN 15 1949
Southern Regional Council

June 13, 1949

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members, National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials

FROM: NAIRO Secretariat

SUBJECT: Legislative Reporting Service

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE REPORTING — Because of the debilitating effect of the filibuster early in this congressional legislative session, the looked-for developments regarding civil rights have been limited and unimpressive. The comparative dearth of activity has, however, somewhat simplified the task of reporting as far as national legislation was concerned.

The chief sources continue to be the Congressional Quarterly, the Congressional Record, newspaper clippings and reports from other organizations.

STATE LEGISLATIVE REPORTING — The second phase of the project, state legislative reporting, has developed in an unexpectedly successful manner. Our correspondents have responded admirably with information regarding bills before their respective legislatures. Our rapport with most of our correspondents has reached such a stage that they report on the introduction of specific items of legislation and their progress through the legislative mill without prompting from us. Of course, we acknowledge and follow up every lead.

In the nature of this project, we cannot know if any specific report issued by us is exhaustive; although we do not rely entirely on our correspondents for information. Very valuable sources are newspapers and the reports of other agencies. An indication that our materials are being carefully read is evidenced in those cases of a few states where our reporting was incomplete by our immediately receiving corrected information from new sources.

The response to the Legislative Reporting Service has been exceedingly gratifying. Many agencies have used the insert to the March issue of REPORT as factual evidence in their own legislatures to show what is being accomplished in other states in the area of legislation to improve the status of minority groups. The national press has also been interested in the information gathered by our Legislative Reporting Service. Both the New York Times and the New York Herald Tribune have carried detailed articles citing our Legislative Reporting Service.

Other materials on state legislative developments which have occasioned encouraging response from the field include digests of the Fair Employment Practices laws as passed in Rhode Island, Washington, Oregon and New Mexico.

We also have mimeographed copies of the FEPC laws which are available on request.

Our files contain at least one copy of all the legislation reported by us. These copies have been made available to us by the legislative reference services of most of the states. Frequently, we get requests from organizations and individuals who wish to see a copy of legislation that has been introduced but not passed.

FEPC PROJECT — A project now is under way which has as its purpose the studying of the factors which went into FEPC campaigns in those states where such legislation has been introduced.

This study is expected to be in progress through the summer. The research work is being done by University of Chicago students.

Jane

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jj

26 — N.A.I.R.O

August 12, 1949

Miss Betty Goldiamond
National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Miss Goldiamond:

When I wrote out to our various people, I had before me NAIRO's request for specific information. I did not ask for such information because I felt quite sure we would get only such a tiny dribble of it that it would be meaningless.

I worked on that problem at various times myself for other purposes, and I know how very hard it is to get what you want.

It seems to me, it is up to the Federal Government to collect the information about numbers of Negroes employed in the various local offices. They can get accurately and officially.

About all we can do is offer to help in specific cases that do come up.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

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WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

LOUIS E. HOSCH
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

August 9, 1949

RECEIVED
AUG 12 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

In Mr. Hosch's absence, I want to acknowledge receipt of your memorandum of July 28 directed to officers of divisions and affiliated state committees. We are indeed happy to know that you have been able to make use of the NAIRO material on the implementation of the federal fair employment policies.

I wonder if it is possible for you and other persons active in the Southern Regional Council to compile information on specific cases of discrimination and segregation in federal offices in the South. It is our hope that we can compile a body of information to be used in impressing the Fair Employment Board with the necessity for a thorough survey of personnel operations under federal auspices and the need for revision of certain of their present procedures. (See enclosed memorandum on projected survey of personnel practices in federal offices throughout the country.) As you are well aware, material of this nature from the South is of the utmost importance in documentation of the points we may eventually raise with the Board.

You will note that the memorandum asked that information be made available to us before August 1. Since the issuance of this memo, we have decided to extend the termination date of the survey to October 15. If you can send material to us by that time, we shall be able to organize the information for use at a NAIRO conference session in November. Possibly the delegates to the conference will help us formulate plans for the presentation of the material to the Fair Employment Board.

I look forward to hearing from you in regard to this request.

Sincerely yours,

Betty Goldiamond

Betty Goldiamond
Staff Assistant

uopwa-39-cio

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

4901 ELLIS AVE., CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
LOUIS E. HOSCH

July 13, 1949

MEMORANDUM

TO: Directors of Local Intergroup Agencies and NAIRO Members

FROM: Committee on Federal Personnel Practices, National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials

SUBJECT: Survey of Personnel Practices in Federal Offices Throughout the Country

The enclosed release, "Implementation of the Federal Fair Employment Policy", is designed to present factual information on a subject of crucial importance to all who are concerned with the elimination of discrimination in employment.

As you will note, the Fair Employment Board itself has not as yet initiated a study of the status of minorities in the Civil Service. In view of the need for exact information, we are suggesting that you assume the responsibility for reporting to the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials on federal personnel practices affecting minorities in your own community. The body of information thus compiled can then be presented to the Fair Employment Board in an attempt to impress the Board with the necessity for a thorough survey of personnel operations under federal auspices, and the need for revision of certain of their present procedures. May we have your cooperation in this undertaking?

On or before August 1, 1949, the NAIRO Committee on Federal Personnel Practices would like to hear from you on the following points:

(1) Approximate number of minority (Negro, Oriental, Mexican, Jewish, other) employees in relation to total employees in each federal office in your community.

(2) Evidence of segregation in federal offices in your community.

(3) Specific cases of failure to hire minority group members.

(4) Specific cases of failure to promote minority group members.

(5) The position of your agency on the question of whether segregation in federal service in itself constitutes discrimination (Cf. p. 12, para. 1).

If you cannot provide us with information on all of these questions, please answer as many of them as you can. We know you will agree that it is of eminent importance that we, as responsible citizens, do everything possible to aid in the implementation of Executive Order 9980.

26 - N.A.I.R.O.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

4901 ELLIS AVE., CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
LOUIS E. HOSCH

RECEIVED
SEP 6 1949
Southern Regional Council

September 1, 1949

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of Committee on Federal Personnel Practices

FROM: NAIRO Secretariat
Betty Goldiamond, Secretary, Committee on Federal Personnel Practices

SUBJECT: Committee Activities and Plans

You will be interested to know that a number of persons who plan to attend the Third National Conference on Intergroup Relations have indicated that discussion of federal employment policies should have high priority on our agenda. Since the time for the conference is approaching, I want to inform you of the activities which have been carried on to date on behalf of the Committee on Federal Personnel Practices and to ask for your suggestions as to further desirable preparations.

In January, Frank Baldau, chairman of our committee, and Louis Hosch met in Washington with Fair Employment Board chairman Guy Moffett and Executive Secretary Ladell C. Lawhorn; Henry F. Hubbard, Executive Vice Chairman of the Federal Personnel Council; and James Mitchell, United States Civil Service Commissioner. As a result of the conferences held with these officials, the way was made ready for extensive correspondence about the plans and activities of the Fair Employment Board.

Information thus made available to NAIRO was used in the preparation of NAIRO Release No. 5, "Implementation of the Federal Fair Employment Policy". This publication was distributed to the thirteen hundred intergroup agencies in the country; to a number of other interested organizations; to libraries and research centers; and, through Henry Hubbard, to members of the Federal Personnel Council.

With this release, directors of all local intergroup agencies received a memo urging that they assume responsibility for reporting to NAIRO on federal personnel practices affecting minorities in their own communities. Response to this request has been encouraging; through this procedure we hope to receive information which will provide a factual basis for our planning at the time of the next meeting of our committee. It has been suggested that we may want to make a compilation of such material for presentation to the Fair Employment Board in an attempt to impress the

Board with the necessity for a thorough survey of personnel operations under federal auspices, and the need for revision of certain of their present procedures.

Recently our office has directed a letter to each of the fair employment officers asking for copies of departmental regulations established pursuant to the Order; information about the number, type, and disposition of complaints; and copies of training materials. This material, when amplified by reports from interested national intergroup agencies and unions, should afford us the kind of detailed information which is necessary to constructive discussion.

If you have suggestions about additional materials which we should compile or secure, or advice as to methods for handling our contribution to the conference, please let me know as soon as possible.

Although we are looking forward to a committee meeting at the time of the conference, our definite plans will have to be delayed until the program committee has made its final decisions. Meanwhile, I hope to hear from you soon.

uopwa-39-cio
9/1/49
jj

26 N.A.I.R.O.

September 26, 1949

Mr. Louis E. Hosch, Executive Secretary
National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Louis:

You have given me a bigger job than I can make time to do.

I owe every minute between now and November to the convulsive effort we are making to find money to see the Council itself through. In addition to that, we are just launching a new program with church women. In addition to that, I have my own annual meeting coming up November 9, and that takes, as you well know, oceans of planning and detail.

I really feel very badly about not taking an interesting and helpful job, but I couldn't do it and do these other things that I am already entirely committed to.

Wherefore, I return the memorandum and the list.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

4901 ELLIS AVE., CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
THOMAS H. WRIGHT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS
CHICAGO 10, ILL.

VICE PRESIDENT
HAROLD A. LETT
CHIEF ASSISTANT
DIVISION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION
STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NEWARK 2, N. J.

VICE PRESIDENT
IRENE MILLER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
CIVIC UNITY COMMITTEE
SEATTLE 22, WASH.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
RUTH ABERNETHY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
ST. PAUL COUNCIL OF HUMAN RELATIONS
ST. PAUL 2, MINN.
FRANK W. BALDAU
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
CITY OF CLEVELAND COMMUNITY
RELATIONS BOARD
CLEVELAND, OHIO
REBECCA C. BARTON
CONSULTANT
GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
MADISON, WIS.
MARSHALL BRAGDON
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
MAYOR'S FRIENDLY RELATIONS COMMITTEE
CINCINNATI, OHIO
ANNIE LEE DAVIS
CONSULTANT ON SOCIAL SERVICES
U. S. CHILDREN'S BUREAU
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
MAURICE B. FAGAN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
PHILADELPHIA JEWISH COMMUNITY
RELATIONS COUNCIL
PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.
EDWARD HOWDEN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
COUNCIL FOR CIVIC UNITY OF
SAN FRANCISCO
SAN FRANCISCO 8, CALIF.
MIKE MASAOKA
NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR
JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
ANTI-DISCRIMINATION COMMITTEE, INC.
WASHINGTON 13, D. C.
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
ATLANTA, GA.
HELEN L. PETERSON
DIRECTOR
MAYOR'S COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS
DENVER, COLO.
CHARLES POSNER
ACTING EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
INDIANAPOLIS COMMUNITY RELATIONS
COUNCIL
INDIANAPOLIS 4, IND.
GEORGE SCHERMER
DIRECTOR
CITY OF DETROIT INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE
DETROIT, MICH.
FRANK T. SIMPSON
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
CONNECTICUT INTER-RACIAL COMMISSION
HARTFORD, CONN.
JOHN B. SULLIVAN
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS
EDUCATION AND RESEARCH
STATE COMMISSION AGAINST
DISCRIMINATION
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
GEORGE L-P. WEAVER
DIRECTOR
NATIONAL CIO COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH
DISCRIMINATION
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

LOUIS E. HOSCH
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

September 21, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
SEP 23 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dear George:

We have selected you to serve as chairman of the state private agency group meetings at our forthcoming Third National Conference on Intergroup Relations. We hesitate to ask you to assume this responsibility in addition to the burden of your own work, but it was the unanimous opinion that because of your wide experience with a number of state-wide private agencies, you would be the logical person to serve as chairman of this group.

In keeping with the Program Committee's general plan, we are trying to formulate an agenda for each one of the agency group meetings in keeping with the suggestions made by the responses from that particular group. Therefore, we analyzed the returns by agency. Since the number of responses from some of the groups were very small, it will be necessary for the chairmen to carry on correspondence immediately with the agencies in the group.

In order to facilitate such correspondence with the chairmen, we intend to send out a circular letter such as the one enclosed. That letter will start the people who expect to attend the conference to thinking about their problems and the agenda, but it will also be necessary I am sure, for you to write individually as chairman of the session, to the agency executives on the attached list, inviting them to offer specific suggestions on the priority topics and to present materials and problems at the sessions.

While we will prepare mimeographed materials such as a summary of our findings in financing and a report of the committee on personnel which will be pertinent to a discussion on that subject, those materials will probably be too general for your purposes.

I am sending a carbon copy of this letter to Louis Greenberg asking him to serve as vice chairman of your meetings. You two can plan the meeting together and alternate the sessions if you wish, or make any other arrangements you might think advisable.

Please let me know by return mail that you will accept this responsibility and send your suggestions regarding the form enclosed.

Cordially,

Louis

Louis E. Hosch

Enclosures
uopwa-39-cio

cc: Louis B. Greenberg

Nairo

COPY

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

RECEIVED
APR 1 1950
Southern Regional Counc

March 31, 1950

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of the Board of Directors of NAIRO

FROM: NAIRO Secretariat

The attached announcement may have escaped your notice. Its importance to the field of intergroup relations is obvious and because of the similarity in objectives of the newly established Association of Jewish Community Relations Workers with those of NAIRO, the attached release is being sent to you for your information.

Your comments and suggestions for establishing close working relationships with this new Association, particularly in view of Mr. Fagan's role on the boards of both organizations, are cordially invited.

Attachment
LEH:jj

PRESS RELEASE from Association of Jewish Community Relations Workers
Room 4107 - 295 Madison Avenue
Tel: MU 5-1606

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

February 26, 1950

At a meeting in New York today eighty professional workers on the staffs of national and local Jewish community relations agencies formed a professional organization to be known as the Association of Jewish Community Relations Workers. Maurice B. Fagan, Executive Director of the Philadelphia Jewish Community Relations Council, was elected the first chairman of the Association. The purposes of the Association, as stated in the constitution adopted at the meeting, were as follows:

a. To establish and maintain high standards for those engaged professionally in the Jewish community relations field.

b. To encourage and provide opportunities for the exchange of views and experiences on problems, programs and trends in community relations work.

c. To stimulate the developments, presentation and analysis of ideas, concepts, skills and techniques in community relations work.

d. To encourage cooperation between Jewish community relations workers and other communal workers and between the Associatic and other professional associations in related fields.

e. To encourage among Jewish community relations workers the fullest possible understanding of Jewish life and values and the application of Jewish ideals of social justice and human dignity.

In addition to Mr. Fagan, the following officers were elected: Harold Saks, Director, Administrative Division, Anti-Defamation

League of B'nai B'rith, New York, Vice-chairman; Walter A. Lurie, Program Analyst, National Community Relations Advisory Council, New York, Secretary; Arnold Harris, Executive Secretary, Community Relations Committee of the Jewish Community Council of Essex County, New Jersey, Treasurer.

Speakers at the meeting today included George J. Hexter, of the American Jewish Committee, who had served as chairman of the Interim Steering Committee which brought the organization into existence; Dr. Arthur J. S. Rosenbaum, Executive Director, Jewish Community Council of Brooklyn; Isaiah M. Minkoff, Executive Director, National Community Relations Advisory Council; and Mr. Fagan.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

4901 ELLIS AVE., CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
LOUIS E. HOSCH

April 4, 1950

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of the Board of Directors and Members of the Program Committee of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials

FROM: NAIRO Secretariat

SUBJECT: Spring Board Meeting

At the January 6-7 meeting of the NAIRO Board of Directors, it was agreed that a meeting of the Board with members of the Program Committee would be scheduled for April 28 and 29 in New York City.

This is notice to you that the meeting has been scheduled for the office of Mr. John B. Sullivan, Director of Public Relations, Education and Research, State Commission Against Discrimination, 270 Broadway, New York 7, New York, at 9:30 a.m. Friday April 28 and continuing through such part of Saturday April 29 as the Board may determine.

The agenda will include a discussion of the Fall Conference program and urgent matters of finance and membership. Please notify us of the possibility of your attendance by use of the enclosed return postal card.

Enclosures: List of Board of Directors
List of Program Committee members
Return postal card

RECEIVED
APR 5
Southern Regional Counc

jj

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
4901 South Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

OFFICERS 1949-50

President	-	Frank W. Baldau
Vice President	-	Maurice B. Fagan
Vice President	-	Edward Howden
Executive Secretary	-	Louis E. Hosch

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. Ruth Abernethy ('48-'50)
Executive Director
St. Paul Council of Human Relations, Inc.
123 West Fifth Street
St. Paul 2, Minnesota

Frank W. Baldau ('48-'51)
Executive Director
City of Cleveland Community
Relations Board
39 Cleveland City Hall
Cleveland 14, Ohio

Marshall Bragdon ('48-'50)
Executive Secretary
Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee
105 City Hall
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

Joseph C. Coles ('49-'52)
Field Representative
City of Detroit Mayor's
Interracial Committee
720 Transportation Building
131 West Lafayette Avenue
Detroit 26, Michigan

Maurice B. Fagan ('48-'50)
Executive Director
Philadelphia Jewish Community
Relations Council
Fellowship Commission Building
260 South 15th Street
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Louis E. Hosch ('49-'50)
Executive Secretary
American Council on Race Relations
4901 South Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Edward Howden ('49-'52)
Executive Director
Council for Civic Unity of
San Francisco
101 Post Street
San Francisco 8, California

Harold A. Lett ('48-'51)
Assistant Director
Division Against Discrimination
New Jersey Department of Education
1060 Broad Street
Newark 2, New Jersey

Frank S. Loescher ('49-'52)
Executive Director
Fair Employment Practice Commission
Room 395 - City Hall
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Mike Masaoka ('48-'50)
National Legislative Director
Anti-Discrimination Committee, Inc.
Japanese American Citizens League
300 Fifth Street, N. E.
Washington 2, D. C.

Mrs. Irene B. Miller ('48-'51)
Executive Secretary
Seattle Civic Unity Committee
417 East Pine Building
Seattle 22, Washington

George S. Mitchell ('49-'52)
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mrs. Thomasina W. Norford ('49-'52)
Minority Groups Consultant
United States Employment Service
Bureau of Employment Security
Federal Security Agency
Washington 25, D. C.

Mrs. Helen L. Peterson ('49-'52)
Director
Mayor's Committee on Human Relations
465 City-County Building
Denver, Colorado

George Schermer ('48-'51)
Director
City of Detroit Mayor's
Interracial Committee
720 Transportation Building
131 West Lafayette Avenue
Detroit 26, Michigan

Frank T. Simpson ('48-'50)
Executive Secretary
State of Connecticut Inter-
Racial Commission
500 Capitol Avenue
Hartford, Connecticut

John B. Sullivan ('48-'51)
Director of Public Relations,
Education and Research
New York State Commission Against
Discrimination
270 Broadway
New York 7, New York

George L-P Weaver ('48-'50)
Director
National CIO Committee to
Abolish Discrimination
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Thomas H. Wright ('48-'51)
Executive Director
Commission on Human Relations
54 West Hubbard Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Function: To plan and organize the program for the annual meetings.

Chairman

Frank S. Loescher
Executive Director
Fair Employment Practice
Commission
Room 395, City Hall
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Mrs. Edith M. Alexander
Executive Director
Mayor's Committee on Unity of
New York City
705 Municipal Building
Brooklyn 2, New York

Mrs. Eleanor T. Dungan
Director, Department of Education
Commission on Human Relations
54 West Hubbard Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

John Feild
Field Director
Detroit Interracial Committee
720 Transportation Building
131 West Lafayette Avenue
Detroit 26, Michigan

Mrs. Helen L. Peterson
Director
Mayor's Committee on Human
Relations
465 City-County Building
Denver 2, Colorado

John B. Sullivan
Director of Public Relations, Education
and Research
New York State Commission Against
Discrimination
270 Broadway
New York 7, New York

Isaiah Terman
Field Supervisor
American Jewish Committee
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

3/50
jj

26 NAIRO

MINUTES OF MEETING
OF
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
APRIL 28--29, 1950

file with

The meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials was held at 270 Broadway, New York City, on the 28th and 29th days of April, 1950, pursuant to call and notice by the Executive Secretary.

The following members of the Board were present:

Frank Baldau	George Mitchell
Joseph Coles	Thomasina Norford
Maurice Fagan	Frank Simpson
Louis E. Hosch	John Sullivan
Harold Lett	George L-P Weaver
Frank Loescher	Thomas Wright

consisting of a quorum thereof.

The President of the Association, Frank Baldau, presided on April 29th and Vice President Maurice Fagan presided on April 28th, and Louis E. Hosch served as Secretary. The following members of the Program Committee, in addition to Frank Loescher, attended the meeting: Edith Alexander, Eleanor Dungan and Isaiah Terman.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES — Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried the minutes of the meeting of the Board of January 6-7, 1950 as circulated to the Board and to the membership, were approved.

CURRENT ASSOCIATION PROBLEMS — The Board discussed the future of the Association in view of the Executive Secretary's report that the American Council on Race Relations was no longer able to subsidize the Association's activities to the extent it had in the past. The following problems were recognized:

1. The difficulties involved in securing effective action by the several committees of the Association by correspondence with only limited service from the Secretariat and the necessity for appointing in the future committees in a limited geographical area which would make meetings of committee members possible.

2. The dilemma of developing an expanded membership with dues at $10 a year and agency fee services in higher brackets, with only limited services to offer in return for dues and fees; and the need for those resources to supply such services. It was pointed out that this dilemma could be resolved only by a subsidy for a period of from three to five years.

3. The immediate problem facing the Association of financing and servicing the fall annual meeting was considered of priority importance to the problems of long-term Association financing.

A motion by Frank Loescher to authorize the Chairman to appoint a committee of three members of the Board to formulate specific suggestions for action to expand membership and to secure financial support for the Association's program failed for lack of a second.

COMMITTEE vs BOARD ACTIVITY — A review by the Executive Secretary of committee activities revealed that committee members were slow to respond or failed to reply to letters and that committee chairmen had not assumed the role of leadership and aggressive responsibility hoped for by the Board at its last meeting. This situation was viewed by the Board as requiring:

1. More frequent meetings of the Board of Directors during the year to consider important current problems, to formulate and submit to the membership proposed policy statements and specific suggestions of activities by the membership to implement such policy.

2. The appointment by the Board of "special commissions" to deal with current problems of strategic importance or the delegation to existing committees of the Association of responsibility for immediate study and reports to the membership on crisis problems.

3. A more positive stand on the part of the Association in situations where personnel standards were violated and the security of qualified members of the Association threatened by political forces or by groups organized to defeat the purposes of an effective intergroup relations program. It was believed that publicity given by the Association, and letters from its Secretariat similar to action taken recently in the Detroit situation would attract members and aid in the development of a professional association.

Discussion of long-term financing and membership was deferred because of: (1) the interest of a majority of the Board in the immediate crisis in housing and urban redevelopment programs, and immediate action on those problems as a means of attracting interest in the Association and (2) the hope that consideration of ways and means of financing the annual fall meeting might lead to the discovery of methods for longer term financing of the Association.

COMMISSION ON HOUSING — Accordingly, discussion of housing problems ensued and the Chairman was authorized to appoint a member of the Board to meet with the vice chairman of the Committee on Housing to formulate plans for calling a "special commission of experts" on problems of discrimination and segregation in housing.

The Chairman appointed Maurice Fagan to represent the Board in calling such a meeting which would have as its purpose the formulation of a statement of policy and procedure based in part on the findings of the Third National Conference on Intergroup Relations and the development of plans for the dissemination of the findings to the membership and to agencies concerned with discrimination in housing programs.

The representative of the Board was further instructed:

1. To confer with the Association's Committee on Housing regarding such a meeting.

2. To confer with the vice chairman of the Committee on Housing to determine the selected list of the ten or twelve experts on problems of discrimination and segregation in housing who should be called together.

3. To formulate an agenda for the meeting which is to be held within the next 60 to 90 days.

4. To invite the Association's Committee on Housing to participate, and

5. To develop plans in cooperation with the Association's Committee on Housing for the dissemination of the findings of the meeting of experts.

ANNUAL FALL CONFERENCE — Pursuant to the Board's decision to hold the annual meeting in New York City and the invitation extended by Mayor O'Dwyer through Edith Alexander, discussion by the Board turned to consideration of problems of administering the annual meeting and the fall conference.

The Executive Secretary called attention to the Secretariat's correspondence with New York officials and with the Program Committee regarding the necessity for raising approximately $1,000 to meet conference expenses and for establishing a local committee on arrangements to handle conference arrangements including room and meeting hall reservations, registration, publicity and conference reporting.

Edith Alexander reported that the board of the New York City Mayor's Committee on Unity had appointed a sub-committee of its board to serve as a Hospitality Committee for the conference. This Committee consists of:

Michael M. Nisselson, Chairman
Fannie Hurst
Celestine G. Mott
Benjamin Namm
Generoso Pope, Jr.
Chauncey L. Waddell
Edith M. Alexander, Secretary

This Committee plans to raise $1,000 for the conference, to secure appropriate meeting rooms and reservations for delegates, to arrange for appropriate publicity for the conference, to supply the Program Committee with student and agency staff reporters for the conference sessions and to cooperate with the Program Committee in the administration of the conference. Edith Alexander was appointed chairman of the NAIRO Conference Committee on Arrangements and the following are to serve with her: John B. Sullivan, vice chairman; Harold A. Lett, Frank T. Simpson, and Isaiah Terman.

Before the meeting adjourned it was determined that the Hotel New Yorker would probably supply meeting rooms free of charge and the dates for the fall meeting were determined as November 15, 16, 17.

It was agreed that the New York Committee on Arrangements would confer with the NAIRO Finance Committee and with members of the NAIRO Board regarding plans for financing the conference. The Board decided that a registration fee of $2.00 should be charged to all non-members of NAIRO registering at the conference.

The agenda for the three-day conference was determined as follows:

1st day

Morning	- General Session
Noon	- Luncheon of Conference Leaders
Afternoon	- Round Tables on Housing

2nd day

Morning	- Agency Group Meetings
Afternoon	- Subject Matter Round Table
Evening	- Dinner

3rd day

Morning	- Business Meeting - Report of Round Tables
Afternoon	- NAIRO Board Meeting

The following subjects were suggested to the Program Committee as discussion topics:

1. Housing Problems
2. Schools and Human Relations
3. Local Community Organization
4. Unemployment and Minority Groups
5. Implications of the 1950 Census
6. Needs in the Functional Areas (Health, etc.)
7. FEPC Administrative Techniques
8. Civil Rights in the South
9. Social Science and Practice in the Field
10. Religious Tensions

The following were suggested to the Program Committee as Conference techniques:

1. Demonstration of so-called "buzz sessions" and "group dynamics".

2. Selection of qualified discussion leaders and use of subject matter consultants in each round table.

3. Use of national agency personnel in round tables as consultants.

4. Use of "breakfast clinics" where small groups could discuss topics of special but limited interest.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried the President was authorized to appoint an Association Committee on Educational Opportunities to be concerned with the problems of discrimination and segregation in private institutions and public educational systems and to develop a statement of policy and procedure for the guidance of the membership and others concerned with education.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, the Executive Secretary was instructed to advise the chairman of the Committee on Professional Standards that it was the consensus of the Board that, "in view of recent unwarranted charges against agencies and agency staff stemming from political sources, from newspapers, and from groups opposed to the objectives of intergroup relations agencies, the Association delegates to the Committee on Professional Standards responsibility for studying this problem and for recommending to the Board a procedure for handling such situations which will result in more adequate protection of professional personnel".

There being no further business, a motion carried that the meeting be adjourned.

ATTEST:

Louis E. Hosch, Executive Secretary

Frank W. Baldau, President

Maurice B. Fagan, Vice President

7/3/50 hk

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Function: To advise on the budgeting needs of the Association; establish quotas for selected committees for raising funds to meet budget needs; develop plans for fund raising by groups of NAIRO members in selected communities; and assist the Executive Secretary in locating prospective annual contributors to subsidize NAIRO until the membership is large enough to support the Association's activities.

Chairman

Frank T. Simpson
Executive Secretary
Connecticut Interracial Commission
500 Capitol Avenue
Hartford, Connecticut

Joseph Coles
Field Representative
Detroit Interracial Committee
720 Transportation Building
131 West Lafayette
Detroit 26, Michigan

Margaret Garrity
Interracial Secretary
Catholic Conference on
Industrial Problems
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Louis B. Greenberg
Executive Director
Indiana Jewish Community
Relations Council
106 East Market Street
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Grace A. Kelly
Secretary-Treasurer
Mayor's Commission on Human Relations
844 North Market Street
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

Arnold M. Rose
Department of Sociology
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

Muriel Snowden
Executive Secretary
Freedom House
151 Humboldt Avenue
Roxbury, Massachusetts

George L-P Weaver
Director
National CIO Committee to
Abolish Discrimination
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL PERSONNEL PRACTICES

Function: To be concerned with the implementation of Executive Orders 9980 and 9981 of July 26, 1948 establishing regulations for fair employment practices within federal establishments and within the armed forces; maintain relationships with the central federal personnel agencies and their field offices in the implementation of these Executive Orders; and suggest ways and means by which employment practices can be improved in the federal service, both in Washington and in the field offices, through the assistance of NAIRO members and by other means.

(Chairman to be selected)

George E. Conley, Chairman
Commission for Fair Employment Practices
State House
Providence 2, Rhode Island

Felix M. Gentile
Executive Director
Board of Community Relations
565 Erie Street
Toledo 2, Ohio

Mrs. Faith Jefferson Jones
Director
Parkway Community House
5120 South Parkway
Chicago 15, Illinois

Charles Posner
Acting Director
Indianapolis Community Relations Council
803 Indiana Pythian Building
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Malcolm Ross
University of Miami
Miami (University Branch), Florida

Advisers

Mrs. Annie Lee Davis
Consultant on Social Services
U. S. Children's Bureau
Federal Security Agency
Washington 25, D. C.

Frank S. Horne
Assistant to the Administrator
Housing and Home Finance Agency
1626 K Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Mrs. Thomasina W. Norford
Minority Groups Consultant
U. S. Department of Labor
Washington 25, D. C.

Frank T. Simpson
Executive Secretary
Connecticut Interracial Commission
500 Capitol Avenue
Hartford, Connecticut

John B. Sullivan
Director, Education, Research and Public Relations
State Commission Against Discrimination
270 Broadway
New York 7, New York

INTERIM COMMITTEE ON AWARDS

Function: To explore and to develop a plan for awards; to recommend to the Board a policy and procedure for making NAIRO awards that will not duplicate or compete with recognition now being awarded by other agencies.

Chairman

Thomas H. Wright
Executive Director
Commission on Human Relations
54 West Hubbard Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

Dr. Homer A. Jack
Unitarian Church of Evanston
1405 Chicago Avenue
Evanston, Illinois

Charles Livermore
Executive Director
Board of Community Relations
1502 City Hall
Buffalo 2, New York

3/15/50

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Function: To act for the Board between meetings of the Board.

Chairman

Frank W. Baldau
Executive Director
Cleveland Community Relations Board
Room 39, City Hall
Cleveland 14, Ohio

Maurice B. Fagan
Executive Director
Philadelphia Jewish Community Relations Council
260 South 15th Street
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Edward Howden
Executive Director
Council for Civic Unity of San Francisco
101 Post Street
San Francisco 8, California

Frank S. Loescher
Executive Director
Fair Employment Practices Commission
Room 395 City Hall
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Mrs. Thomasina W. Norford
Minority Groups Consultant
United States Employment Service
Bureau of Employment Security
Department of Labor
Washington 25, D. C.

George Schermer, Director
Detroit Interracial Committee
720 Transportation Building
131 West Lafayette Avenue
Detroit 26, Michigan

Frank T. Simpson
Executive Secretary
Connecticut Inter-Racial Commission
500 Capitol Avenue
Hartford, Connecticut

3/15/50

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING

Function: To be concerned with the recommendations of the membership relating to housing as expressed at the annual meetings and to review all materials relating to public and private housing projects or urban redevelopment plans, particularly as they relate to minority groups; to relate its activities to other committees and other agencies with similar interests such as federal, state and local housing officials and authorities; to formulate a statement of policy and procedure for the guidance of the membership and others in efforts to eliminate discrimination and segregation in housing; to perform such other related functions as may be authorized by the Board.

Chairman

Edward Howden
Executive Director
Council for Civic Unity of
San Francisco
101 Post Street
San Francisco 8, California

Mrs. Hortense W. Gabel
Executive Secretary
The New York State Committee on
Discrimination in Housing
35 West 32nd Street
New York 1, New York

William E. Hill
Race Relations Adviser
Public Housing Administration of
the Housing and Home Finance Agency
201 North Wells Street
Chicago 6, Illinois

George B. Nesbitt
Slum Clearance Division
Office of Administrator
Housing and Home Finance Agency
1626 K Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Mrs. Helen L. Peterson
Director
Mayor's Committee on Human Relations
465 City-County Building
Denver, Colorado

George Schermer, Director
Detroit Interracial Committee
720 Transportation Building
131 West Lafayette Avenue
Detroit 26, Michigan

Thomas H. Wright
Executive Director
Commission on Human Relations
54 West Hubbard Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

3/15/50

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Function: To develop with the assistance, or through the services of the American Council on Race Relations and other national agencies in the field of intergroup relations, a regular reporting service on current legislative developments in the field of civil rights which can be made available to NAIRO membership; and advise the Secretariat on legislative proposals and proposed legislation in the field of civil rights.

Chairman

Harold A. Lett
Acting Director
Division Against Discrimination
Department of Education
1060 Broad Street
Newark 2, New Jersey

Mrs. Olive R. Beasley
Executive Secretary
Michigan Committee on Civil Rights
806 Washington Boulevard Building
Detroit 1, Michigan

Elmer A. Henderson
Director
American Council on Human Rights
1130 Sixth Street, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Paul Klein
101 Central Park West
New York 23, New York

Mike Masaoka
National Legislative Director
Anti-Discrimination Committee, Inc.
Japanese American Citizens' League
300 Fifth Street, N. E.
Washington 2, D. C.

Will Maslow
Director
Commission on Law and Social Action
American Jewish Congress
1834 Broadway
New York 23, New York

Albert J. Weiss
Executive Director
Bureau on Jewish Employment Problems
130 North Wells Street
Chicago 6, Illinois

4/50
jj

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Function: To aid in securing members and advise the Executive Secretary on problems relating to eligibility for membership in the Association.

Chairman

Joseph C. Coles, Field Representative
Detroit Interracial Committee
720 Transportation Building
131 Lafayette Avenue
Detroit 26, Michigan

Mrs. Rebecca C. Barton
Director
Governor's Commission on
Human Rights
404 East State Capitol
Madison, Wisconsin

John D. Carney
Director
Intergroup Goodwill Council
of Youngstown
639 Wick Avenue
Youngstown 2, Ohio

Margaret Garrity
Interracial Secretary
Catholic Conference on
Industrial Problems
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Louis B. Greenberg
Executive Director
Indiana Jewish Community Relations
Council
535 Lemcke Building
106 East Market Street
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

3/15/50

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Function: To nominate for presentation to the annual meeting, a slate of directors designating three (3) of them as the officers, and a Nominating Committee for the following year (Article IX, By-Laws adopted 11/19/49).

Chairman

Mrs. Beulah T. Whitby
Assistant Director
Detroit Interracial Committee
720 Transportation Building
131 West Lafayette Avenue
Detroit 26, Michigan

Felix M. Gentile
Executive Director
Board of Community Relations
565 Erie Street
Toledo 2, Ohio

Frank S. Horne
Assistant to the Administrator
Housing and Home Finance Agency
1626 K Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Charles Livermore
Executive Director
Board of Community Relations
1502 City Hall
Buffalo 2, New York

Mrs. Mildred H. Mahoney, Chairman
Fair Employment Practice Commission
41 Tremont Street
Boston 8, Massachusetts

Mrs. Irene B. Miller
Executive Secretary
Seattle Civic Unity Committee
417 East Pine Building
Seattle 22, Washington

Myron Schwartz
Executive Secretary
Jewish Community Relations Council
1305 Chemical Building
St. Louis 1, Missouri

3/15/50

COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

Function: To develop for the Association a program on professional standards, including the compilation and analysis of qualifications of personnel now employed or sought by agencies in the field of intergroup relations and to determine the training and experience, qualifications desired by agencies, and the training facilities now available or needed to develop such personnel.

Chairman

George Schermer, Director
Detroit Interracial Committee
720 Transportation Building
131 West Lafayette Avenue
Detroit 26, Michigan

Arnold Rose
Professor, Department of Sociology
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

Marshall Bragdon
Executive Secretary
Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee
105 City Hall
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

David Danzig
Program coordinator
American Jewish Committee
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Mrs. Annie Lee Davis
Consultant on Social Services
Federal Security Agency
Social Security Administration
Washington 25, D. C.

Gordon W. Lovejoy
Professor, Department of
Human Relations
Miami (University Branch), Florida

Mrs. Irene B. Miller
Executive Secretary
Seattle Civic Unity Committee
417 East Pine Building
Seattle 22, Washington

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Function: To plan and organize the program for the annual meetings.

Chairman

Frank S. Loescher
Executive Director
Fair Employment Practice
Commission
Room 395, City Hall
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Mrs. Edith M. Alexander
Executive Director
Mayor's Committee on Unity of
New York City
705 Municipal Building
Brooklyn 2, New York

Mrs. Eleanor T. Dungan
Director, Department of Education
Commission on Human Relations
54 West Hubbard Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

John Feild
Field Director
Detroit Interracial Committee
720 Transportation Building
131 West Lafayette Avenue
Detroit 26, Michigan

Mrs. Helen L. Peterson
Director
Mayor's Committee on Human
Relations
465 City-County Building
Denver 2, Colorado

John B. Sullivan
Director of Public Relations, Education
and Research
New York State Commission Against
Discrimination
270 Broadway
New York 7, New York

Isaiah Terman
Field Supervisor
American Jewish Committee
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

3/50
jj

26 - NAIRO

FOURTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INTERGROUP

RELATIONS

395-A City Hall
Philadelphia, Pa.

November 3, 1950

MEMORANDUM

To: All Conference Leaders

From: Frank S. Loescher, Program Chairman, NAIRO

Enclosed is the final version of the 1950 Conference. There are several minor revisions which will appear in the printed program.

The round table leaders might want to give some thought to literature or materials which should be distributed or available to Conference delegates.

We are pleased by the reports we have received from round table chairmen as to the plans they are making for lively, constructive sessions.

Any questions outside of program content should be directed to:

Paul L. Klein, Conference Chairman
National Conference on Intergroup Relations
Room 705 Municipal Building
Brooklyn 2, New York

Telephone: TRiangle 5-7100, Ext. 290-295

Mr. Klein is in charge of arrangements at the Hotel New Yorker, registration, Conference dinners, luncheons, stenographic services and the like.

RECEIVED
NOV 6 1950
Southern Regional Council

Outline of Program

FOURTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INTERGROUP RELATIONS

Wednesday, November 15

9 - 9:30 a.m.	Registration
10 - 12 noon	General Session: Keynote address by Patrick M. Malin.
12:30 p.m.	Luncheon session of Round Table Leaders and NAIRO officers.
2 - 4:30 p.m.	Agency Group meetings (Concurrent)

Thursday, November 16

8:30 - 10 a.m.	Breakfast Clinics
10 - 12:30 p.m.	Concurrent Round Tables
2 - 4:30 p.m.	Concurrent Round Tables
5:00 p.m.	Meeting of Housing Round Table officers
6:30 p.m.	Conference Dinner, Address by Clarence E. Pickett

Friday, November 17

8:30 - 10 a.m.	Concurrent Round Tables
10:15 - 12:30	General Session
3:00 p.m.	Field Trip to United Nations

PROGRAM

Wednesday, November 15

9 - 9:30 a.m. Registration

10 - 12 noon General Session

Welcome to Membership: Frank W. Baldau, NAIRO President
Keynote Address: "Security and Freedom - The Age Old Problem of Balance", Patrick M. Malin, Executive Director, American Civil Liberties Union.

12:30 p.m. Luncheon Meeting of Round Table Leaders and NAIRO Officers

2 - 4:30 p.m. Agency Group Meetings

1. Local Official Agencies (_____)
   Chairman: George Schermer, Director, Mayor's Interracial Committee, Detroit
   Vice-Chm: Thomas H. Wright, Executive Director, Chicago Commission on Human Relations
   Secret'y: Helen L. Peterson, Director, Mayor's Committee on Human Relations, Denver
   Discussants: Katherine T. Johnson, Executive Director, Civic Unity Committee, Cambridge, Mass.
   Wilfred C. Leland, Jr., Executive Director, Minneapolis Fair Employment Practice Commission

2. Local Private Agencies (_____)
   Chairman: Maurice B. Fagan, Executive Director, Philadelphia Fellowship Commission
   Vice-Chm: Charles Posner, Director, Cincinnati Jewish Community Relations Committee
   Secret'y: Jean Scott, National President, Iota Phi Lambda Sorority, National Business and Professional Women
   Discussant: W.J.Doyle, President, Interracial Federation of Milwaukee County

3. State Public Agencies (_____)
   Chairman: Mildred Mahoney, Chairman, Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination
   Vice-Chm: Joseph L. Bustard, Assistant Commissioner of Education, State of New Jersey
   Secret'y: John B. Sullivan, Director of Education, New York State Commission Against Discrimination
   Discussants: George E. Conley, Chairman, Rhode Island Fair Employment Practice Commission
   Frank T. Simpson, Executive Secretary, Connecticut Interracial Commission

4. Federal Agencies (_____)
Chairman: Thomasina W. Norford, Minority Groups Consultant, Bureau of Employment Security
Vice-Chm: John H. Provinse, Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Indian Affairs
Secret'y: James C. Evans, Civilian Assistant to the Secretary of Defense

5. National Private Agencies (_____)
Chairman: Willard Johnson, Program Director, National Conference of Christians and Jews
Vice-Chm: George K. Hunton, Executive Secretary, Catholic Interracial Council
Secret'y: Maurice Moss, Associate Executive Director, National Urban League
Disscussant: Benjamin R. Epstein, National Director, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith

Thursday, November 16

8:30 - 10 a.m. Breakfast Clinics (_____)
(In addition to clinics scheduled below, others on special topics can be arranged.)

Clinic A: Working in the South
Chairman: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director Southern Regional Council

Charles S. Johnson, President Fisk University

Herman H. Long, Director, Race Relations Department, American Missionary Association

Ben Segal, Education Department, CIO Textile Workers Union

Clinic B: Use of Radio and Television
Chairman: Milton Krents, Radio and TV Director for American Jewish Committee

Wade Arnold, Executive Producer National Broadcasting Company

Leon Levine, Director of Discussion Broadcasts Columbia Broadcasting System

Clinic C: Established Principles of Intercultural Education
Chairman: H.H.Giles, Director, Center for Human Relations Studies, New York University

Benjamin B. Greenberg, District Superintendent, Board of Education of New York

Francis A. Turner, Assistant Director, Division of Community Education, Bd. of Educ. of N.Y.

10 - 12:30 p.m. Concurrent Round Tables

6. Tension Situations: Roles of Officials and Police (_____)
Chairman: Maynard I. Wishner, Director, Department of Civil Rights, Chicago Commission on Human Relations
Vice-Chm: Marshall Bragdon, Executive Director, Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee, Cincinnati
Secret'y: John Feild, Field Representative, City of Detroit Interracial Committee
Discussants: S. Andhil Fineberg, Director of Community Service, American Jewish Committee
Arthur Wallender, Chairman, Mayor's Committee on Unity of New York City

7. Legislation: Planning a State Campaign (_____)
Chairman: Madison S. Jones, Jr., National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
Vice-Chm: Arnold Harris, Executive Vice-Chairman, Essex County Intergroup Council, New Jersey
Secret'y: Will Maslow, Director, Commission on Law and Social Action, American Jewish Congress
Discussant: Richard A. Stimson, Executive Director State Council for a Pennsylvania FEPC

8. Organization and Mobilization of Local Citizens Groups
Chairman: Harold A. Lett, Assistant Director, Division Against Discrimination, New Jersey Department of Education
Vice-Chm: Irene B. Miller, Executive Secretary, Civic Unity Committee, Seattle, Washington
Secret'y: Galen R. Weaver, Specialist in Religion and Race, Race Relations Department, American Missionary Association
Discussants: Nathan E. Cohen, Professor of Social Work New York School of Social Work, Columbia University
Edward S. Lewis, Executive Director, Urban League of Greater New York, Inc.
Max Wolff, Community Consultant, Visiting Professor.

9. Application of Research to Practice in Intergroup Relations (_____)
Chairman: Isidor Chein, Director, Commission on Community Interrelations of the American Jewish Congress
Vice-Chm: Louis Wirth, Professor of Sociology University of Chicago
Secret'y: Samuel H. Flowerman, Director, Department of Scientific Research, American Jewish Committee
Discussant: Jay Rumney, Professor of Sociology Rutgers University

10. Discrimination in Colleges and Universities (_____)
Chairman: Daniel Dodson, Member, Mayor's Committee on Unity, New York
Vice-Chm: Franklin P. Hawkes, Director, Massachusetts Fair Educational Practices Act
Secret'y: Rebecca Barton, Director, Governor's Commission on Human Rights, Wisconsin
Discussants: Nathan Agran, Director, Community Service Department, Philadelphia Jewish Community Relations Council
Richard B. Anliot, Executive Secretary, Committee on Discrimination in Higher Education, American Council on Education.
Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
Richard L. Plaut, Executive Vice Chairman, National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students.

2 - 4:30 p.m. Round Tables

2 - 3:15 p.m. 11. Racial Policies in Housing: Federal, State and Local (_____)
Chairman: Frank S. Horne, Assistant to the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency
Vice-Chm: Hortense W. Gabel, Executive Director, New York Committee on Discrimination in Housing.
Secret'y: Thomas H. Wright, Executive Director, Commission on Human Relations, Chicago, Illinois
Discussants: Edward Howden, Executive Director San Francisco Council for Civic Unity.
Constance Motley, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
Frank T. Simpson, Executive Secretary Connecticut Interracial Commission.
Herman T. Stichman, Commissioner of Housing, Executive Department, State of New York.
Robert C. Weaver, Executive Director of the Opportunity Fellowships, John Hay Whitney Foundation.

3:15 - 4:30 12. Local Action Towards Non-Discrimination in Public, Public-Aided and Private Housing (_____)
Chairman: Charles Abrahms, Visiting Professor, New York School for Social Research.
Vice-Chm: Herman H. Long, Director, Race Relations Department, American Missionary Association.
Secret'y: Ray O'Connor, Executive Director, Bridgeport Inter-Group Council, Connecticut.
Discussants: Francis Bosworth, Director, Friends Neighborhood Guild, Philadelphia.
Morton Deutsch, Professor, Research Center for Human Relations, New York University.

Florence Kite, Executive Secretary, Friends Committee on Race Relations.
George Nesbitt, Special Assistant to Branch Chief, Field Operations Branch, Slum Clearance and Urban Redevelopment, Housing and Home Finance Agency.
Joseph B. Robison, Staff Counsel, American Jewish Congress.
Robert C. Weaver, Executive Director of the Opportunity Fellowships, John Hay Whitney Foundation.

2 - 4:30 p.m. 13. Fair Employment: Making FEPC Work (_____)
Chairman: Arnold Aronson, National Community Relations Advisory Council
Vice-Chm: Julius Thomas, Director, Department of Industrial Relations, National Urban League.
Secret'y: Harry I. Barron, Executive Director, Cleveland Jewish Community Council
Discussants: Thomas F. Henry, Supervisor, Connecticut Fair Employment Practices Act.
Milo A. Manly, Director of Research and Education, Philadelphia Fair Employment Practice Commission.
Leon Shull, Executive Director, Philadelphia Area, Jewish Labor Committee.

5:00 p.m. Meeting of Housing Round Table Officers (_____)

6:30 p.m. Conference Dinner (_____)
Presiding: Frank W. Baldau, President, NAIRO
Reports of Housing Round Tables: Robert C. Weaver, Executive Director of the Opportunity Fellowships, John Hay Whitney Foundation.
Speaker: Clarence E. Pickett, Honorary Secretary, American Friends Service Committee; "Race and Foreign Relations"

Friday, November 17

8:30 - 10 a.m. Round Tables (Same rooms as above)

Continuation of Thursday morning Round Tables numbers 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 at the discretion of the members of Round Table.

10:15 - 12:30 General Session (_____)
NAIRO Business Meeting
Election of Officers
Reports from Round Tables

3:00 p.m. Field Trip to United Nations. Conference with Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Director of Department of Trusteeship, United Nations.

ADJOURNMENT

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

Report of the Executive Secretary

November 1950

RESUME

Since NAIRO was established in November of 1947, the November 1950 annual meeting actually marks the end of the third year of activity.

The Association had its inception in the 1945 and 1946 meetings of the Council of Executives of Community Relations Boards, an informal and unincorporated group of officials of local governmental agencies concerned with race relations and minority group problems. These local officials recognized the necessity for regular clearance and exchange of experience among local official agencies and initiated an informal system of communication through correspondence, exchange of publications, and informal meetings.

The Council of Executives of Community Relations Boards, aware of the grass roots character of their activities, recognized the important implications of their official activities to the programs of other agencies, both public and private, operating on national, state, and local levels. Accordingly, in November of 1947 representatives of the Council of Executives met with officials of governors' and state legislative commissions concerned with problems of intergroup relations on the state level of government. These representatives of local and state official agencies later in 1947 convened with representatives of unofficial community-wide civic organizations concerned with similar continuing association to facilitate their common aims.

This joint committee of official and private agency representatives nominated a slate of officers, which was unanimously elected to serve the Association for the year 1947-48. The annual meeting of the Association, which by provision of the by-laws became the policy-making authority of NAIRO, authorized the establishment of a central headquarters, the appointment of appropriate committees, the employment of a staff, and the development of a program to implement the objectives of the Association.

A review of the development of the Association since 1947 reveals these significant facts:

1. Since its incorporation, the Association has been almost entirely dependent upon the American Council on Race Relations which served as the Association's Secretariat, provided an Executive Secretary, other professional and clerical staff, and provided a subsidy of approximately $13,000 a year in 1948 and 1949, and an almost equal amount in 1950 to finance its publications, conferences and committee activities and to facilitate continuing communication among its members. The critical significance of this annual subsidy is cogently revealed by the fact that NAIRO income from memberships and all other sources during 1948 was $1,359 and during 1949 was $1,050.

Since the estimated ACRR subsidy represents only actual cash expenditures and does not include other costs, the total costs of operating the Association are considerably higher, approximating $20,000 a year. (See attached proposed budget.) NAIRO income thus far as approximated 8% of cash expenditures and about 5% of actual costs of operating the Association.

2. The membership of the Association, totaling 268 individuals in October of 1950 drawn from about half the states in the Union, consists primarily of professional employees of voluntary agencies. A little over 75% (200) of the total membership are professional personnel, predominantly from local (92) and national (70) agencies. The remaining 25% (65) are professional employees of public agencies, with nearly half of that group (30) in local official agencies (see table below).

Analysis of Individual Membership, October 1950.

	Private	Public	Total
Federal or National agencies	70	13	83
State agencies	12	22	34
Local agencies	118	30	148
	200	65	265

Individual memberships, both active and associate, were increased from $2.50 per year to $10.00 per year in 1950; agency memberships were discontinued in 1950 and agency subscription fees substituted. Only a few of the 22 agency members of 1949 have subscribed in 1950.

3. The activities of the Association have centered almost entirely in its annual conferences and in the work of a few committees. The committee work of the Association, except for board meetings, has of necessity had to be carried on almost exclusively by correspondence. Functional committees of the Association could not afford to hold meetings because of the limited resources of the Association and because the small budgets of the agencies employing committee members did not permit travel. Recently the NAIRO board has attempted to facilitate committee meetings by appointing members more on a regional basis.

The Association has been handicapped by the lack of frequent committee meetings and opportunities to explore with the membership more than once a year the important problems facing the Association. The secretariat and committee chairmen have had to depend upon correspondence and inquiries to the field to compile information and to develop findings and recommendations for the guidance of the membership.

The secretariat, in an effort to supplement the work of Association committees, has attempted to comply with the directives of the board and the recommendations of the annual meetings by compiling information requested by the membership from a variety of sources.

In these efforts the secretariat has had the aid of operating agencies in the field and the assistance of professional personnel loaned to the secretariat by the American Council on Race Relations and the Committee on Education, Training and Research in Race Relations of the University of Chicago.

Materials on agency activities, new developments in the field, pending and enacted legislation, current litigation, program changes, new literature and knowledge, experience with various techniques, and related significant information have been disseminated regularly to the membership. This information was distributed through periodic NAIRO releases and memoranda to the membership; much of it was also distributed to non-members in agencies in the field as a promotional technique. Some news of significance to NAIRO members was disseminated monthly throughout the last three years through the facilities of ACRR Report.

PROSPECTS

In NAIRO, a significant and effective device has been developed for lifting the level of competence in the field of intergroup relations and for the efficient and rapid dissemination of information, exchange of materials and techniques, and for concerted action on a national scale.

The reports of the annual conferences of NAIRO, the minutes of its board and committee meetings, and the daily experience of the secretariat with requests for materials and assistance, are overwhelming evidence of the need for the continuation and further development of the Association.

The future of NAIRO cannot, in the opinion of your Executive Secretary, depend upon finding some other agency to finance its future activities. Nor can NAIRO depend upon locating one or two wealthy contributors who will pay the entire operating costs of the Association. The future of NAIRO will depend upon its developing a positive and definite program which will continue to hold its present membership and attract other professional personnel. Such a program must include more than an annual conference, correspondence among individuals, the handling of inquiries and exchange of materials.

The NAIRO program, in addition to these basic activities, should include:

1. Promulgation of a concise but definite platform or statement of policy on the continuing critical issues in the field of intergroup relations. Such a platform comprised of unequivocal principles and methods could serve as a guide and a point of departure for NAIRO members in every functional area of our daily activities -- employment, housing, education, legislation, public policy, religion, health and welfare. It would provide a basis for developing memberships by serving as an aid in recruiting to our ranks those who believe and behave as we do.

2. Planning and execution of a series of regional conferences throughout the year to bring together all the professional personnel from operating agencies to examine current practice and to explore improved

techniques for dealing with current problems. Such meetings would provide opportunities for a wider membership participation and a greater professional self-consciousness.

3. Development of the professional aspects of the field of intergroup relations by:

a. Undertaking critical evaluation of the methods now employed by the operating agencies in the field, including their organizational structure, their techniques, publications, and operation;

b. Determining what personnel is now employed by agencies in the field, what professional qualifications are most useful, what qualifications are being sought, what training is required, and what professional standards are emerging;

c. Establishing a personnel exchange for the registration of professional personnel and for the use of operating agencies seeking qualified staff.

4. Establishment of a realistic and stable base of financial support. Prerequisite to this are:

a. Expanding the NAIRO membership and agency subscriptions to the optimum of potentialities. This cannot be done by a secretariat or a membership committee alone, but must be undertaken by regional or state committees with proper assistance from the secretariat.

b. Locating, with the aggressive assistance of the membership and through the operating agencies in the field, additional financial contributors to the NAIRO budget.

c. When it has been demonstrated that the NAIRO membership is seriously dedicated to its stated purposes and has accumulated the financial resources available from agencies and local communities, approaching several foundations for a subsidy for a period of several years.

The last three years have demonstrated that our members are engaged in a common cause. The few who started us on our way several years ago have been joined by others who are sensitive to the problems which we must help to solve to preserve our democratic way of life. NAIRO has already earned for itself a reputation as the national non-sectarian organization to which all groups from any community can bring their problems and expect an objective and honest answer.

It is up to the present membership to see that the Association continues to grow and develop, to meet continuing needs and to cope with the unfinished business of democracy.

Louis E. Hosch, Executive Secretary
National Association of Intergroup
Relations Officials

Attachment
11/6/50-hmw

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

Proposed Budget

For the Three-Year Period 1951 - 1953

Item	1951	1952	1953
General Administration	$ 500	$ 500	$ 500
Salaries	11,500	12,000	12,000
Travel	1,000	2,000	2,000
Printing	2,400	2,600	2,600
Communications	900	1,200	1,200
Rent	1,000	1,500	1,500
Fees	500	500	500
Supplies	1,000	1,200	1,200
Equipment and Repairs	200	200	200
Books and Publications	200	200	200
TOTALS	$19,200	$21,900	$21,900

11/6/50

hmw

NAIRO

February 14, 1951

Mrs. Thomasina W. Norford
Minority Groups Consultant
USES
Room 232, Department of Labor Bldg.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Norford:

Notion: That people very high in the Civil Service Commission and the White House and the Charles Wilson outfit set up forthwith a small team to go out to cities where a lot of this new swelling governmental employment is going on and make it completely clear to the local boss people that they have got to behave on hiring.

We have all gone through this agony before. If you wait until the first rush of taking on the new people is over, the stubborn, reluctant white administrators will tell you they are already reducing forces, and many experienced white ex-employees are waiting for re-employment, and they themselves are of the best of will on this whole matter, and so on. This time, for goodness' sake, let's catch on, on the upswing.

The above informal message is my own language for something I was commissioned to impart to you as proposal from the Board meeting February 10 of NAIRO.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

NAIRO

March 27, 1951

Mr. Maurice B. Fagan
260 South Fifteenth Street
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Dear Maury:

On the AJC analysis of the McCarran Act, I would say the thing to do is let NAIRO send it out to its members and to its mailing list, but with something stuck on or attached to show that it is distributed by NAIRO "as information."

In future cases where you have any doubts, I think the procedure used in this one is all right. That is simply to ask a committee of a couple of Board members to add their advice to your own. It might be a good rule that if any Board member consulted objects, the item be not distributed.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

4901 ELLIS AVE., CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT

MAURICE B. FAGAN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
PHILADELPHIA JEWISH COMMUNITY
RELATIONS COUNCIL
PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

VICE PRESIDENT

GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

VICE PRESIDENT

HELEN L. PETERSON
DIRECTOR
MAYOR'S COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS
DENVER, COLO.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ARNOLD ARONSON
NATIONAL COMMUNITY RELATIONS
ADVISORY COUNCIL
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

FRANK W. BALDAU
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
CITY OF CLEVELAND COMMUNITY
RELATIONS BOARD
CLEVELAND 14, OHIO

JOSEPH C. COLES
FIELD REPRESENTATIVE
CITY OF DETROIT MAYOR'S
INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE
DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN

HORTENSE W. GABEL
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE
ON DISCRIMINATION IN HOUSING
NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

MARGARET GARRITY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL ACTION
NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

LOUIS E. HOSCH
DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
UNITED NATIONS

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March 22, 1951

RECEIVED
MAR 24 1951
Southern Regional Council

MEMORANDUM

TO: George Mitchell
Helen Peterson

FROM: Maurice B. Fagan

Will Maslow of the American Jewish Congress has offered to mail at his own expense the enclosed evaluation and analysis of The Internal Security Act of 1950 not only to all NAIRO members but to the 1287 intergroup relations agencies to which we are now sending NAIRO Reporter. (I assume you have already received a copy of NAIRO Reporter.)

Unfortunately, at the last Executive Committee meeting we failed to establish a method of determining which materials should be distributed either by us or at our request to our members and to our mailing list.

I am therefore calling upon both of you to act with me for the time being as a committee which will act on each such opportunity as it arises.

Maslow would like an answer from us as soon as possible and I, therefore, would like your judgment as to whether the enclosed article should be sent out. Does distribution of material indicate in any way our endorsement? Do you feel it necessary when such material is sent out to indicate that it is a "NAIRO service but that the article does not necessarily carry the approval or disapproval of NAIRO"?

Would you also at your convenience suggest what you feel would be the most suitable way of handling such materials in the future.

I believe we are in remarkably good shape at this time and feel that our national conference on November 14, 15 and 16 in Detroit will reveal the growth and new spirit that I see developing among many of our members and in the field in general.

Cordial personal regards.

Maury

THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

(The McCarran Act)

An Evaluation and Analysis

COMMISSION ON LAW AND SOCIAL ACTION
AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS
15 EAST 84TH STREET
NEW YORK 28, N. Y.

The Internal Security Act of 1950

EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS

FOREWORD

When the McCarran bill and other legislation out of which the Internal Security Act of 1950 ultimately emerged were introduced, the American Jewish Congress together with scores of other civic organizations opposed their enactment. When the McCarran Bill was passed over President Truman's veto, the same organizations urged its repeal. In maintaining that position, the American Jewish Congress has acted in full conformity with its basic principles. We are firmly opposed to communism, fascism and all forms of totalitarianism as destructive of freedom and world peace. We have therefore recognized the need for internal security measures to safeguard us against those persons or movements which may act to subvert our democratic system and national security. But we have insisted that the obligation to oppose totalitarianism and all its methods is inseparable from the obligation to maintain our democratic freedoms. We have therefore opposed the enactment of any measures which go beyond what can reasonably be regarded as necessary for defense against sabotage and espionage and which are repugnant to the spirit and violative of the letter of the Constitution.

The McCarran Act was enacted in haste and in an atmosphere surcharged with emotion. Because the Act embodies five separate pieces of legislation, there has been a great deal of confusion and misunderstanding as to its actual provisions and content. Popular understanding of the measure has been further confused by the fact that certain of its sections legitimately strengthen the espionage and sabotage laws and were approved by President Truman in his veto message, a classic statement which should be better known. The Act in its entirety, however, contains so many unsatisfactory provisions that it is incapable of piecemeal amendment. We have therefore called for its outright repeal and the reenactment of its valid sections by separate legislation after public Congressional hearings.

The American Jewish Congress is publishing this analysis and evaluation of the Internal Security Act of 1950 as a contribution to public discussion and understanding. We hope that, out of such understanding, the movement for repeal of the Act will gather strength and that a legitimate and constitutional program for internal security can then be formulated, consonant with our national interests and national traditions. Such a development will reinforce the faith of Americans in our democratic system by arresting what President Truman has termed "unwarranted attacks on individuals" and "unwarranted infringement of their rights and liberties in the name of security."

SHAD POLIER
Chairman, Commission on Law and Social Action, American Jewish Congress

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THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, POPULARLY known as the McCarran Act, was enacted over the President's veto on September 23, 1950. The Act is a consolidation of various bills, including the Mundt-Ferguson-Johnston bill, the Nixon bill and the Hobbs bill, each of which was vigorously opposed by civic and church groups across the country. The McCarran Act now incorporates many of their worst features in a single omnibus measure.

The principal subjects included within the new law are: (1) The registration of Communist organizations; (2) unlawful conspiracy; (3) exclusion, deportation and naturalization; (4) emergency detention; and (5) espionage and sabotage control. The major points in the Act are summarized below. A more detailed analysis of the text follows.

I. REGISTRATION OF COMMUNIST ORGANIZATIONS

The registration provisions of the McCarran Act (Sections 1-17) derive directly from the Mundt-Ferguson and Nixon bills. Briefly, they require all "Communist organizations" to register with the Attorney General within thirty days after the enactment of the law. "Communist organizations" are divided into two categories: "Communist-action" and "Communist-front." The looseness with which these groups are defined makes it possible for an organization to be designated as "Communist" solely because one of its policies or objectives is the same as that of admittedly Communist groups or governments. For example, any organization supporting FEPC legislation might, under the ambiguous provisions of the Act, be subject to registration if it is found that Communist groups also support FEPC. The result is that once avowedly Communist bodies have endorsed liberal or civil rights legislation, every other group can endorse such legislation only at its peril.

Moreover, the mere fact that liberal organizations *might* become classified as Communist-fronts and the fact that these organizations and their members run a real danger of continuous probes and investigations will be sufficient to discourage many people from en-

gaging in any liberal activities whatever. In effect this would leave the Communist groups as the sole spokesmen for liberal and civil rights legislation in America. As a consequence the Communists would be aided in their spurious claim that they alone are concerned with civil liberties and the protection of minority groups.

The Act thus imposes harsh penalties on liberal non-Communist organizations without making any real contribution to the safety or security of this country. Because of the severe penalties resulting from membership in a registered organization (including loss of passports, exclusion from certain types of employment, and a requirement to label all publications as Communist-inspired), it is unlikely that organizations will register voluntarily and in fact none has yet done so. The Act sets out a lengthy and very extensive procedure which must be followed before an organization can be forced to register. It is estimated that such a contested procedure will take several years. And then, at the end of this long drawn-out procedure, all an organization need do to avoid the sanctions of the law is to dissolve even the day before a registration order becomes final and reappear with a new name, new officers and new directors. The same lengthy process will then have to be repeated to compel the "new" agency to register and this merry-go-round can be repeated indefinitely.

II. Unlawful Conspiracy

Section 4 of the law makes criminal a conspiracy or agreement to perform any act which would *substantially contribute* to the establishment within the United States of a foreign-dominated totalitarian dictatorship. This section provides the individual no guide whatever in determining whether his conduct is criminal. On its face, almost any action, no matter how innocently undertaken, may subsequently be condemned and penalized if it is found to have "substantially contributed" to foreign-controlled totalitarianism in this country. Taken literally, this section might make criminal such actions as strikes in essential industries or the defense by attorneys of Communists in civil or criminal proceedings. This section is, in effect, a dragnet which may be used by government agencies to haul in all those who espouse unpopular causes of any kind.

III. Exclusion, Deportation and Naturalization

A. *Exclusion*: The Act greatly enlarges the categories of those aliens who are to be excluded.

For the first time in our peacetime immigration laws the Act forbids the entry of aliens who seek to enter the United States to engage in activities which "would be prejudicial to the public interest." This language is so sweeping and indefinite that for all practical purposes, it hands over to consular officials and immigration officials an almost unlimited discretion in the exclusion of would-be immigrants, including those whose activities could in no way be considered as affecting national security or safety. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that these consular officials operate in foreign countries without right of appeal and subject to no public scrutiny of their decisions.

The Act also excludes those who are found *likely* to engage in "subversive" activities. For the first time, they may be excluded not on the basis of anything they may have done in the past but on the basis of what some government official thinks they may do in the future.

All aliens who at any time were members of totalitarian parties are denied entry. Although by its terms the Act excludes members of all totalitarian parties alike, regulations issued by the Attorney General permit the entry of "nominal" Nazis and Fascists while continuing to exclude all Communists. The Act thus implicitly accepts the notion that ex-Nazis and ex-Fascists are less repugnant to our democratic institutions than ex-Communists. This distinction is untenable. Totalitarianisms of the right must be as firmly condemned as totalitarianism of the left.

The Act also deprives aliens of the right to an administrative review which they received in the past when found ineligible to enter this country. The Attorney General now is not only granted the widest powers but also the authority to cut off any review of his exercise of such powers.

B. *Deportation*: Under Section 22, the Attorney General *must* deport any alien who, when he entered the United States, or at any time thereafter, "had a purpose to engage" or "engaged" in subversive activities.

As a result of these provisions, persons who may have joined radical organizations years ago—when it was permissible to do so without penalty—and who have long since repudiated their association with such groups, may now, nevertheless, find themselves subject to deportation. Since the Attorney General is without discretion under this section, deportation will be compelled, even if the government itself is satisfied that such persons have, for many years, maintained loyal, peaceful and useful residence in the United States.

Section 23 of the Act permits the Attorney General to deport aliens to any country willing to accept them with the exception that they may not be deported to any country in which they will be in danger of physical persecution. Until now, aliens were deportable only to countries of which they were citizens, or where they resided or were born, or, in general, where they had some prior connection. Under the McCarran Act, it will be possible for an alien to be deported to a country in which he may be subjected to racial or religious discrimination or where he may be used as a source of cheap labor.

In addition, both the deportation and exclusion sections strike a serious blow to our national security by divesting the Attorney General of discretion to grant refuge in the United States to former diplomatic personnel of Communist governments who reject Communism and wish to escape its reprisals. Many such persons have recently offered valuable assistance to this country in its struggle against totalitarianism. Under the McCarran Act, we may no longer avail ourselves of this assistance. The Attorney General now is inflexibly commanded to exclude or deport all such individuals as undesirable.

C. *Naturalization*: Sections 25-30 of the Act provide that no alien may be naturalized if within the preceding ten years he has been a member of a Communist-action organization or if he has been a member of a Communist-front organization and failed to resign within three months after the group was required to register. It has long been required of candidates for naturalization that they demonstrate "attachment" to the principles of the Constitution. In the light of this provision, it seems unreasonable to use membership in a listed group as anything other than presumptive evidence of a lack of attachment which might be rebutted by evidence establishing the alien's loyalty to American ideals and traditions.

The Act further provides that a person naturalized after January 1, 1951 may have his naturalization cancelled if within five years thereafter he becomes a member of a Communist group. Such sanctions do not apply to native-born citizens. Naturalized Americans are thus relegated to the category of second-rate citizens who may be penalized for acts which may be undertaken by native-born citizens without penalty.

For the first time, the Act requires that applicants for naturalization be able to read and write English as well as speak it. This section adds a further and unnecessary limitation to the privilege of naturalization which, undoubtedly, will operate to exclude many who might otherwise be fully qualified for American citizenship, and which certainly bears no relationship to the national security or welfare.

IV. Emergency Detention

In the event of Presidential proclamation of a "national emergency" brought about by invasion or rebellion, the Attorney General is in effect authorized by Section 102 to intern any person who, there is reason to believe, will engage in acts of espionage or sabotage. This section, providing as it does for a hearing and for a system of review of any decision to intern, if it had been properly drafted might have constituted a substantial improvement over the existing law. Before the McCarran Act, the President had the authority to detain citizens who he believed endangered our national defense. The most recent exercise of this authority occurred during the last war when persons of Japanese ancestry, including some 70,000 American citizens, were evacuated from the West Coast and interned without any hearing or the right of effective judicial review. The McCarran Act at least precludes this kind of summary detention. Unfortunately, however, these sections permit the detention Review Board empowered to pass upon detention, to consider evidence which would be excluded in any ordinary judicial or administrative proceedings. The admission of this evidence, in effect, denies the accused a fair hearing. Thus, whenever the Attorney General finds it necessary for alleged reasons of national security, he is permitted to submit to the Board a digest of the evidence supporting and justifying detention. He is permitted to withhold any information which he feels is dangerous to disclose. Withheld evidence may include such facts as the name of the informant, the source of the statements being used against the detainee or the circumstances under which they were made. By permitting the withholding of this kind of information, the detainee is seriously impeded in his efforts to disprove or contradict the evidence against him. Such procedure violates the rules of evidence which have been found under the Anglo-Saxon system of law to provide the staunchest guarantee of a fair and just hearing.

V. Espionage and Sabotage Control

Section 18 of the McCarran Act broadens existing statutes relating to the handling of defense information by penalizing the transmission, loss or negligent dealing with such data when the possessor of this information has reason to believe that it "could be used to the injury of the United States." Section 19 extends the statute of limitation for certain espionage offenses to ten years. Neither of these provisions is objectionable. Of all of the provisions of the Act, they alone make a genuine contribution to our internal security.

Conclusion

The undemocratic provisions of the McCarran Act cannot be justified as a means of improving our national defense or protecting our way of life. We cannot defend rights by destroying them. We cannot strengthen America in its struggle for freedom against the forces of Communism by adopting totalitarian short cuts to control the action and thoughts of citizens. These short cuts to security have become the hallmark of totalitarianism throughout the world.

We will cancel all that we seek to preserve if we sacrifice the liberties of our citizens in poorly conceived attempts to achieve national security. As President Truman declared, "No considerations of expediency can justify the enactment of such a bill as this, a bill which would greatly weaken our liberties and give aid and comfort to those who would destroy us."

An Analysis of the McCarran Act

I. Registration of Communist Organizations

The registration provisions of the McCarran Act (Section 1-17) derive directly from the Mundt-Ferguson and Nixon bills. Briefly, Sections 3 (a) (b) and (c) require all "Communist organizations" to register with the Attorney General within thirty days after the enactment of the law. "Communist organizations" are divided into two categories: "Communist-action" and "Communist-front."

A. *Definitions*

A "Communist-action" organization is defined as a group which is "substantially directed, dominated or controlled by a foreign Communist government or world Communist movement" and "which operates primarily to advance the objectives of the world Communist movement" (Section 3(3)). A "Communist-front" organization is one which is "substantially directed, dominated or controlled by a Communist-action organization and which is primarily operated for the purpose of giving aid and support to a Communist-action organization, a Communist foreign government, or a world Communist movement. . . ." (Section 3(4)).

Recognizing the vagueness of these definitions, Sections 13 (e) and (f) attempt to give them added meaning by setting forth additional criteria to be considered in determining whether an organization is within either of the two proscribed classes. Among the criteria for Communist-action groups are: the extent to which its policies are formulated to effectuate the policies of Communist governments or organization (13 (e) (1)); the extent to which its views and policies do not deviate from those of such foreign government or foreign organization (13 (e) (2)); the extent to which the organization resists efforts to disclose its membership and records and its members refuse to acknowledge membership therein or the extent to which an organization operates in secret (13 (e) (7)). Similarly, for Communist-front organizations one of the criteria to be considered is "the extent to which the positions taken or advanced by it from time to time on matters of policy do not deviate from those of any Communist-action organizations, Communist foreign government, or the world Communist movement. . . ." (13 (f) (4).

Although these sections purport to make the earlier definitions precise, they require that account need be taken only of "the extent to which" any organization has engaged in these proscribed activities without any specification of the degree of participation required to bring the organization within the purview of the law. Moreover, there is no indication that an organization must be implicated in all of these criteria, or in most, or in any combination, of them before it becomes subject to the sanctions of the Act. On the contrary, it appears that any group found *to any extent* to be involved in *any one* of these activities may be classified as a Communist organization. It is possible, for example, that an organization may be designated as a Communist-action group solely because of the non-deviation of some of its views from those of Communist governments or organizations. The result is that avowedly Communist bodies may be given a monopoly in the sponsorship or endorsement of all liberal legislation, including FEPC, federal aid to education and the like. Once backed by Communist groups, fear of possible subjection to registration under the law would make these issues too dangerous for non-Communists to support. This was recognized by President Truman in his veto message when he stated:

> This provision could easily be used to classify as a Communist-front organization any organization which is advocating a single policy or objective which is also being urged by the Communist Party or by a Communist foreign government. In fact, this may be the intended result. . . . It is not enough to say that this probably would not be done. The mere fact that it could be done shows clearly how the bill would open a Pandora's Box of opportunities for an official condemnation of organizations and individuals for perfectly honest opinions which happen to be stated also by Communists. . . .

B. *Subversive Activities Control Board*

If an organization fails to register voluntarily, the Attorney General may start proceedings before a five-man Subversive Activities Control Board (Section 12). This Board is empowered to determine, after hearings, whether an organization is a Communist organization. Its final decision may be appealed to the courts. Appointments to the Board were made by President Truman last October, and include Seth W. Richardson, Chairman, Charles M. LaFollette, Peter C. Brown, David Coddaire and Dr. Kathryn McHale.

C. *Penalties*

Any organization failing to obey a final court order requiring its registration may be fined up to $10,000. The officers of such organizations may be similarly fined or imprisoned for five years. In addition, any individual who knowingly becomes or remains a member of any Communist organization which has been ordered to register and has not done so, must himself register, and for failure to do so, may be fined $10,000 or imprisoned for five years. No penalty or prohibition can take effect, however, until after an organization has registered voluntarily or after a final order requiring registration has been entered by the courts (Section 15).

Members of Communist groups designated as Communist organizations by the Subversive Activities Control Board may not be employed by the Federal government (Section 5), and may not receive passports (Section 6). The organizations so designated are deprived of certain tax exemptions and deductions (Section 11) and must clearly identify the literature distributed or any broadcast sponsored by them as "Communist" (Section 11). In addition, members of Communist-action organizations may not be employed in defense plants (Section 5.)

D. *Ineffectiveness of Registration Procedures*

Because of the drastic consequences flowing from membership in a group required to register, it is unlikely that any organization will register voluntarily and in fact none has yet done so. Indeed, it is probable that the whole procedure of forced registration will prove futile. Because of the lengthy procedures involved in the hearings, (see Sections 12, 13, 14) compelling involuntary registration, will, in each case, take several years at least. Finally, at the end of this long drawn out process all an organization need do to avoid the sanctions of the law is to dissolve even the day before a registration order becomes final and reappear the following week

with different officers and directors, and the same long drawn out procedures will have to be repeated. It should be noted that Section 2386 of Title 18 of the U. S. Code (the Smith Act), passed in 1940 provides for the registration with the Attorney General of certain subversive organizations and that these provisions although long in effect have had no success in compelling registration of organizations or in uncovering information important to our national defense.

The intrinsic evil in these provisions, however, lies less in their direct effects than in their ultimate derogation from the rights and freedoms which average Americans have long enjoyed. Registration procedures will be evaded simply by the dissolution of existing Communist and front organizations which, by this time anyway, have been so exposed that they retain little potential to attract innocents. In their stead, new groups will be created which may more readily deceive the unwary. More important, however, the mere fact that some organizations *might* become classified as Communist fronts and the fact that these organizations and their members run a real risk of continued investigations and prosecutions will be sufficient to discourage many people from joining or belonging to any liberal group whatever. The real danger is that, as President Truman put it, these sections inevitably will "result in penalizing the legitimate activities of people who are not Communists at all but loyal citizens."

II. Unlawful Conspiracy

Section 4 of the Act provides:

> It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to combine, conspire or agree with any other person to perform any act which would *substantially contribute* to the establishment within the United States of a totalitarian dictatorship . . . the direction and control of which is to be vested in or exercised by or under the domination or control of any foreign government, foreign organization or foreign individual.

Although imposing criminal penalties, this section requires no showing of specific intent to conspire to injure or harm the United States in any manner whatever.

A committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, in considering this provision when it was part of the Mundt-Ferguson bill, stated:

> It is the unamimous view of this Committee that this bill should not be enacted so long as it contains these provisions. . . . They are so vague and uncertain that they may well be held to violate due process provisions of the 5th Amendment in not giving sufficient notice of what conduct is condemned. . . . The general language would operate to put unwarrantably broad powers in the hands of the Government to harass unpopular causes by prosecutions and, literally construed, would cover open advocacy of a kind which should not be prohibited.

As the American Civil Liberties Union points out, this section "provides no guide to a person whatsoever in judging whether his conduct would be criminal or not." Taken literally, it might make criminal strikes in essential industries or the defense by attorneys of Communists in civil or criminal proceedings. The section is, in any event, unnecessary because any conduct it may constitutionally punish already appears forbidden by other legislation including Title 18, U.S.C.A., Section 371, outlawing any conspiracy to commit an offense or to defraud the United States; Title 18, U.S.C.A., Section 794, outlawing any conspiracy to commit acts of espionage against the United States; Title 18, U.S.C.A., Section 2384, outlawing any conspiracy to commit seditious acts against the United States, and Title 22, U.S.C.A., Section 612, requiring agents of foreign countries to register with the Attorney General.

III. Exclusion, Deportation and Naturalization

A. *Exclusion*

The exclusion provisions of the McCarran Act (Section 22(1)) forbid entry into the United States of:

(a) Persons "Prejudicial to Public Interest."

Aliens are barred who seek to enter this country to engage in activities "which would be prejudicial to the public interest." This probably is the most sweeping of all the exclusionary provisions of the law. It denies entry not only to those who seek to impair the security of the United States but beyond that it prohibits any who in any way would "prejudice the public interest"—a phrase which might easily take on manifold and ambiguous meanings unrelated to any question of national safety. After granting this comprehensive authority to the Attorney General, the Act nevertheless goes on to specify additional grounds for exclusion. The Senate Committee Minority report on the McCarran Act (Senate Report 2369, Part 2, page 14) commented on this section:

> We strongly criticize the first category as being so sweeping as to make unnecessary any further definition of classes to be excluded. . . . Other provisions of the bill limiting the application of other categories are meaningless in the light of this sweeping exclusionary power.

There is no counterpart of the phrase "prejudicial to public interest" in regular immigration laws. The only precedent for its usage is a wartime temporary executive proclamation (Presidential Proclamation 2523, November 14, 1941). The McCarran Act incorporates this wartime directive into peacetime immigration laws and thus, for all practical purposes, hands over to immigration officials an unlimited range of discretion in the exclusion of would-be immigrants.

(b) Persons "Likely" to Engage in Subversive Activities

Entry is also forbidden to aliens who, there is reason to believe, will be *likely* to engage in "subversive" activities. This section is entirely new and changes the basis for denial of entry under our immigration laws. Until now the test has been merely whether an alien had already engaged in certain proscribed activities—a matter which could be proved or disproved. The test of admissibility from now on will not be predicated on anything which did, in fact occur, but merely on an administrative belief that it is likely that certain acts may occur at some undefined future time.

This clause will make it almost impossible successfully to contest a decision by the Immigration Service barring entry. It will be incomparably more difficult for the alien to prove that he will not perform certain activities at some time in the future than it formerly was for him to prove that he had never engaged in proscribed acts. This requirement in effect saddles prospective immigrants with an insurmountable burden of proof. Consular officers who now grant or deny visas in far off lands without public scrutiny are given such subjective standards by this new provision as to make their discretion virtually unlimited.

(c) Former Members of Totalitarian Parties

Entry finally is forbidden to aliens who *at any time* have been members of or affiliated with the Communist or any other totalitarian party in the United States or any foreign state or who have advocated the doctrines of world Communism or any other totalitarianism.

This section on its face excludes not only reformed Communists but also the so-called "nominal Nazis" and supporters of Franco and Peron. Because of pressures

initiated by Senator McCarran, however, Attorney General McGrath has issued regulations exempting so-called nominal Nazis from exclusion under these provisions. In operation, therefore, the McCarran Act implicitly accepts the notion that ex-Nazis and ex-Fascists are less obnoxious and repugnant to our democratic institutions than ex-Communists. This distinction is untenable. Former adherents of all totalitarian philosophies must be dealt with alike. Totalitarianisms of the right must be as firmly condemned by our legal system as totalitarianism of the left.

Closely related to these sections is a provision which permits the Attorney General to authorize the exclusion from the United States without the usual administrative review before a Board of Special Inquiry of aliens excludable under any of the categories described above. Such exclusion without hearing may take place whenever the Attorney General is satisfied that the alien is excludable under any of these three categories on the basis of information of a confidential nature, the disclosure of which in his opinion would be prejudicial to the public interest, safety or security. Thus, the Attorney General is not only endowed with discretionary power of the widest latitude as earlier described, but also with the authority to cut off any review of his exercise of such powers. Until now, this authority had been available to the Attorney General only by Presidential Proclamation as an extraordinary wartime device.

B. *Deportation*

Under Section 22, the Attorney General *must* deport any alien who, when he entered the United States, "irrespective of the time of entry" or at any time thereafter, "had a purpose to engage" or "engaged" in subversive activities. President Truman has denounced these deportation sections as putting the Government "in the business of thought control."

1. *Retroactivity*

As a result of these provisions, it is possible that persons who joined a Communist organization years ago—when it was permissible to do so without penalty—but who long since have repudiated their association with Communist groups will now nevertheless find themselves subject to deportation. Since the Attorney General has no discretion under this section, deportation will be compelled even if the government itself is satisfied that such ex-Communists have for many years maintained a loyal, peaceful and useful residence in the United States.

This provision thus embodies an indefensible retroactivity providing a severe penalty, deportation, for acts which were not forbidden when originally undertaken. Questions of constitutionality apart, there can be no doubt as a matter of policy that the deportation provisions of the McCarran Act are unnecessarily harsh. Innocent individuals may in the past have engaged in activities which were legal at the time. To apply to them now a severe retroactive punishment will offer no additional protection to the United States and will work an unjustifiable hardship on law-abiding aliens who may have sunk their roots deep in this country.

2. *Countries to Which Aliens Can Be Deported*

Section 23 of the Act, taken over from the Hobbs Bill, permits the Attorney General to deport an alien to any country willing to accept him with the single exception that he may not be deported to any state in which he will be in danger of physical persecution. Under previously existing law, the country to which an alien might be deported was determined by the personal history of the alien himself. He was deportable either to the country of which he was a citizen, or where he resided or where he was born, or in general, where he had some prior connection.

Although undeniably we have the sovereign right to expel an alien, that right should be exercised humanely. Deportation under this new section may be to a non-native country where the language and customs are strange to the deportee. The reason for such countries' willingness to accept an unwilling stranger may not be humanitarian. It would be possible, for example, under this provision, for an alien to be deported to a country where he will be subjected to extreme racial or religious discrimination or to a country where he might be used as cheap or exploitable labor. Under this provision, the American ideal of asylum would be reversed and the United States might become an agent for delivering aliens to foreign governments for exploitation or discrimination.

3. *Custody and Indefinite Parole*

Section 23 permits aliens found subject to deportation to be detained in the custody of the Attorney General for a six month period pending departure from this country. If, after six months from the date a final deportation is handed down, the Attorney General cannot find a country willing to accept such alien, the latter may be released, but must report, at regular intervals, for medical and psychiatric examinations, and must furnish the Attorney General with whatever information he "may deem fit and proper." Not only do such regulations deprive the individual of his right of privacy and compel him to live in a state of "parole" for an indefinite period of time, but they invade his right against self incrimination guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment of the Federal Constitution.

4. *Willful Failure to Depart*

Section 23 of the Act for the first time makes it felonious for aliens against whom an order of deportation is outstanding and who belong to the "immoral" and "subversive" classes willfully to fail, or refuse to depart from the United States within a given period or to make temporary application for travel terms or to present themselves for deportation or for taking "any other action designed to prevent or hamper their departure." This provision clearly counters the express statement of the United States Supreme Court in the *Wong Wing* case, 163 U. S. 228 that "to declare a lawful residence within a country to be an infamous crime, punishable by deprivation of liberty and property, would be to pass out of the sphere of constitutional legislation."

5. *Compulsory Exclusion and Deportation of Former Soviet Diplomats*

Both the deportation and exclusion sections of the Act impart an element of rigidity into our immigration system detrimental to our national interest. They impair our security by depriving our Attorney General of discretionary authority to grant asylum in the United States to foreign diplomats who have repudiated Communism and wish to escape its reprisals. Many such individuals recently have given valuable assistance to this country in its struggle against expanding totalita-

rianism. Under the McCarran Act we may no longer avail ourselves of this assistance, since it is now mandatory for the Attorney General to exclude or deport all such persons as undesirable. Of these provisions the Senate Minority Report states:

> We think it obvious that the Attorney General should expressly be given discretionary power to allow aliens who have abandoned the Communist Party and perhaps have furnished valuable information to the Government to remain in the United States.

And President Truman similarly commented:

> It must be obvious to anyone that it is in our national interest to persuade people to renounce Communism and to encourage their defection from Communist forces. Many of these people are valuable to our intelligence operations. Yet under this bill the Government would lose the limited authority it now has to offer asylum in our country as the great incentive for such defection.

C. *Naturalization*

Sections 25 to 30 of the Internal Security Act greatly enlarge the category of aliens barred from naturalization. They provide that no person may become a citizen who is, or, within ten years preceding the filing of petition for naturalization, has been, a member of a Communist action organization, or who has advocated or belonged to any organization which advocates the economic or governmental doctrines of Communism or other forms of totalitarianism (Section 25(C)). These sections also provide that aliens who have within the preceding ten years been members of a Communist front organization shall be presumed to be persons not attached to the principles of the Constitution and unless they successfully rebut that presumption they shall be ineligible for naturalization. No such presumption arises, however, for an alien who withdrew from a Communist front group within three months after the organization registered or was ordered to register (Section 25(a)).

There must always be extreme circumspection in expanding instances in which aliens may be denied citizenship because of views which legally may be maintained by citizens. Nevertheless it might be argued (especially since other portions of this Act impose penalties even upon citizens for association with subversive groups) that membership in organizations required to register should be made a factor to be taken into account when the alien petitions for the privilege of naturalization. Traditionally, applicants for citizenship have been required to demonstrate "attachment" to the Constitution of the United States. In this connection it might be proper for membership in a registered group during a prescribed period immediately prior to the filing for naturalization (although the ten year period presently provided seems completely excessive) to constitute prima facie evidence of a lack of attachment.

Such membership, however, should constitute a mere presumption capable of being rebutted by the alien by evidence bearing on such factors as the nature of his membership in the group, his reasons for originally joining, the length of time he continued his membership and the reasons for his separation or resignation. In no case, however, either with respect to Communist front or Communist action groups should mere past membership constitute a flat prohibition against naturalization. It does not conduce to our national welfare to deprive persons of citizenship solely because of political beliefs which he no longer entertains or associations which he no longer continues.

Moreover, to protect innocent joiners an escape clause should be provided which would remove even the presumption with respect to all applicants for naturalization who have resigned from such organizations within three months after they had *knowledge* that it was Communist controlled or that it had been ordered to register. It is inadequate to provide, as in the present law, that persons who withdraw within three months after registration shall be exempted from this presumption. Section 9 of the Act requires that registration of a Communist organization be published only in the Federal Register, an official publication of limited circulation, rarely, if ever, seen by laymen. It is probable, therefore, that many members of registered groups will not be apprised, until after a considerable period has elapsed, that a final order requiring registration has been entered against their organizations. The critical factor, therefore, should be whether the alien resigned within three months of the time he became *aware* of the character of the organization of which he was a member.

For the first time in our naturalization laws the Act requires that applicants for naturalization be able to read and write English as well as speak it. There is no doubt that this unnecessary limitation will operate to exclude or deter from naturalization many who otherwise would be fully qualified for American citizenship. Clearly the provision bears no relationship to our national security or welfare.

The Act further provides that a person naturalized after January 1, 1951 may have his naturalization cancelled if within five years thereafter he becomes a member of any group which would have disqualified him from naturalization had he been a member of it at the time of his naturalization. By these provisions naturalized Americans became relegated to the category of "second class citizenship" with rights inferior to native born citizens. The Senate Minority Report declares that this section

> presents an important question of whether naturalized citizens can or should be deprived of rights of association and expression which even this bill allows to other citizens. . . . We contend that the precious gift of American citizenship should not be revocable, even presumptively, merely on the basis of membership in an organization found to be a Communist front organization by administrative officers applying the loose and equivocal standards of Section 14 of the bill. Senate Report 2369, Part II, p. 19.

These provisions go counter to the tradition enunciated by the United States Supreme Court, that naturalization shall not be cancelled except upon "clear, unequivocal and convincing evidence." *Schneiderman v. U.S.*, 320 U.S. 118.

IV. Emergency Detention

Section 102 of the McCarran Act authorizes the President to proclaim the existence of an "internal emergency" in the event of declaration of war, invasion or rebellion. In such an emergency the Attorney General may, in effect, intern any person "who(m) there is reasonable ground to believe . . . will probably engage in . . . acts of espionage or of sabotage."

After such detention the person arrested has the right to a hearing before a preliminary hearing officer. The decision of this hearing officer may be reviewed by a Detention Review Board and ultimately by the courts. But the Government is not required at such preliminary or Detention Board hearings to furnish information or evidence which would disclose the identity of informers or which the Attorney General believes "would be dan-

gerous to national safety and security." The Board may also consider evidence whose public revelation would be dangerous to national security, which in effect means that such evidence may be withheld from the person detained or his counsel. The Act allows an appeal to the Courts but instead of a full review the courts must uphold the order of the Detention Board if it is supported by "reliable, substantial and probative evidence."

Since 1798, the Executive Department has had the authority, which it has frequently exercised, to restrain and regulate the conduct of enemy aliens during the time of war. 8 U.S.C. 21. This power has been sustained by the courts as a necessary incident of sovereignty and as a reasonable act of government to ward off internal attack. Moreover, this executive power has upon occasion been expanded to include detention of citizens who it is believed potentially endanger our national defense. During the last war, 100,000 persons of Japanese descent, 70,000 of whom were American citizens, were evacuated and interned without any hearing or the right of effective judicial review, solely on the basis of a Presidential executive order. Since this power exists and since it has been used and since it is likely that any future emergency would again bring about its exercise, the emergency detention sections of the McCarran Act, which provide for a system of administrative and judicial review, would have provided a salutary limitation on the arbitrary abuse of executive authority had they been drafted with complete regard for the requirements of fair hearing. They might then have provided some protection against a repetition of the Japanese evacuation in which internment occurred without charges, hearing or judicial review.

Unfortunately, however, by giving the Attorney General authority to withhold confidential evidence and testimony, the Act as presently written offers no meaningful insurance against improper imprisonment. Section 104(f) provides that in the event of Board or court review of any detention order, the Attorney General shall present his supporting evidence to the reviewing authority and to the detainee "to the fullest extent possible consistent with national security." Section 109(c) expressly states that in any cases arising from a petition for review, the Attorney General may not be required to furnish information the revelation of which "he believes would be dangerous to national safety and security." Finally, Section 109(g) goes further by permitting the Board "to consider under regulations designed to protect the national security any evidence of government agencies and officers the full text or content of which cannot be publicly revealed for reasons of national security, but which the Attorney General in his discretion offers to present." The section also provides that testimony taken before the Board shall be "reduced to writing and filed with the Board."

Taken in their context and given the most liberal possible interpretation, these sections permit the Detention Review Board, in passing upon detention, to consider evidence which would be excluded in any ordinary judicial or administrative proceedings. Admission of this evidence denies the accused a fair hearing. Section 109 authorizes the Attorney General, whenever he finds it necessary for reasons of national security, to submit to the Board a mere digest of the evidence supporting and justifying detention. He is permitted to withhold any information he feels is dangerous to disclose publicly. Withheld evidence may include such critical facts as the name of the informant, the source of the statements used against the detainee or the circumstances under which they were made. By permitting the withholding of these facts, the detainee may be seriously impeded in his efforts to disprove or contradict the evidence against him. His continued freedom will be adjudicated on the basis of the facts which he is not permitted to examine or to attack.

It may be conceded that in time of national stress a balance must be struck between exigencies of national defense and the rights of the individual. It may even be argued that such exigencies constitute sufficient reason for permitting the indefinite imprisonment of persons under this section on the sole ground that they *might* commit a crime, a test normally alien to our entire system of law. But under no circumstances can it be argued that the existence of an emergency justifies the detention of thousands of people without even informing them of the nature of the evidence against them or of the identity of their accusers.

V. Espionage and Sabotage Control

Only that part of the McCarran Act strengthening existing laws against sabotage and espionage makes a genuine contribution to our national security. Section 18 broadens the statutes relating to the handling of defense information by penalizing the transmission, loss or negligent handling of such information when the possessor has reason to believe it "could be used to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of a foreign nation," or the withholding of such information when demanded by an officer or an employee of the United States entitled to receive it. Section 19 extends the statute of limitation for all non-capital espionage offenses to ten years.

Neither of these provisions is objectionable and both were endorsed by President Truman in his veto message.

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June 1, 1951

MEMORANDUM

TO: NAIRO Executive Committee

FROM: Maury Fagan, President

It is most important that the Executive Committee meet for at least a full day at a very early date in order to think through the best ways of assuring NAIRO's permanence. You will recall that we were asked to determine whether we could obtain an Executive Secretary either on a professional or volunteer basis, what to do about a permanent office address for NAIRO, how to make NAIRO Reporter self-supporting, etc.

The Executive Committee meeting would also afford us an opportunity to meet with several members of the Program Committee in order to make final arrangements for our Annual Conference which will be held in Detroit November 14-16.

Will you, therefore, return the enclosed card indicating whether it will be possible for you to meet in New York City on Monday and Tuesday, July 16th and 17th, or Monday and Tuesday, September 10th and 11th. We will try, of course, to keep the meeting to one day, if possible, in order to keep expenses down to a minimum.

Returned 6/7/51 after consulting 9 SM by phone

Please don't feel that the items listed above constitute the complete agenda for the Executive Committee meeting. A complete agenda will be prepared later on the basis of all the needs that are brought to our attention.

Kind personal regards.

JUN 6 1951
RECEIVED
thern Regional Council

NAIRO

April 13, '51

Mr. Maury Fagan
NAIRO
260 South 15th Street, Phila., 2, Penna.

Dear Maury,

Complicated problem, that business of personnel requests.

Suggestion. Carry a notice in the REPORTER that an office (yours?) would receive such requests (being exclusively requests to be considered, or possibly also announcements of positions vacant) provided the requests conformed to stated limits on number of words, an the supply of correct information, and mimeo them for inclusion in the mailing of REPORTER to agency subscribers (only), for a fee of five dollars. The fiver would cover clerical costs and postage. Agencies would have to correspond directly with the individuals applying for jobs.

Another method would be for REPORTER to figure out a proper cost for Personals as ads, and run them.

I don't see how anybody's office could take on all the work of sorting the notices and trying to match people to jobs. That's a big one.

Best,

GSM

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April 11, 1951

MEMORANDUM

TO: Executive Committee

FROM: Maury Fagan

Almost each week we receive a request for information and leads from persons wishing to become professionally employed in the field of intergroup relations. We have no means of taking care of such requests at this time and I would, therefore, appreciate your suggestions as to the best method of handling such requests.

Do you know of any NAIRO members who would be particularly qualified to serve on a committee to evolve and carry out a plan for operating a personnel exchange?

Southern Regional Council
APR 13 1951

NAIRO

April 17, 1951

Rev. C. Emerson Smith
Room 202, 109 West Grace Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Emerson:

Here's a letter I've sent the various State Divisions and affiliates of the Council.

Maybe NAIRO has sent you some copies of the bulletin directly.

Anyway, I urge that the Virginia Department consider subscribing.

I vouch for NAIRO, and for the bulletin.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encls.

~~Same letter to all members of~~

Same letter to all heads of Divisions &
affiliates.
Encl.: 3 copies of Nairo Reporter

April 17, 1951

Mr. A. D. Beittel
Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama

Dear Mr. Beittel:

Here are a ~~couple of copies of~~ Vol. I, No. 1 of a new monthly leaflet, put out by the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials.

It seems to me that it would be well for the Alabama Division to enter enough subscriptions for a copy to reach various of your officers. Subscription is three dollars a year, and may be sent in directly to the NAIRO at 276 Riverside Drive, New York 25.

A bulletin of this general order, but not as wide in coverage, was put out for some years by the American Council on Race Relations. When the American Council went under last year for lack of funds, the job of getting out a newsbulletin was taken up by NAIRO. It is a body of people working in the general field of human relations, governed by a Board of quite responsible people. The President for this year is Maurice Fagan, who works with the Jewish charities of Philadelphia. I have been a member of the Board for some years, and was last year elected a Vice President. You will see that the publication of the NAIRO Reporter is made possible by pooling information from nine or ten different organizations. Each of them has taken a block of subscriptions, to get the magazine started. If within a short time enough general subscriptions can be taken, the leaflet can continue, and grow.

It will help us all to be kept abreast in this way of what is happening in this field in the country as a whole.

Do consider what you will wish to do, and let me know. I am in hopes that the Council's various portions and affiliates will take out about fifty subscriptions.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

NAIRO Reporter

Vol. I No. 1 March, 1951

Events and Trends in Intergroup Relations

Published monthly except August and September by the
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

Temporary address: 276 Riverside Drive, N.Y.C. 25
Telephone: MUrray Hill 5-1606

Civil Rights and the 82nd Congress

THE USUAL quota of civil rights bills has been introduced in Congress. They are given little chance of passage during the present session.

The strength of the anti-civil rights forces in both House and Senate was clearly demonstrated on the opening day of the Congress. In the Senate, Ernest W. McFarland (Arizona) and Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas), both opposed to cloture and to the civil rights program, were elected Senate Majority Leader and Senate Majority Whip respectively. In the House, a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats succeeded in repealing the "21-day rule," and by a vote of 244-179 restored the power of the Rules Committee to prevent any proposal it opposes from coming to a vote.

Last year, when a similar attempt was made to revoke the "21-day rule," President Truman twice publicly called for its retention and Speaker Rayburn took the floor in its behalf. This time, the President made no statement, the Speaker did not leave the rostrum. An analysis of the vote on this issue reveals that the balance of power in the closely divided House lay in the hands of the 51 newly elected Republican members; 44 of these voted to restore the Rules Committee's old authority.

Should the House once again pass an anti-poll tax, anti-lynch, or omnibus civil rights bill, it is likely to be pigeon-holed in the Senate Judiciary Sub-committee, of which James Eastland (D., Miss.) is Chairman. Graham A. Barden (D., N.C.), new Chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, can be expected to exert similar influence to prevent consideration of FEPC by his committee. A majority of the members of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, including the new committee chairman, James Murray (D., Mont.) on the other hand, have voted to report favorably in the past on FEPC and are likely to do so again.

Any attempt to bring FEPC to the Senate floor, however, may be expected to evoke a filibuster. Thirty-one of the men who voted against cloture on FEPC last year are members of the 82nd Congress and their ranks have been increased by the election of Frank Smathers (D., Florida) and Willis Smith (D., N.C.). Under the Hayden-Wherry rule, these 33 would be sufficient to prevent cloture even if every other member of the Senate should support such a motion.

To meet this situation, Wayne Morse (R., Oregon) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) introduced on January 18 S.Res. 41, which would permit cloture to be applied by a majority of those voting. Irving Ives (R., N.Y.) and Henry C. Lodge (R., Mass.) introduced another resolution—S.Res. 52—to impose cloture by majority of the Senate membership. In presenting his resolution, Senator Morse declared, "I happen to be one who believes that the putting into practice of the great civil rights guarantees of our system of government, as I see those rights, will forever be stymied until the procedures

With this first issue of *NAIRO Reporter,* the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials resumes the regular reporting of intergroup relations developments formerly provided by the American Council on Race Relations. *NAIRO Reporter* will attempt to present a complete and objective record of intergroup relations, trends, problems, research, programs and action. *NAIRO Reporter* will not attempt to propagandize for any particular viewpoint nor will it be a mere house organ.

An editorial board representing a cross-section of the individuals comprising NAIRO welcomes expressions of opinion, criticisms, suggestions and information considered worthy of being reported to the 1287 intergroup relations agencies in the United States.

The publication of *NAIRO Reporter* is being made possible for the present by the generosity of the American Jewish Committee, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the National Conference of Christians and Jews, who purchased a total of 1500 subscriptions. Its continuance after the first year, however, will depend upon the support which *NAIRO Reporter* succeeds in obtaining from those it is designed to serve.

NAIRO Reporter will be sent free of additional charge to each member of NAIRO. The first three issues will be sent free of charge to the 1287 intergroup relations agencies formerly serviced by the American Council on Race Relations. It is our earnest hope that each of the 1287 agencies will find *NAIRO Reporter* sufficiently helpful to warrant taking a paid subscription at $3 per year. Please mail checks directly to Frank S. Loescher, Treasurer, NAIRO, 260 S. 15th St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.

We hope that *NAIRO Reporter* will meet the need for comprehensive, reliable and objective reporting and that it will merit the confidence and support of all individuals and organizations who share with us the belief that this world holds nothing finer than man and no finer goal than brotherly living.

MAURICE B. FAGAN, *President*

of the Senate are changed."

Below is a list of bills in the present Congress which are of interest to NAIRO, with names of sponsors and present legislative status.

CIVIL RIGHTS AND RELATED BILLS IN THE 82ND CONGRESS

(The following information is given: Bill No., sponsor, Committee handling)

FEPC Bills

S. 551—Ives (R., N.Y.)*—Labor and Public Welfare
H.R. 552—Powell (D., N.Y.)—Education and Labor
H.R. 2092—Javits (R., N.Y.)—Education and Labor
H.R. 2193—Klein (D., N.Y.)—Education and Labor
H.R. 2227—Dollinger (D., N.Y.)—Education and Labor

Anti-Lynching Bills

S. 127—Ferguson (R., Mich.)—Judiciary
H.R. 28—Celler (D., N.Y.)—Judiciary
H.R. 497—Keating (R., N.Y.)—Judiciary
H.R. 549—Powell (D., N.Y.)—Judiciary
H.R. 1016—Case (R., N.J.)—Judiciary
H.R. 2231—Dollinger (D., N.Y.)—Judiciary

Poll Tax Bills

S. 131—Ferguson (R., Mich.)—Rules and Administration
H.R. 551—Powell (D., N.Y.)—House Administration
H.R. 559—Scrivner (R., Kan.)—House Administration
H.R. 1035—Bender (R., Ohio)—House Administration
H.R. 1320—Celler (D., N.Y.)—House Administration
H.R. 2232—Dollinger (D., N.Y.)—House Administration

General Civil Rights Bills

H.R. 29 (comprehensive C.R. bill)—Celler (D., N.Y.)—Judiciary
H.R. 2558 (amends existing penal provisions)—Celler (D., N.Y.)—Judiciary

Anti-Segregation Bills

H.R. 546 (interstate commerce)—Powell (D., N.Y.)—Interstate Commerce
H.R. 2228 (interstate commerce)—Dollinger (D., N.Y.)—Interstate Commerce
H.R. 547 (armed forces) — Powell (D., N.Y.) — Armed Services
H.R. 2230 (armed forces) — Dollinger (D., N.Y.) — Armed Services

District of Columbia Bills

H.R. 548 (public accommodations)—Powell (D., N.Y.)—District of Columbia
S. 256 (est. Human Rel. Com.) — Neely (D., W.Va.) — District of Columbia

Bills Affecting Federal Grants

H.J.Res. 465—Heller (D., N.Y.)—Ways and Means
H.R. 2226 (schools)—Dollinger (D., N.Y.)—Education and Labor
H.R. 2229 (housing)—Dollinger (D., N.Y.)—Banking and Currency
H.R. 1389 (national guard)—Multer (D., N.Y.)—Armed Services

Immigration and Naturalization Bills

H.R. 403 (eliminate race bars)—Walter (R., Pa.)—Judiciary (reported favorably Feb. 7, 1951)
H.R. 1231 (eliminate race bars)—Yorty (D., Cal.)—Judiciary
H.R. 1734 (eliminate race bars)—Farrington (R., Hawaii)—Judiciary

Eliminate race bars and set up Asian & Pacific quotas	H.R. 199—Judd (R., Minn.) H.R. 246—Miller (D., Cal.) H.R. 438—Yates (D., Ill.) H.R. 1366—McDonough (R., Cal.) H.R. 1661—Mitchell (D., Wash.) H.R. 1738—Farrington (R., Hawaii)	Judiciary

Indian Affairs Bills

S.J.Res. 1 (citizenship rights)—McCarran (D., Nev.)—Judiciary
H.R. 1503 (self-management)—Patten (D., Ariz.)—Public Lands
H.R. 264 (liquor laws)—Poulson (R., Cal.)—Public Lands

*Other sponsors, all Republicans, are Morse (Ore.), Lodge (Mass.), Saltonstall (Mass.), Hendrickson (N.J.), Langer (N.D.), Capehart (Ind.), Jenner (Ind.), Martin (Pa.), Duff (Pa.), Mrs. Smith (Me.), and Tobey (N.H.)

FEP Campaigns in the States

Forty-four state legislatures will be in session during 1951. Information received at the time this issue of *NAIRO Reporter* went to press revealed that efforts to enact FEP laws were already underway in 17 states.

The campaigns in Indiana and Wisconsin are aimed at amending the existing FEP laws in those states by providing enforcement machinery. In the other states, the bills supported by the respective statewide citizens groups follow the pattern of the laws in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Washington, Oregon, Rhode Island and New Mexico in that they prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, creed, national origin or ancestry by employers, labor organizations and employment agencies and establish administrative bodies with authority to investigate complaints, hold public hearings and issue cease and desist orders which may be enforced in the courts.

A first step toward FEP legislation in Canada was taken February 10 when Premier Frost of Ontario declared that the Government intended to press a fair employment act modelled on New York's pioneer Ives-Quinn law "to assure to our people equality of rights to employment."

Since reports had not been received from all states by press time, the following recapitulation is not complete. It is hoped that more detailed information can be provided in succeeding issues.

Arizona: H.B. 15 introduced by Representative Kantus goes beyond most bills in that the Board's findings are declared to be "conclusive."

California: Bill introduced—no other information available.

Colorado: A comprehensive bill (H.B. 333) was introduced on February 14 by Earl Mann and Frank L. Hays, Republicans, and Elvin R. Caldwell, Democrat. A voluntary bill has been introduced in the Senate by Majority Leader Frank L. Gill (R.).

Upon the invitation of Governor Dan Thornton (R.), who called for an FEP law in his message to the legislature, Henry Spitz, General Counsel of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, appeared before a joint session of the Legislature and presented the experience under the New York law.

The Colorado Committee for Equal Employment Opportunities, Suite 226, Empire Building, Denver 2, is spearheading the campaign. Judge Joseph C. Cook is Chairman; Mrs. Ruth Miller, Executive Secretary.

Illinois: FEP bills have been before the Illinois legislature in every session since 1943. In 1949, a bill passed the House only to fail by three votes of obtaining the constitutional majority necessary for passage in the Senate.

The Democratic Party platform contains an FEP plank and Democratic Governor Adlai E. Stevenson urged enactment of such legislation in his message to the General Assembly. The Republican Party, which has a strong majority in both branches of the legislature, has taken no stand on the issue.

On January 29, identical bills were introduced in both the House and Senate. The former (H.B. 73) has 25 sponsors (18 Democrats and 7 Republicans) and the latter (S.B. 67) 11 (10 Democrats and 1 Republican).

The campaign is being led by the Illinois Fair Employment Practice Committee, 130 N. Wells Street, Chicago 6. Albert J. Weiss is Executive Secretary. It is reported that commitments have been obtained for 68 of the necessary 77 House votes and 25 of the 26 votes needed in the Senate.

Indiana: A bill to amend the existing FEP law has been introduced under bipartisan sponsorship: Utterback (D.), Mackey (R.). The bill (H.B. 193) carries an annual appropriation of $50,000. (Bill passed the House, with amendments, on February 26 by a vote of 83-3.)

Both Republican and Democratic party platforms pledged an FEPC with enforcement powers. Political control in the state is divided, Governor Henry F. Schricker being a Democrat and the Republicans being in firm control of the legislature.

The Indiana Committee for Fair Employment, Box 702, Indianapolis, is heading the campaign.

Iowa: Bill introduced—no further information available.

Kansas: The report of the temporary commission created by the 1949 legislature to investigate employment discrimination is still being awaited. Meanwhile, a comprehensive FEP bill was introduced February 13 by Representative Myles Stevens (R.) of Kansas City. The Kansas Citizens Committee for Fair Employment Practices, Box 502, Manhattan, is coordinating the campaign.

Michigan: Two FEP bills have been introduced. H.B. 6, introduced on January 9 by House Majority Leader Montgomery (R.), applies to discrimination in hiring only; does not cover discrimination by labor organizations or by employment agencies; fails to provide any administrative machinery; and places sole reliance for enforcement upon criminal prosecution. The other bill (H.B. 122), introduced February 7 by Representative Louis C. Crampton (R.), is a comprehensive bill.

Governor G. Mennen Williams has strongly urged enactment of an FEP law. However, Governor Williams is the sole Democrat among the State Executive Officers and both houses of the legislature are overwhelmingly Republican. Accordingly, the Michigan Committee on Civil Rights is seeking to have a bill introduced under bipartisan sponsorship. Chairman of the Committee is the Most Reverend Francis J. Haas, Bishop of Grand Rapids; Mrs. Olive R. Beasley is Executive Secretary. Headquarters of the Committee are at 803 Washington Boulevard Building, Detroit.

Minnesota: Governor Luther W. Youngdahl (R.), in his inaugural address on January 3, pleaded "with all my heart and soul" for passage of an FEP law as "a devastating blow to the armor of the forces of darkness."

A bill to carry out the Governor's recommendation was introduced in both houses of the Republican controlled legislature on January 17. Sponsors of the Senate bill (Senate File 69) are Mullin, Rosenmeir and Vukelich; House sponsors (House File 74) include Representatives Peterson, Langley, Oberg, Dirlan and Chilgren. The bill creates a 9-member unpaid Commission with authority to eliminate discrimination "by conference, conciliation and persuasion." Upon the failure of this procedure, the Commission may request the Governor to appoint a 3-man Board of Review to hold hearings on the case at issue. Orders of the Review Board are enforceable in the courts.

The Minnesota Poll of Public Opinion reflects a marked rise in pro-FEP sentiment during the past two years. In January, 1949, 55% of those interviewed felt that the state should take no action in this field; an identical poll published in the Minneapolis *Tribune* on January 7, 1951, revealed that 72% of those interviewed expressed support of a state FEP law.

Chairman of the Minnesota FEPC Council is George W. Jensen, 25 North 3rd St., Minneapolis.

Missouri: An FEP bill (H.B. 207) was introduced before the General Assembly on February 6 by Representatives J. McKinley Neal of Kansas City and John W. Green and Leroy Tyus of St. Louis. All three are Democrats. The bill would make discrimination a misdemeanor punishable by a maximum of one year in jail and a fine of $500. In addition to discrimination because of race, creed or color, the bill forbids discrimination on account of "marital status, political or organizational affiliations, other than those advocating the overthrow of the United States government by force."

The bill applies to discrimination by the state and its political subdivision or "any private corporation." In the absence of specific definitions, it would appear that private corporations would be subject to the act regardless of the number of employees but that partnerships or individually owned enterprises would not be covered. No reference is made to discrimination by labor organizations or employment agencies.

Montana: H.B. 58, a comprehensive bill, has been introduced by Representatives Cook, Tripp, Holtz, Karlberg and Hess.

Dr. Wirth Joins NAIRO Board

Dr. Louis Wirth, Professor of Sociology and Chairman of the Committee on Education, Training and Research in Race Relations at the University of Chicago, has been elected to the NAIRO Board, where he replaces Louis E. Hosch, who has taken an assignment overseas with the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization.

Nebraska: The last session of Nebraska's unicameral legislature unanimously adopted a resolution stating that "legislation should be enacted to regulate fair employment practices in this state" and created a Legislative Council Committee on Unfair Employment Practices to study the problem. The report of this committee (Legislative Council Report 31, September, 1950) found that "discrimination does exist in Nebraska, that this discrimination amounts to unfair employment practices and that every effort to eliminate such discrimination should be made by legislative enactment."

An FEP bill (L.B. 69) has been introduced in this session by Senator John Adams of Omaha. As originally introduced, the bill applied to all employers in the state. A number of amendments have been made since which limit the bill's coverage to employers of more than ten, provide exemptions for non-profit fraternal, agricultural, educational and religious organizations, strengthen the educational provisions, and eliminate all penalties, while retaining provisions for court enforcement. The Adams bill, like the Connecticut act, defines discrimination so as to include segregation.

Headquarters of the Nebraska Citizens' Committee for Fair Employment Practices are at 1530 S. 22nd Street, Lincoln. Dr. Leroy T. Laase, head of the Speech Department at the University of Nebraska, is chairman of the Committee.

Ohio: Attempts to enact an FEP law have been made in the last three sessions of the Ohio legislature. In 1949, a bill with enforcement provisions passed the House; the Senate passed a "voluntary" bill and then rejected the report of the conference committee by a vote of 17-13. Governor Lausche and the Democratic party are committed to a bill with enforcement features. The Republican party, which is in firm control of the legislature, has promised "earnest consideration of all issues."

A bill supported by the Ohio Committee for Fair Employment Practice Legislation has been introduced under bipartisan sponsorship. Sponsors in the Senate (S.B. 26) are Joseph Nutt (R.) and Charles Carney (D.); House sponsors (H.B. 15) are Fess (R.), Schwartz (R.), O'Neil (D.) and Yoder (D.). A somewhat unusual feature of this bill is that the exemption granted to religious organizations applies only "when religious background is essential to the proper functioning of the employee in such employment." Two other FEP bills have been introduced: H.B. 6 (Damas and Avellone) is a comprehensive measure, H.B. 49 (A. G. Herman) is a voluntary "educational" bill.

The Ohio Committee for FEP Legislation is located at 241 Chester-Twelfth Building, Cleveland 14. Lockwood Thompson is Chairman.

Pennsylvania: Like Ohio, Pennsylvania is engaged in its fourth FEP campaign. The State Council for a Pennsylvania FEPC has been meeting regularly since the defeat of FEPC in June 1949 and has had two staff persons in its employ since July 1, 1950. Clarence E. Pickett is chairman of the Council and Richard A. Stimson, formerly with the Connecticut Interracial Commission, is Executive Secretary. The main office of the Council is at 212 N. 3rd Street, Harrisburg. The Council also maintains offices at 260 S. 15th Street in Philadelphia and 519 City-County Building in Pittsburgh.

Republican Governor John S. Fine is strongly committed to an FEP law and the bill introduced on February 5 by Representative Lewis H. Mintess (H.B. 55) has been presented as an administration measure. The bill follows the pattern of existing statutes and vests administration of the act in a commission of three to be appointed by the Governor within the Department of Labor and Industry. A comprehensive bill (S.B. 26) also has been introduced in the Senate by Albert R. Pechan.

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Managing Editor

SAMUEL SPIEGLER

Utah: Bill pending; no further information available, except that its enactment is being pressed by the Fair Employment Practices Committee of Utah, 260 E. First St., Salt Lake City (H. G. Ivins, Chairman; Gail Martin, Executive Director).

West Virginia: Comprehensive bill introduced February 8 by Senator Reed (R.). No further information available.

Wisconsin: Amendments to the existing non-enforceable bill have been sponsored by the Governor's Commission on Human Rights. They would empower the Industrial Commission to hold hearings and issue cease and desist orders. Further information is not available.

Other State Legislation

California: Upon the recommendation of Governor Earl Warren, a bill was introduced in the Assembly (A.B. 1902) creating a Commission on Political and Economic Equality, with a budget of $50,000, to "study conditions and to conduct hearings involving discrimination in the political and economic field" and to "develop a program of education for better relations between groups."

Connecticut: A fair educational practices bill (H.B. 1130) has been introduced in the House of Representatives by the Republican majority leader, Shapiro. A companion Senate bill (S.B. 413) has been introduced by Borden (R.). This bill is

more comprehensive than the fair educational practices acts now in effect in New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts, in that it is applicable to schools at all levels, including trade and business schools, and applies to use of all school facilities as well as to admissions. Another Senate bill (S.B. 262) has been introduced by Longo (D.).

The existing Connecticut law prohibiting discrimination in public housing would be made applicable to *publicly assisted* housing by a pending bill (S.B. 34).

Georgia: On January 31, Governor Herman Talmadge signed a bill outlawing the wearing of masks or hoods by persons over 16 years of age, except at traditional festivals, and banning the burning of crosses on private property without the owner's consent.

Georgia's record budget of $207,505,708, adopted February 15, contains a provision to withhold all state funds from the public schools and the state university system, both white and colored, if any court should order the admission of Negroes to a white educational institution. Under the provision, funds are to be withheld from *all* public schools if *any* public school is required to admit a Negro, and from *all* units of the university system if *any* unit is required to admit a Negro. If any white school voluntarily admits a Negro, that school only is to be denied state monies.

Maryland: The final vestige of *statutory* segregation will be expunged from state's laws June 1. Twenty-three years of effort finally came to a successful conclusion on February 15, when the General Assembly repealed a 45-year-old statute requiring racial segregation on intrastate railroads and steamboats. An almost complete dead letter for years, the law has been enforced only on the Chesapeake Bay ferry system, which will itself pass into limbo when a bridge now building is completed.

Missouri: A bill to abolish segregation in public education at the elementary school level was introduced in the House in late January. Sponsors are four Negro members of the legislature: Victor Lay, John W. Green, Leroy Tyus and McKinley Neal.

New York: Senator Mahoney (D.) of New York City and Assemblyman Austin (R.) of Brooklyn introduced a bill to give the State Commission Against Discrimination—which administers the state FEP law—the same jurisdiction over places of public accommodation that it now has over employment. Passage of this bill—similar to one that died in Senate committee last year—would give New York's SCAD jurisdiction like that now exercised by Connecticut's Interracial Commission, Massachusetts' Commission Against Discrimination and New Jersey's Civil Rights Commission.

Oregon: The House has passed a bill (H.B. 46) which would make it unlawful for any vocational, professional or trade school licensed under the laws of the State of Oregon to discriminate in admission or in giving instruction on the ground of race, color, religion or national origin; and provide for revocation of license as a penalty for violation. The primary purpose of this bill is to correct a situation under which Negroes are unable to obtain the training necessary to get a beauty parlor license because all four schools of "cosmetic therapy" in the state refuse to accept Negro applicants.

South Carolina: The poll tax was abolished February 13, when the General Assembly ratified a Constitutional Amendment approved by popular vote last year.

Tennessee: A bill which, according to its sponsor, would effectively kill the poll tax has been adopted by both houses of the legislature with only one dissenting vote. The Governor said, "I'll sign anything that relieves the poll tax."

(Remaining poll tax states are Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia.)

Here and There:

Probably the first Negro child ever to attend a public school in company with white children in the State of Virginia, which has a law requiring segregation, was admitted to the Quantico Marine Base school for children of base personnel early in February. Ethel Britt, 14, daughter of a master sergeant at the base, was enrolled in the Quantico School in what the base commander called "routine procedure". The base is federal property, and the school is maintained entirely by federal funds under federal authority. County Superintendent of Schools R. Worth Peters of Prince William County, in which the base is located, said the county exercised no authority over the Marine school.

Fifty citizens of Boston have been named by Mayor John B. Hynes of that city to serve on the Boston Committee on Civic Improvement. Creation of the Committee followed a period of inter-religious tension punctuated by a series of disturbances in the Hyde Park-Dorchester area of Boston. D. Leo Daly, assistant superintendent of Boston schools, has been named director of the Committee, the stated purposes of which are:

1. To help reduce tension incidents to the barest minimum;
2. To foster good will among various groups;
3. To recommend an effective educational program;
4. To search out the causes for tensions;
5. To examine into a method of eradicating these causes;
6. To espouse a method of discouraging vandalism on the part of juvenile offenders.

In announcing the annual Community Human Relations Award of the NCCJ for 1951 to South Bend, Indiana, Dr. Clinchy, NCCJ President, praised the recipient city highly. According to a "press fact sheet" on the award distributed by NCCJ: "There is no segregation in South Bend schools, at any level, public or parochial"; there is "no segregation whatever in public transportation; in health, welfare, and hospital services, there is no segregation or apparent discrimination; local hotels have gradually discarded discriminatory practices; in public recreation, there is no segregation or discrimination; it is not unusual to find sections wherein white and Negro families are quite evenly distributed, and this in middle-class neighborhoods; no discrimination or segregation is practiced by any local church."

The National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, which voluntarily disbanded early in February, is said to be the first major Negro organization in the interracial field to go out of existence because the problems which gave rise to it were

solved. A spokesman for the Association said that full integration of Negroes into the nursing profession is rapidly being achieved and that barriers in most nursing groups have been removed.

Negro opposition to the appointment of Millard F. Caldwell, former Florida Governor, as chief of the national civil defense organization was voiced by Clarence Mitchell, Director of the Washington Bureau of the NAACP at a Senate committee hearing.

In charging Mr. Caldwell with anti-Negro prejudice, Mr. Mitchell declared, "His record shows that he stands for limitation of our right to vote." He added that when Mr. Caldwell was Governor of Florida he carried his prejudice to the "ridiculous depth of omitting salutations in official correspondence to colored people" rather than use the customary "Mr."

"If a bomb drops," Mr. Mitchell said, "we do not want regulations that require citizens to run ten blocks to a separate racial shelter when one marked for 'white only' is just around the corner."

Mr. Caldwell, whose appointment since has been confirmed by the Senate, denied prejudice, adding, "I reserve the right to address any person . . . in such manner as I please and in accordance with my own views."

In the Recent Literature:

Allport, G. W. "Prejudice: A Problem in Psychological and Social Causation." *Journal of Social Issues,* Kurt Lewin Memorial Award Issue, Supp. Ser. No. 4, November 1950.—An analysis of prejudice in terms of three basic psychological mechanisms—categorization or stereotyping; displacement, i.e., generalization of feeling; and rationalization, i.e., conformance of thought to feeling. Available from Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

An American Challenge. 1951. American Nurses' Association, 2 Park Ave., N.Y.C. 16. 22p. Apply.—Aims and achievements in the ANA program for equal rights for minority group members of the Association. See the note elsewhere in this issue on disbandment of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses.

Baldwin, Roger N. *Human Rights—World Declaration and American Practice.* 1950. "Public Affairs Information Pamphlet No. 167." Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th St., N.Y.C. 16. 32p. 20¢.—The former director of the American Civil Liberties Union compares current practices in the United States with the principles set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights agreed upon by the 1948 General Assembly of the United Nations, and finds many disparities.

Civil Rights in the United States in 1950: a Balance Sheet of Group Relations. 1951. American Jewish Congress, 15 East 84th St., N.Y.C. and National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 W. 40th St., N.Y.C. Probable price, 25¢.—Comprehensive review of the events of the year affecting civil rights and group relations in the nation. This is the third successive annual balance sheet to be issued by the two organizations in collaboration.

Non-Discrimination Clauses in Regard to Public Housing and Urban Redevelopment Undertakings. November 1950. Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D.C. 21p. Mimeo.—Compilation from state laws and municipal ordinances. Prepared by the Division of Law and the Racial Relations Service of the Agency.

Questions and Answers about Employment on Merit. 1950. American Friends Service Committee, Inc., 20 S. 12th St., Philadelphia 7, Pa. 20p. Single copy free; additional, 10¢ ea.—A succinct handbook on integration of minority workers. Includes selected bibliography.

Reports

Annual Report. Mayor's Interracial Committee, 131 West Lafayette, Detroit, Mich.

Annual Report of the Massachusetts Fair Employment Practice Commission. 1950. Commission Against Discrimination, 41 Tremont St., Boston 8, Mass.

Second Semi-Annual Report. 1950. Washington State Board Against Discrimination in Employment, 905 Dexter Ave., Seattle 9, Wash.

Interim Report on the Administration of the Cleveland FEP Law by the Community Relations Board. December 1950. The Board, Cleveland, Ohio.

Philadelphia Fair Employment Practice Commission. *Third Annual Report.* 1951. The Commission, City Hall, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

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May 8, 1951

MEMORANDUM

TO: Edith Alexander, Frank Baldau, Marshall Bragdon, Joseph Bustard, Edward Howden, Mildred Mahoney, Irene Miller, George Mitchell, Helen Peterson, David Sawyer, Samuel Scheiner, Myron Schwartz and Frank Simpson

FROM: Maury Fagan, President

Dr. Lohman is extremely anxious to receive a specific reply as to whether your community would be interested in sending one or more police officers either to the proposed 4-week Seminar at Chicago University or to a two-week Seminar which was described in my letter to you of April 24th. If possible, will you reply by return mail to Dr. Joseph Lohman, University of Chicago, Department of Sociology, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and send me a copy of your reply. Three cities have already indicated a desire to participate and will supply seven police officers. If the Seminar is to be held, there must be approximately 20 in the group.

If you need any additional information, feel free to telephone or write Dr. Lohman directly.

Kind regards.

NAIRO

May 15, 1951

Mr. Maurice B. Fagan
Jewish Community Relations Council
260 South 15th Street
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Dear Maury:

I have to be near Philadelphia anyway for a couple of speeches July 18 and 19. So if the meeting of the Executive Committee of NAIRO should happen to come July 17 or 20, that would be extra easy on my budget. But I would be free before that or any time in September you might set it.

I think NAIRO is going to have to go to some big foundation for a sizable sum of money to do again what the American Council was doing and do it even better.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

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May 10, 1951

MEMORANDUM

TO: George Mitchell
Helen Peterson

FROM: Maurice B. Fagan

I struck a little snag when it came to the final arrangements for distributing the American Jewish Congress' analysis of the McCarran Internal Security Law. The AJC was perfectly willing to mail the analysis to our total membership and mailing list of some 1400 and to do so at its own expense. However, it would have been necessary to have given them our mailing list or to have taken care of the entire mailing ourselves.

When I checked with Arnold Aronson who had a copy of our mailing list, he raised a strong objection to the propriety of giving out our mailing list to any group. I then proposed to the AJC that we get the mailing out and that they stand the expense, which they weren't willing to do. It therefore is quite unlikely that we will mail the analysis.

This question of making our mailing list available is increasingly being raised as I indicated to you a few days ago. It is again raised by the American Journal of Sociology in a letter to me dated May 2nd in which it asks for our mailing list in order to promote a monograph entitled "The Moral Integration of American Cities". In exchange for our list the American Journal of Sociology offers to make its list of 4,000 available to us for similar purposes. Apparently, therefore, some groups do make their lists available. I wish both of you would give me your best judgment as soon as possible.

We should schedule a meeting of the Executive Committee either in late summer or early in September and probably in New York or the east because so many of our members have been put to the big expense of going out west in the past. How do you feel about the date and place of meeting? Would you like to meet in New York or here in Philadelphia at the Fellowship Commission Building and would late summer or early September be better for you? Should I suggest that the program and arrangements committees for the national conference also meet with us at that time?

It has been a fascinating thing to watch the many opportunities NAIRO has for being of tremendous service to the entire field of intergroup relations but at the same time somewhat discouraging to find out how unprepared we are to take advantage of such opportunities. The future of NAIRO and, in particular, how to service our own members in the field more adequately in the absence of a permanent secretary is perhaps the major problem which should be discussed at our next Executive Committee in addition, of course, to the details of the national conference.

At your convenience will you share with me your thoughts and recommendations for meeting the problems which will come with the regular change of officers, mailing address, etc.

Regular contact and communication with you is one of the real pleasures that has come with my election.

Cordial personal regards.

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SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. ATLANTA

June 8, 1951

RECEIVED
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Southern Regional Council

MEMORANDUM

TO: Executive Committee

FROM: Maury Fagan

Constance Roach, Organization Relations Officer of the UNESCO Relations Staff, sent the following self-explanatory letter to me as President of NAIRO:

> "Thank you for your letter of May 25 concerning the representation of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials at the Third National Conference.
>
> Since the conference is a national conference, invitations are issued to national organizations. However, in several instances, we have asked such national organizations to suggest the names of individuals who would be interested in coming and who would have a good deal to contribute to the conference. If you would like to submit a list of names to us, representative of the intergroup relations agencies throughout the country, we would be glad to extend to them an individual invitation.
>
> We would be happy to have the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials designate two representatives. We are also adding your name to our list of individuals to receive invitations."

Would you be interested in attending the Third National Conference of UNESCO at Hunter College, New York City on September 9 through 13, 1951? If so, please let me know as soon as possible. Do you want to suggest the names of any other persons in the field?

Kind regards.

NAIRO

June 12, 1951

Mr. Maurice B. Fagan
Phila. Jewish Community
Relations Council
260 South 15th Street
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Dear Maury:

I think it would be good for Community Chests and good for local agencies to get Community Chest aid. Glad to see it discussed at the next Executive Committee meeting.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

6/4/51 - Thanked - Said GSM out of town
-BR

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FRANK S. LOESCHER
FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMISSION
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CHICAGO
EAST
DAN W. DODSON
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
SOUTH
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
ATLANTA

June 1, 1951

MEMORANDUM

TO: George Mitchell
Helen Peterson

FROM: Maurice B. Fagan

David Danzig of the American Jewish Committee has suggested that NAIRO might look into the possibility of having some of the local private agencies connected with NAIRO included in Community Chests where their individual financial needs indicate that there is such a need. He suggested that possibly a sub-committee might determine in the first instance whether such affiliation is desirable and, if so, how NAIRO might be helpful if such help is desired from us.

How do you feel about the suggestion and do you feel we should discuss it at our next Executive Committee meeting?

Kind regards.

Maury

RECEIVED
JUN 4 1951
Southern Regional Council

November 8, 1951

Mr. George Schermer
Mayor's Interracial Committee
720 Transportation Bldg.
131 W. Lafayette Ave.
Detroit 26, Mich.

Dear George:

The Statler has got the wrong dope. I am coming, and they have saved me a room and have so notified me.

All right to put me down in a session.

Mrs. Whitby knows that I am going to talk twice on next Sunday at Plymouth Congregational Church. I'm skiddish about the morning preaching but sure of my ground in the evening forum. Shoo me some listeners for the evening meeting.

Good to see you next week.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

NAIRO

ALBERT E. COBO
Mayor

REV. JOHN E. COOGAN
Chairman

GEORGE F. BOOS
JOHN J. CONSIDINE
ARTHUR DONDINEAU
HARRY J. DURBIN
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SCIPIO G. MURPHY, M.D.
DANIEL J. RYAN
GEORGE W. SCHUDLICH
CHESTER A. SMITH
EDWARD M. TURNER

City of Detroit

MAYOR'S INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE

720 TRANSPORTATION BUILDING
131 WEST LAFAYETTE AVENUE
DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN
WOODWARD 1-9674

GEORGE SCHERMER
Director

BEULAH T. WHITBY
Assistant Director

November 7, 1951

RECEIVED
NOV 8 1951
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

We just checked with the Statler Hotel to see whether or not you had sent in a room reservation for the NAIRO Conference next week. We find that you have not. We sincerely hope that you are coming.

We in Detroit have not had much to do with the planning of the program. That has been in the hands of Felix Gentile and Maury Fagan. However since we are handling all financial and physical arrangements we had to get busy on the loose ends of the program in order to get something ready for the printer. We have just arbitrarily decided to make some last minute shifts in program assignments and one of the things we have done is to list you as Chairman of the afternoon session on Wednesday, November 14 at 2 P.M. The responsibility will not be heavy. It will involve introducing a series of speakers who will talk on housing, education, employment, armed forces and other civil rights.

We have done this on the assumption that you will be coming. We will miss you very much in case you do not come. Until the last few days we were rather nervous about the program and the arrangements but it all looks good now. We think it will be one of the best conferences we have had. We are planning some good entertainment for our visiting delegates. If for no other reason we want you to come to enjoy Detroit hospitality.

Sincerely,

George

George Schermer
Director

GS:McC

NAIRO

RECEIVED
JAN 31 1952

PHILADELPHIA FELLOWSHIP COMMISSION
260 S. 15th Street
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

January 29, 1952

MEMORANDUM

TO: Edith Alexander
Frank Baldam
George Mitchell
George Schermer
Thomas Wright

FROM: Maurice E. Fagan

I would appreciate receiving at your earliest possible convenience copies of any official statements of policy by your Police Department with respect to the handling of racial and religious tensions, violence, etc., together with copies of any manual or instructions which have been issued to implement the policy.

Will you also advise me as to whether your Police Training School incorporates any work on human relations and whether and how it involves community agencies in its training program.

Is there any public relations program between the Police Department and community relations agencies such as ours? In particular, we are interested in how police develop better relationships in the various neighborhoods of your city between the police precinct and the local leadership and organizations in the neighborhood of the police precincts.

Whatever information or suggestions you can give that you feel would be helpful will be most appreciated.

Kind personal regards.

Maury

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

FELLOWSHIP COMMISSION BUILDING
260 SOUTH 15TH STREET, PHILA. 2, PA.

11

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
1060 BROAD STREET, ROOM 501
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

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N. J. Department Of Education
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Washington, D. C.
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Denver, Colo.
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LOUIS WIRTH
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Commission On Human Relations
Chicago, Ill.
EAST
JOHN B. SULLIVAN
State Commission Against Discrimination
New York, N. Y.
SOUTH
HERMAN LONG
American Missionary Association
Nashville, Tenn.

RECEIVED
FEB 28 1952
Southern Regional Council

February 26, 1952

MEMORANDUM

To: Newly Appointed Committee Members

From: Harold A. Lett, President

I am taking this means of informing you of your appointment to committee duty.

The handicaps under which we are working, will require of you a kind of devotion to NAIRO which will urge you immediately to enter upon the tasks assigned. Will the Chairman begin his plans immediately to set each committee member to his particular job? Will each committee member take his responsibility so seriously that he will prod his Chairman, if need be? You see, I have not the facilities to do an individual follow-up job on 90 different assignments, as well as attend to other business of the office. Our success or failure in attracting financial help may rest largely upon the operations of our working committees.

MEMBERSHIP has a seriously important job--we need money and members! PROGRAM and FINANCE have their definite assignments which dare not be neglected. STANDARDS and PERSONNEL REGISTRY are new committees, the former with a long-term job and the latter being expected to get up some kind of machinery for very early use. Each of the others is extremely important, otherwise the Board would have discontinued them. RESEARCH and POLICE CONFERENCE X(a) and X(b) will work directly under master-committee X, chaired by Wirth, to help implement the plans of the "boss" committee.

We have begun the new year with a bang! The Board meeting was a "dinger" (filched from H.S.T.). We have decided to meet in Washington, D. C.--the Willard Hotel--November 12-14, 1952; and in Menneapolis in November, 1953. I'm confident that these two ensuing years will prove our ability to live and grow as a full-fledged, professionsl association, mature in every respect, as shown by our ready acceptance of responsibility and our efficiency in serving the national community. Good luck in tackling your job.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
Roster of Committees
November 1951 to November 1952

I. EXECUTIVE Committee of the Board of Directors, as prescribed by the By-Laws:
(Duties: To act for the Board of Directors between meetings of the Board B-L VIII-2)

1.	Harold A. Lett, President	1060 Broad Street, Room 501	Newark, N. J.
2.	George S. Mitchell, V-President	63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.	Atlanta, Ga.
3.	Joseph S. Coles, V-President	720 Transportation Bldg.,	Detroit, Mich.
4.	Frank S. Loescher, Treasurer	Rm. 615, Market St. Nat'l Bank Bldg.,	Phila. Pa.
5.	Maurice B. Fagan, Secretary	260 South 15th Street	Philadelphia, Pa.
6.	John B. Sullivan	SCAD, 270 Broadway	New York 7, N. Y.
7.	Arnold Aronson	9 E. 38th Street	New York, N. Y.

II. NOMINATING Committee, as elected at 1951 Annual Meeting:
(Duties: To nominate slate of directors and officers, and a Nominating Committee for presentation to the Annual Meeting in November.)

1.	Frank Baldau, Chairman	39 Cleveland City Hall	Cleveland, Ohio
2.	Rebecca Barton	404 E. State Capitol	Madison, Wis.
3.	Marshall Bragdon	105 City Hall	Cincinnati 2, Ohio
4.	Frank Horne	1626 K Street, N.W., Rm. 614	Washington, D. C.
5.	Will Maslow	15 East 84th Street	New York, N. Y.
6.	George Nesbitt	1626 K Street, N. W. HHFA	Washington, D.C.
7.	Waitstill H. Sharp	123 Madison St., Suite 601	Chicago, Ill.

III. MEMBERSHIP Committee:
(Duties: To aid in securing new members and to advise on problems relating to membership eligibility.)

1.	Joseph C. Coles, Chairman	720 Transportation Bldg.,	Detroit 26, Mich.
2.	A. J. Allen	1300 Fifth Avenue	Pittsburgh 19, Pa.
3.	Rev. John Birch	503 N. Santa Fe Street	El Paso, Texas
4.	George Conley	FEPC-State House	Providence, R. I.
5.	Arnold Harris*	30 Clinton Street	Newark, N. J.
6.	Paul Klein	101 Central Park, West	New York, N. Y.
7.	Mike Masaoka	300 Fifth Street, N. E.	Washington 2, D.C.
8.	Thomasina Norford*	U.S. Employment Service-Labor,	Washington 25, D.C.
9.	Helen Peterson*	465 City-County Building	Denver, Colorado
10.	Myron Schwartz*	1305 Chemical Building	St. Louis 1, Mo.
11.	C. Emerson Smith	109 West Grace Street	Richmond, Va.

(*Indicating liaison representatives on Regional Committee roster.)

IV. PROGRAM Committee:
(Duties: To plan and organize program for the 1952 Annual Meeting and to meet at least once with the Board of Directors or Executive Committee in conjunction with such plans.)

1.	Thomasina Norford, Co-Chairman,	U. S. Employment Service	Washington 25, D.C.
2.	Frank Baldau	39 City Hall	Cleveland 14, Ohio
3.	Margaret Garrity, Co-Chairman	1312 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.	Washington, D. C.
4.	Frank Horne	1626 K St., N.W., Rm. 614,	Washington 25, D.C.
5.	Irene B. Miller		New York, N. Y.
6.	George Schermer	131 W. Lafayette Ave., Rm. 720	Detroit 26, Mich.
7.	David Danzig	386 Fourth Avenue	New York 16, N.Y.

V. "REPORTER" EDITORIAL BOARD:
(Duties: To supervise publication of the REPORTER and to assist in reviewing and editing material submitted and prepared for such publication.)

1.	Arnold Aronson, Chairman	9 East 38th Street	New York, N. Y.
2.	Edith M. Alexander	705 Municipal Building	Brooklyn 2, N. Y.
3.	Alexander Brooks	American Jewish Committee	New York, N. Y.
4.	James C. Evans	Office of Secretary of Defense,	Washington 25, D.C.
5.	Arnold Forster, Anti Defamation	League of B'nai B'rith	New York, N. Y.
6.	James W. Ivy,	NAACP, 20 W. 40th Street	New York, N. Y.
7.	Frank Loescher, Rm. 615	Market St., Nat'l. Bank Bldg.	Philadelphia 7, Pa.
8.	Mildred H. Mahoney, FEPC	41 Tremont Street	Boston 8, Mass.
9.	John B. Sullivan, SCAD	270 Broadway	New York 7, N. Y.

VI. FINANCE Committee:
(Duties: To plan and initiate courses of action by which NAIRO operational and expansion programs may be financed.)

1.	Frank Loescher, Chairman, Rm. 615,	Market St., Nat'l Bank Bldg.,	Philadelphia 7, Pa.
2.	Joseph C. Coles	720 Transportation Bldg.,	Detroit 26, Mich.
3.	Edward Howden	101 Post Street	San Francisco 8, Cal.
4.	George S. Mitchell	63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.	Atlanta, Ga.
5.	Thomas Wright	54 W. Hubbard Street	Chicago 10, Ill.

VII. STANDARDS AND PRACTICES Committee:
(Duties: To formulate and present proposals defining minimum professional standards and agency practices for guidance of NAIRO membership and other practitioners in the field of Intergroup Relations.)

1.	A. S. Fineberg, Chairman	386 Fourth Avenue	New York 16, N. Y.
2.	Helen Amerman	4901 S. Ellis Avenue	Chicago 15, Ill.
3.	Marshall Bragdon	105 City Hall	Cincinnati 2, Ohio
4.	Charles Livermore	1502 City Hall	Buffalo 2, N. Y.
5.	Thomasina Norford	U. S. Employment Service	Washington 25, D.C.

VIII. PERSONNEL REGISTRY Committee:
(Duties: To formulate plans and propose machinery for registering, evaluating and referring qualified practitioners in Intergroup Relations to available positions where recognized standards prevail.)

1.	Dan Dodson, Chairman	157 West 13th Street	New York 11, N. Y.
2.	Geraldine Bledsoe	7310 Woodward Avenue	Detroit, Michigan
3.	Felix Gentile	565 Erie Street	Toledo 2, Ohio
4.	Wilfred C. Leland	407-A City Hall	Minneapolis 15, Minn.
5.	Julius Thomas, Nat'l Urban League,	1133 Broadway	New York, N. Y.

IX. EDUCATION Committee:
(Duties: Specifically to promote a correlation and coordination of NAIRO interests with those of professional groups in the field of Education and in the Social Science disciplines; generally, to explore under-developed areas of thought relating to education in Intergroup Relations.)

1.	George S. Mitchell, Chairman	63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.	Atlanta, Ga.
2.	Rebecca C. Barton	404 E. State Capitol	Madison, Wis.
3.	Dan Dodson	157 West 13th Street	New York 11, N. Y.
4.	Will Maslow	15 East 84th Street	New York, N. Y.
5.	Frank Simpson	500 Capital Avenue	Hartford, Conn.

X. SPECIAL PURPOSE CONFERENCES Committee:
(Duties: To conceive, plan and promote regional and/or national conferences to bring greater understanding into specific areas of Intergroup Relations problems.)

1.	Louis Wirth, Chairman, Dept. of Sociology, Univ. of Chicago		Chicago, Ill.
2.	Dan Dodson	157 West 13th Street	New York 11, N. Y.
3.	Maurice Fagan	260 South 15th Street	Philadelphia 2, Pa.
4.	Margaret Garrity	1312 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.	Washington, D. C.
5.	Herman Long	A.M.A. Fisk University	Nashville, Tenn.

X-(a). RESEARCH CONFERENCE
(Special Sub-committees working under supervision of "X" to promote 1952 conferences)

1. Louis Wirth, Chairman, Chicago
2. Helen Amerman, Chicago
3. Isidor Chein, New York
4. Dan Dodson, New York
5. Herman Long, Nashville
6. Richard Marks, Detroit
7. George S. Mitchell, Atlanta

X-(b). POLICE CONFERENCE

1. Maurice Fagan, Chairman, Philadelphia
2. John Feild, Detroit
3. Margaret Garrity, Washington, D. C.
4. Grace Kelly, Milwaukee
5. Israel Laster, New York
6. Joseph Lohman, Chicago
7. Maynard Wishner, Chicago

XI. PROFESSIONAL JOURNAL Committee;
(Duties: To present tentative plans for publication of a professional journal; in the interim, to propose format and substance of exploratory issues for early distribution.)

1.	Thomas Wright, Chairman	54 W. Hubbard Street	Chicago 10, Ill.
2.	Rebecca C. Barton	404 E. State Capitol	Madison, Wis.
3.	Russell Babcock	919 Hyde Park Blvd.	Chicago 19, Ill.
4.	Dan Dodson	157 W. 13th Street	New York 11, N. Y.
5.	Margaret Garrity	1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.,	Washington, D.C.
6.	George Nesbitt	1626 K Street, N. W.,	Washington 25, D.C.
7.	Louis Wirth, Dept. of Sociology, Univ. of Chicago,		Chicago, Ill.

XII. ACLU-NAIRO JOINT PROJECT Committee:
(Duties: To represent NAIRO interests in fulfilling Foundation requirements in joint distribution of Murray publication.)

1. Maurice Fagan, Chairman, Philadelphia
2. Arnold Aronson, New York
3. Harold A. Lett, Ex-officio, Newark

REGIONAL COMMITTEE OFFICERS

WEST:

1.	Edward Howden, Chairman	101 Post Street	San Francisco 8, Cal.
2.	Dale Gardner, V-Chairman, Rm. 1212,	139 N. Broadway	Los Angeles 12, Cal.
3.	Helen Peterson, Membership Liaison,	465 City County Bldg.,	Denver, Col.
4.	Glen Mansfield, V-Chairman	905 Dexter Avenue	Seattle 5, Wash.
5.	William Berry, V-Chairman,	6 S.W. 6th Avenue	Portland, Oregon

MID-WEST:

1.	Thos. Wright, Chairman	54 W. Hubbard Street	Chicago 10, Ill.
2.	Chas. Posner, V-Chairman, Community Relations Committee,		Cincinnati, Ohio
3.	Felix Gentile, V-Chairman	565 Erie Street	Toledo 2, Ohio
4.	Myron Schwartz, Membership Liaison,	1305 Chemical Bldg.,	St. Louis, Mo.
5.	Rebecca Barton, V-Chairman	404 E. State Capitol	Madison, Wis.

SOUTH:

1.	Herman Long, Chairman	A.M.A. Fisk University	Nashville, Tenn.
2.	Thomasina Norford, Membership Liaison, U.S. Employment Service,		Washington, D.C.
3.	George Mitchell, V-Chairman	63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.	Atlanta, Ga.
4.	Gordon Lovejoy, V-Chairman	Miami University Branch	Miami, Fla.
5.	C. Emerson Smith, V-Chairman	109 W. Grace Street	Richmond, Va.

EAST:

1.	John B. Sullivan, Chairman	SCAD, 270 Broadway	New York 7, N. Y.
2.	Chas. Livermore, V-Chairman	1502 City Hall	Buffalo 2, N. Y.
3.	Frank Simpson, V-Chairman	500 Capitol Avenue	Hartford, Conn.
4.	Ralph Rose, V-Chairman	20 S. 12th Street	Philadelphia 7, Pa.
5.	Arnold Harris, Membership Liaison,	30 Clinton Street	Newark 2, N. J.

NAIRO

February 28, 1952

Mr. Harold A. Lett
NAIRO
1060 Broad St., Rm. 501
Newark 2, N. J.

Dear Harold:

My apologies for taking so long to go over the Ford Foundation application. Here are my changes at last. I was out of town when your letter came, and I confess to having put off the job in the last few days, because on first reading the manuscript looked like it needed a deuce of a lot of changes. But what it really needs is not patches, but a new plot. And I don't know how we can get a whole new job done.

I would pass it, patched in the way I have, with other people's patchings too. And pass it the more readily because I greatly doubt that this, or any other document, is going to be what would get us the money. The Foundation would have to make up its mind from private conversation and inquiry.

So I say send it in, more or less as is.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
1000 BROAD STREET, ROOM 501
NEWARK 2, NEW JERSEY

MEMORANDUM

RECEIVED
FEB 14 1952
Southern Regional Council

February 13, 1952

To: Finance Committee
Frank Loescher
George Mitchell
Tom Wright

Subject: Formal Application to Ford Foundation

Ed Howden's draft of the application to Ford Foundation came on Monday. I am sending a copy of it to you Air Mail Special Delivery for very drastic editing on your part so that it can be re-drafted at the earliest possible moment.

I have not had an opportunity myself to study it very carefully but at the very outset, I did find things with which to be dissatisfied. The opening paragraph immediately sounds a negative note. Rather than establish what we are, we start out by saying what we are not. This may be important but certainly not as an opening note. On Page 4, third paragraph, I get the impression that in selling our need for financial assistance, we cast grave doubts upon our maturity and ability to justify such help. On Page 5, there is more of the negative emphasis. I am merely trying to say that we want to be very sure of the impressiveness of our appeal before this application is submitted.

I am sure you are sufficiently impressed with the seriousness of immediate action in the preparation and submission of this application that you will make provisions for an immediate editing and its prompt return to me for re-drafting purposes. I then, will send a copy of the amended application to you with instructions to Ed Howden to make immediate contact and arrangements for follow-up.

Please give this immediate attention, even if it calls for sacrifice on your part.

Harold A. Lett
President

HAL ap
Enclosure

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

FELLOWSHIP COMMISSION BUILDING
260 SOUTH 15TH STREET, PHILA. 2, PA.

11

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
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State Commission Against Discrimination
New York, N. Y.
SOUTH
HERMAN LONG
American Missionary Association
Nashville, Tenn.

March 5, 1952

MAR 7 1952
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I am enclosing a copy of the application which is being sent to Ed Howden today by Air Mail. I am asking Ed to submit this statement as soon as possible and to arrange for a follow-up conference as soon as it can be obtained.

In this connection, I have informed him as all others of the constituency of the Finance Committee under Frank's chairmanship, but have asked Ed to proceed by virtue of the original contacts he had made on the West Coast. In the meantime, I have suggested to him to let us know as early as possible if he will need the presence of other committee members, suggesting that he call upon Tom Wright as the one person nearest Ed's scene of action. As you know of course, this statement represents my version of the combined thinking of all of you who have submitted your ideas. May I say how grateful I am at the promptness with which you have responded to my appeal and for the great amount of help your response gave. I hope you are satisfied with the results. Should you see the need for any really important change or correction, will you send your ideas immediately to Ed Howden by Air Mail, Special Delivery or by wire. Also, if you have any ideas of contacts that may be made in the east or mid-west that would supplement Ed's activities in the west, let me have the benefit of your thinking.

Sincerely,

Harold A. Lett
ap.

Harold A. Lett
President

HAL ap
Enclosure

NAIRO

It is with the hope and belief that the Trustees of the Ford Foundation will be interested in aiding in the development of a sound, constructive organization for professionals engaged in the important field of intergroup relations, that the officers of NAIRO present this petition. The National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials is the only common meeting ground in the Nation for professional workers and policy-makers who guide the destinies of more than 1,000 intergroup relations agencies, public and private, operating on local state and national levels. One common purpose of these agencies and their leaders is to achieve that kind of national unity which is possible only when mutual understanding, respect and helpfulness are exemplified between the various racial, religious and ethnic groups in our great country.

WHAT IS NAIRO?

The National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials is a free association of individuals, not of agencies or organizations, whose primary interests are in the field of intergroup relations as expressed through professional employment, policy-making responsibility, or scientific eminence and authority. It was established in 1947 in Chicago, Illinois, and is incorporated under the statutes of the Commonwealth of Illinois. The formation of NAIRO grew out of an early recognition of a serious need to bring together on a plane of mutual professional interest the growing number of public officials being assigned to intergroup relations departments in municipal and state governments, as well as the expanding group of leaders in private agency work in this field, that exchange of information, experience and techniques might enhance the effectiveness of all.

WHO CONSTITUTE NAIRO MEMBERSHIP?

Consistent with the purposes as originally set forth, NAIRO members are to be found in 71 cities of 30 states, the District of Columbia and Canada. They are employed staff members, board members and scholars identified with official state and municipal departments or agencies, with so-called private agencies on all levels, and with specialized fields of study in educational institutions throughout the country. They represent persons from many racial, religious and cultural elements who are concerned with the problems of minorities in every section of America. Their training and/or experiences represent a rich melding of the skills of the educator, with the knowledge and techniques of practitioners in the several social science disciplines, these in turn being leavened by the practical know-how of the political office-holder. The very diversity of NAIRO membership is the greatest proof of the need for a common meeting ground where the combined skills of people of stature and unquestioned influence in their respective spheres may be more effectively sharpened and utilized. If NAIRO were not already in existence, from every section of the country would be heard demands for the creation of such a medium as it represents.

WHAT HAS NAIRO ACCOMPLISHED?

1. One highlight in the development of NAIRO's program has been the holding of five annual, national conferences in which emphasis has been given to review and analysis of practical application of knowledge bearing directly or indirectly upon the field of intergroup relations. These programs fit aptly into the definition of interest as enunciated in the Report of the Study for the Ford Foundation on Policy and Program, where emphasis was placed upon the need for "increasing the use of the knowledge of human behaviour - - - - by planners, administrators, and policy makers in government, business and community affairs."(1) Attached copies of NAIRO conference programs will give concrete evidence of the degree to which the substance and leadership in these conferences have contributed directly to the raising of professional standards of performance, improving operating techniques and increasing ability to use all resources including the valuable tool, research.

1. Report of Study, Page 91.

2. NAIRO programming has brought together for the first time and in five consecutive years, the leadership of several national agencies representing the Jewish, Negro, Indian and Spanish-speaking minorities; the directing heads of official state agencies from the east and west coasts and from points between; the minority group specialists from several federal government departments; and the many people hitherto isolated from each other by the confining limitations of local private and public agency perspectives and budgets. An immeasurable contribution to professional self-esteem and assurance has been one slight mark of progress registered during this brief period, not to mention the undreamed of new vistas of understanding of intellectual stimulation and of resource materials which these contacts have opened. The strikingly noticeable shift of the tone of debate, from highly charged subjectivity, in the first conference, to calm, incisive, objective discussions in the fifth conference, presents still another measure of NAIRO's contribution during this brief period of operation.

3. Publication of NAIRO REPORTER is a major accomplishment of an organization of professionals which, in the face of tremendous handicaps, has initiated and maintained scheduled, monthly issuance of a bulletin universally recognized in the field as a "must". At least two forerunners of NAIRO REPORTER have lived for brief periods even though heavily subsidized, and have retired from the scene. No one of them has been published by a general membership organization or by a sponsor representing such a diversity of interests. It is this diversity of membership interest which has made the REPORTER maintain a dignity, a clarity, a universality of appeal and a rigid objectivity in reporting, which permits its comparison with any professional organ in the country. Its purpose is to provide the field with (a). a report of incidents and events in the nation, bearing upon intergroup relations; (b). a record of legislative acts and judicial opinions and rulings with which the profession would be concerned; (c). accounts of new techniques and methods and their successes and failures; and (d). reports, critiques and synopses of research reports, articles and publications relating to the field. Again, because of the diversity of NAIRO membership, these services are provided on an unbiased plane, without subjective interpretations and free of any suggestion of pressure tactics or intent.

4. In keeping with one of its primary purposes, NAIRO has conducted the first of a series of projected special purpose conferences, through means of which professionals in the general field of intergroup relations may have opportunity to explore specific areas of community life where intergroup relations have been neglected, under-emphasized or mismanaged. In this first instance NAIRO membership interests were merged with those of persons professionally engaged in Housing, resulting in the exchange of valuable information and the equipping of many with new or refined techniques of approach and operation. Immediately pending are special purpose conferences on Research and on Police Training in Intergroup Relations.

5. In recognition of an important part of NAIRO responsibility, a considerable portion of its membership has been tied into active promotion of specific activities and duties, of which the following are but a part of the whole:

(a). Regional committees have been set up in the West, Mid-west, South and East, for the combined purposes of promoting ad interim regional conferences; expanding NAIRO membership; increasing REPORTER subscriptions; and aiding the general membership through reportorial, personnel exchange and interpretive services. Regional conferences have been held thus far, in the west and mid-west.

(b). Sub-committees are now actively engaged in intensive study of plans for (1) promulgating acceptable minimum standards and practices for selection and guidance of professionals in the field; (2) creating machinery for nation-wide registry and referral service of professionals in the field; and (3) providing liaison with professionals in Education and in the Social Sciences for constructive collaboration wherever these fields of interest meet.

WHAT ADDED SERVICES CAN NAIRO PERFORM?

Contingent upon the framework of time within which a salaried administrative staff may hope to operate, NAIRO'S broad objectives would be attained more effectively through:

(1). Intensification of efforts toward which sub-committees on Standards, Education, Professional Exchange and others now are bending their efforts.

(2). Conceiving and stimulating research in those aspects of intergroup relations where the experiences of practitioners in the field indicate existence of a serious need of study.

(3). Publication of a Professional Journal, which project has received serious thought for two years. A committee currently is exploring ways and means, substance and format, scope and limitations, and NAIRO official Board is committed to the ultimate consummation of plans for such a periodical.

(4). Increasing that phase of organisational service which thus far has had but limited expression, viz: the selection and circularisation of pamphlets and other material containing information of value to NAIRO membership.

(5). Expand services of NAIRO REPORTER and extend its coverage to include subscribers and readers in related fields, such as Education, Social Work, Law Enforcement, etc; to enable this bulletin to reach into agencies, professions and communities where intergroup relations interests are isolated, anemic, rejected and in need of information and inspiration.

(6). Promote the classification and alignment of persons engaged in organizational efforts in behalf of isolated, neglected or exploited racial and cultural minorities not already having the benefit of such constructive association.

WHAT ARE NAIRO'S NEEDS

The National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials came into being as a completely subsidized organization, and after three years of directed endeavor was left to its own devices and forced to exist upon its own resources. For two years, the work of the organization has prospered; philosophy and objectives clearly defined; leadership nurtured and harnessed; NAIRO REPORTER initiated and published in uninterrupted continuity; and the most successful conference promoted. There is confidence expressed by its officers that NAIRO will continue to serve during the years to come, but that such service will be limited; provided with great difficulty; slow and painful in its efforts to expand; and fraught with the many hazards which assail any professional organization whose early existence is made to depend upon membership fees alone.

In the meantime, NAIRO is unable to respond immediately and adequately to the tremendous challenges which this moment in our domestic and world history presents. Hundreds of organizations of all kinds, served by thousands of professional workers,* are groping for solutions to problems through trial-and-error methods. Serious areas of friction and potential conflict exist unnoticed and unattended in many American communities. Demagogues, agitators and subversive elements seize upon the fears and prejudices of the masses in the absence of constructive leadership which carries with it the knowledge and assurance which professional cross-fertilization supplies.

*No census of professionals in this highly specialized field is presently available. However, it is estimated that more than 1,000 organizations of all sorts are represented by professionals and policy-makers, numbering from one to over 20 per agency; these are supplemented by an unlimited number of specialists employed in related and seemingly "unrelated" fields; e.g. Police Departments, Advertising and Sales Promotion Agencies, Libraries, Industries, etc.

NAIRO'S needs are America's needs. These are (a) the means with which to do an adequate job in areas already charted; (b) the opportunity for administrative freedom from economic restrictions, by which constructive planning and programming may be accomplished; and (c) insurance that these means and opportunities may be provided over a period of from three to five years; for a period sufficient to build a substantial foundation and organisational structure which in strength, efficiency and professional knowledge will equal the depth, delicacy and complexities of the problems which exist in NAIRO'S field of competence. These things are essential if America can be armed speedily for its domestic mobilization against Prejudice and Discrimination, and defended from the subversive concomitants of these evils.

Specifically, these needs can be measured in terms of:

1. An administrative officer to give full time to promotion of NAIRO objectives;

2. A full-time assistant who could be assigned to special duties, such for instance as publication of the REPORTER, development of a Journal, or other areas of operation as required;

3. Funds to facilitate the promotion of national, regional and special purpose conferences;

4. Funds for miscellaneous administrative expenses, secretarial help, travel etc.,for membership and subscription promotion in building toward ultimate assumption of the responsibility for self-support.

It is proposed that a grant for a minimum period of three years be given, beginning with the maximum amount of $51,450. for the first year, and declining in the two subsequent years to $40,000 and $30,000 respectively as NAIRO is able to assume more of its own cost of operation. The initial budget request, therefore, would apply to items corresponding to the following:

STAFF		
Executive Director	$9,000.	
Assistant Director(and Editor)	7,500.	
Office Staff (2) (Probably a clerk-librarian and clerk-stenographer)	8,000.	$24,500.
OFFICE		
Rent	$2,200.	
Supplies and general printing	4,000.	
Furniture and equipment	3,500.*	
Communications	1,500.	
Professional materials and subscriptions	750.	11,950.
TRAVEL in re field consultation and service		2,500.
NAIRO REPORTER and other releases and publications (printing,mailing, and promotion)		8,000.
CONFERENCES(Promotion, reporting, etc.)		3,000.
MISCELLANEOUS AND CONTINGENCIES		1,500.
TOTAL		$51,450.

*Most of this first year expense only. Full mechanization of office of this type affords maximum efficiency and economy, initial equipment cost being offset in relatively short period -- two or three years -- by savings in clerical salaries. Budget figure may be too modest; it should be checked against present prices of first-rate duplicating, addressing,folding, sealing and/or stamping equipment,plus the usual typewriter and adding machine requirements,files and furniture.

These proposals are presented after long and careful deliberation by responsible officials of NAIRO, whose professional connections and standing are the best assurance that can be given as to the integrity of purpose with which this request is being made and the honest efficiency with which a grant would be administered. We are confident that recognition of this request would completely fulfil the conditions under which the purposes of your Foundation were set forth.

NAIRO

April 1, 1952

Professor Louis Wirth
Department of Sociology
University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Ill.

Dear Louis:

I'm quite happy with the preliminary program sent March 27 for the research conference. I think the NAIRO committee will feel special usefulness in the July 27 session on the organization and administration of research and in the evaluation session.

Could you include some subjects, and with the subjects some people, in agriculture? The thing that interests me is the effect of land tenure patterns upon race relations. It is settled that land-owning communities have stable social institutions, but so far as I know, it isn't proven on paper that land-owning communities made up of people from two or more races get on especially well. I'm satisfied they do, but I urgently want to see it proven. Arthur Raper, in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in Washington, might be able to do it himself, or he could tell you who could. Tuskegee has now a Rural Life Center, headed by Ernest Neal, with Lewis Jones as assistant, and they are pretty good on it.

The question is important because the South is right now undergoing a revolution in its cropping pattern, and nobody is raising much question about the land tenure pattern, which continues bad in great sweeps of the South.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
Chicago 37, Illinois
Department of Sociology

March 27, 1952

TO NAIRO RESEARCH CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Dear Committee Member:

I am sending you herewith a preliminary program as I have formulated it for the NAIRO conference on research in race relations. Aside from wanting your criticisms and suggestions, I should like to have also your specific recommendations as to people to be invited to present prepared reports on any aspect of the program that I have included or on any aspect that I have failed to include that you think should be included.

You will note that in the formulation of the tentative program I have emphasized two lines of inquiry: (1) general problems of research in race relations, (2) research problems in specific areas of race relations. Under the former I have included (a) organization and administration of research in race relations, (b) trends in race relations research, (c) evaluation of research in race relations. Under the second type of papers I suggested (a) research in employment and economic opportunity, (b) research in housing, (c) research in education, (d) research in public policy (legislation, litigation, administrative procedures, etc.).

As I see it, these various topics will cover some of the major interests of operating agencies and policy-makers, though not necessarily all of them. If any important areas are omitted and you can think of someone who could present a valuable report on the state of research and the problems of research in any of these fields, will you please let me know. It is important that I have your comments within a few days since the participants who are to prepare papers must be invited without delay.

The Foundation funds which we have been granted for this conference are sufficient to pay the transportation and maintenance of the members of the committee and of the writers of the papers, which are to be delivered to me before the conference so that discussion can be arranged. We are also in a position to pay a small stipend to those who will write the prepared papers.

I look forward to a prompt reply from you so that the program can be finally formulated.

Sincerely,

Louis Wirth

Louis Wirth

Attachment

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
Chicago 37, Illinois
Department of Sociology

March 27, 1952

MEMORANDUM

TO: NAIRO RESEARCH CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
Helen E. Amerman — Herman Long
Isidor Chein — Richard Marks
Dan Dodson — George S. Mitchell

FROM: Louis Wirth, Chairman

SUBJECT: Tentative program for research conference

I should like to get your criticisms and suggestions on the tentative program for the conference on research in race relations to be held this summer in Chicago, under the joint auspices of NAIRO and the Committee on Education, Training and Research in Race Relations of the University of Chicago, with the aid of a special grant from the Field Foundation.

Place: Campus of the University of Chicago Date: July 26-30, 1952

Saturday, July 26

Morning

Meeting of NAIRO committee and race relations officials to formulate questions to be addressed to the research people. (We ought to circulate the NAIRO membership, through their official organ, the REPORTER, apprising them of the forthcoming conference and requesting them to send in all questions that they wish to address to race relations research people and all problems involving research which they wish to have considered at the conference. This will give us the opportunity to canvass the field with a view to determining just what issues and problems are on the practitioners' minds which the research people might consider in formulating their own programs. At the end of the conference we ought to have a panel session in which we would try to give such answers as can be given to the questions raised.)

Afternoon

Informal separate and joint conferences among the research people and the practitioners for the exploration of their separate and common interests.

Sunday, July 27

Morning

The organization and administration of research in race relations, -- to be followed by discussion in which those who are responsible for directing research programs will be the primary participants.

Afternoon

Research on race relations problems in the field of employment and economic opportunity.

Monday, July 28

Morning

Trends in race relations research.

Afternoon

Problems and progress of research in housing as it bears upon race relations.

Tuesday, July 29

Morning

Evaluation of research in race relations.

Afternoon

Race relations research in the field of education.

Wednesday, July 30

Morning

Race relations research in public policy (legislation, litigation, administrative procedures, etc.).

Afternoon

Summaries of meetings.

Among the people who should be invited to present papers are the following: Gordon Allport, Harvard; Robin Williams, Cornell; Herman Long, Fisk; Isidor Chein and Morton Deutsch, New York University; and Robert Merton, Columbia. Aside from NAIRO committee and subcommittee members, participants should also include research directors of the national agencies: Anti-Defamation League, American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, Urban League, National Conference of Christians and Jews, NAACP, National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, National Opinion Research Center, Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan, Housing and Home Finance Agency, and a few others. We should also invite representatives of the Field, Rockefeller, and Russell Sage Foundations and the Carnegie Corporation.

NAIRO

May 20, 1952

Miss Helen E. Amerman
4901 Ellis Ave.
Chicago 15, Ill.

Dear Miss Amerman:

Dr. Mitchell is out of town and will not be back till next Monday, which may be too late for suggestions on your memo of May 17. However, I will call the memo to his attention as soon as he returns.

Sincerely,

Emily Calhoun
Sec'y. to George S. Mitchell

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

MEMORANDUM

RECEIVED
MAY 21 1952

May 19, 1952

To: Special Purpose Conference Committee, and
Research Conference Committee

From: Harold A. Lett

By now, you probably have Helen Amerman's memorandum through which you have learned of Tom Wright's heart attack down in Virginia. I am given to understand though that it apparently was not a serious attack and that Tom is recovering, but that in all probability, he will be kept out of circulation for some time to come.

For the moment, therefore, this leaves Helen carrying the burden of the Research Conference planning by herself. The University has selected a staff member to take over that phase of the program in which the University must be represented, with Helen serving in the dual capacity of NAIRO and University representative for liaison purposes. Because of Tom's first-hand knowledge of developments to this point, I am asking one of his assistants to step into Tom's shoes as far as the Research Conference planning is concerned. Maynard Wishner was appointed originally on the Committee for Police Conference but I am asking him to work with Helen Amerman as co-Chairman of the Research Conference Committee; as two persons in the Chicago area who can provide the continuity which at this period, we need very badly. I hope that this action will meet with your approval and that you will lend Helen and Maynard your active cooperation.

HAL ap

MEMORANDUM

May 17, 1952

TO: Members of the NAIRO Special Purpose Conferences Committee
and
Members of the NAIRO Research Conference Subcommittee

FROM: Helen E. Amerman

SUBJECT: Status of Preparations for the Conference on Research in Race Relations

By now you have undoubtedly heard the tragic news of Louis Wirth's sudden death May 3rd.

As Mr. Wirth's former assistant and a member of the NAIRO Research Conference Subcommittee, I have been asked to coordinate the planning for the conference for the time being. Now, more than ever, we need your assistance.

Attached is a brief summary of the developments since Mr. Wirth's communications of March 27 to the members of the Special Purpose Conferences Committee and the Research Conference Subcommittee. Our immediate need is to have, BY RETURN AIR MAIL, YOUR SUGGESTIONS WITH REGARD TO CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS WHOSE EXPENSES SHALL BE PAID.*

As a review of Mr. Wirth's thinking on this matter, I submit the following excerpts from his file on the Conference:

1. I would think of such a conference as not exceeding 25 members. Government agencies, and probably the national organization representatives, could pay their own transportation; others would have to be offered transportation and maintenance in Chicago. . . . Transportation, $1,200; Maintenance, $600. . . . (From the proposal submitted to the Field Foundation, January 14, 1952)

2. The $3,000 is for the purpose of defraying the cost of the conference including (1) Preparation of the conference; (2) Transportation of persons to be invited and their maintenance in Chicago during their stay in the city; (3) Recording and transcription of the proceedings; (4) Editing and publishing the report; (5) . . . stipends to be paid to persons to prepare papers in advance of the conference. (From letter to Harold Lett, January 28, 1952. NOTE: "Preparation of the Conference" is not listed in the itemized budget submitted to the Field Foundation. The Foundation added $500 to the original budget, for payment of $100 to each of five speakers for papers prepared in advance; we are now committed to $800 for eight papers.)

3. Of course, a cordial invitation will be extended to the NAIRO membership to attend the research conference, and I hope that time can be set aside at which the practitioners can ask questions of the research people and can make their contributions. But I want to emphasize that this is a conference on research in race relations and that, therefore, the people to participate are primarily research people. It has occurred to me that before the conference we should send out an invitation to the practitioners--at least the members of NAIRO--asking them to send in their questions which they would want the research people to answer if they can. This ought to give us an idea of what the practitioners want to know from the research group and might give us some leads as to how to conduct the actual meeting.

* Please send to 4901 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago 15, Ill.

. . . This leaves $1,800 to defray the cost of transportation and maintenance of those to be invited as well as all the overhead expenses of the conference. This is obviously going to limit the number of people to be invited with expenses paid to probably not more than fifteen. If in this fifteen are to be included the members of the NAIRO Committee and yourself, and of any other officers of NAIRO there would obviously be no money left for any planning conference prior to the meetings. . . . (From letter to Harold Lett, February 29)

. . . Aside from NAIRO committee and subcommittee members, participants should also include research directors of the national agencies: Anti-Defamation League, American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, Urban League, National Conference of Christians and Jews, NAACP, National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, National Opinion Research Center, Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan, Housing and Home Finance Agency, and a few others. We should also invite representatives of the Field, Rockefeller, and Russell Sage Foundations and the Carnegie Corporation. (From memoranda (a) to NAIRO Special Purpose Conferences Committee, March 13, 1952, and (b) to NAIRO Research Conference Committee, March 27, 1952)

Mr. Tax, Mr. Wishner, and I shall meet as soon as possible after Wednesday, May 7, to draw up the invitation list for participants in addition to those giving papers. We shall have before us the names which appear among Mr. Wirth's notes and the names submitted by Committee members. We shall appreciate any suggestions you may make to guide us in choosing a small number of participants to be invited to attend the Conference with expenses paid. Of course, we shall send general invitations to a much wider group, including the NAIRO membership and those remaining on the list from which the special group is chosen.

We shall continue to keep you informed as the plans for the Conference progress, and we hope that you will participate in the development of the program as actively as distance permits.

CC: Harold Lett
Sol Tax
Maynard Wishner

CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN RACE RELATIONS, JULY 26-30

Summary of Developments from March 27 to May 17

1. Mr. Wirth made preliminary arrangements with the University administration for holding the conference on campus as part of the summer session program.

2. On May 2, Mr. Wirth mailed invitations to present papers, to the following:

Dan W. Dodson, "Organization and Administration of Research in Race Relations"
Margaret Carrity, "Research on Race Relations Problems in the Field of Employment and Economic Opportunity"
Robin M. Williams, Jr., "Trends in Race Relations Research"
Robert K. Merton, "Problems and Progress of Research in Housing in Its Bearing Upon Race Relations"
Gordon W. Allport, "Evaluation of Research in Race Relations"
Helen E. Amerman, "Race Relations Research in the Field of Education"
Donald Young, "Planning Research and Formulation of a General Strategy for More Effective Collaboration among Research Centers in This Field and between Research Workers and Action Agencies"
James W. Nabrit, Jr., "Race Relations Research in Public Policy"

Each prospective speaker was offered a stipend of $100 for the preparation of the paper and transportation and living expenses while attending the Conference. Dr. Dodson, Miss Carrity, Miss Amerman, and Dr. Nabrit have accepted; Dr. Allport has sent his regrets. In accordance with Mr. Wirth's plans in the event that Dr. Allport could not accept, Dr. Williams has been asked to take the paper on "Evaluation of Research in Race Relations" instead of the one on "Trends in Race Relations Research," for which he was originally invited.

3. Mr. Wirth had drafted a letter to other participants. The invitation list had not been formally compiled, but Mr. Wirth and I had discussed its make-up, and several names had been jotted down.

4. Upon hearing of Mr. Wirth's death, Mr. Lett appointed Thomas H. Wright, Midwest Regional Chairman of NAIRO, to represent him in the matter of the Conference. Unfortunately, Mr. Wright was subsequently taken ill, and Mr. Lett has named Maynard Wishner to take Mr. Wright's place in the planning until he recovers.

5. On May 9 I reviewed the status of the Conference plans with Mr. Wright, and, on this basis, I have taken the following actions during the past week:

a. May 14 - Letter to Mr. Maxwell Hahn, Executive Vice President of the Field Foundation, reviewing the status of the Conference plans and suggesting a meeting to be attended by himself and representatives of NAIRO and the University's Committee to work out a plan of operation in lieu of Mr. Wirth's personal leadership (The Board of Directors of the Foundation had designated Mr. Wirth as director of the conference).

b. May 14 - Letters to six prospective speakers (Dr. Allport's regrets had already been received, and I was the eighth speaker), assuring them of our intention of carrying out the conference as Mr. Wirth would have wished.

6. On May 16, the University's Committee on Education, Training and Research in Race Relations named Mr. Sol Tax to serve temporarily as their official representative for the Conference; Mr. Tax will not be on campus this summer.

7. Mr Hahn has informed Mr. Lett that he does not consider the suggested meeting (See 5 a above) to be necessary, and Mr. Lett has instructed Mr. Tax, Mr. Wishner, and myself to proceed immediately, with assistance by correspondence from the remaining committee and subcommittee members. Mr. Tax and I hope to confer with Mr. Wishner early next week.

8. Notice of the Conference appears in (1) the Spring issue of the INVENTORY OF RESEARCH IN RACIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS and (2) the summer session time-schedule of the University; (3) it will also be carried in the July number of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY.

Helen B. Sherman

May 17, 1952.

~~Trip~~ Nairo

June 18, 1952

Mr. Harold A. Lett
Division against Discrimination
N. J. Department of Education
1060 Broad St.
Newark 2, N. J.

Dear Harold:

Technically, I could get to the Executive Committee meeting Friday, the 27th. I will drive back into Atlanta the late afternoon of Thursday, the 25th, after having been out a week. And I've got to be in New Orleans Monday, the 30th. That schedule is mighty tight, and in addition, the hundred dollars it would cost to fly up there and back is an item.

If you cannot get a quorum and badly need me, I will come. In that case, it would be necessary to let my office know by Tuesday morning, June 24. They could callyme in Miami then and tell me I've got to go to New York.

Spare me if you can, but I will come if you have to have one more.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

FELLOWSHIP COMMISSION BUILDING
260 SOUTH 15TH STREET, PHILA. 2, PA.

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Nashville, Tenn.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
1060 BROAD STREET, ROOM 501
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

MEMORANDUM

June 16, 1952

RECEIVED
JUN 18 1952
Southern Regional Council

To: Executive Committee Members

From: Harold A. Lett

There are several matters which will require the attention of the Executive Committee before our members become scattered during the summer vacation period. Tommy Norford will want to discuss with us several aspects of the annual meeting plan and program in order that she may proceed with promotional activity during the summer and early fall.

In addition to the annual meeting, there also are plans to be made and reports given as to the Research Conference in Chicago and the Police Conference which we hope may be considered for the late fall. These are just a few of the important items which must be dealt with before we can have our full Executive Board meeting in Washington in September.

Accordingly, I am asking you to meet in Executive Committee session on Friday morning, June 27th, convening promptly at 9:30 a.m., so that we may hope to be free at lunch time or immediately thereafter. We will convene in New York at the State Commission Against Discrimination office, 270 Broadway.

Will you please return the enclosed postcard immediately so that we may know about your plans.

HAL ap

Enclosure

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RECEIVED
JUN 20 1952
Southern Regional Council

MEMORANDUM

June 18, 1952

TO: Members of the NAIRO Special Purpose Conferences Committee
and
Members of the NAIRO Research Conference Subcommittee

FROM: Helen E. Ameman

SUBJECT: Progress of Preparations for the Conference on Research in Race Relations since May 17

The local steering committee, composed of Maynard Wishner, Donald T. Campbell (representing the University's Committee on Education, Training and Research in Race Relations), and myself, has met twice since my last memorandum to you.

We have decided to call a meeting of the full committee membership (both groups to whom this communication is addressed) immediately prior to the opening of the Conference. For that reason, we are shifting the meeting of practitioners from 10:30 AM Saturday to 1:30 PM (concurrent with the meeting of research people), and WE SHALL EXPECT YOU AT 10:30 AM, SATURDAY, JULY 26 IN ROOM 108, SOCIAL SCIENCE BUILDING. The major business to be transacted will be: (1) a detailed review of Conference plans and (2) decisions regarding publication of the proceedings.

By now you have undoubtedly received one of the general invitations which were mailed last week. We sent 226 to NAIRO members and 223 to people engaged in research. Press releases were also sent May 29 to 77 scholarly journals and race relations publications.

Monday, June 16, the steering committee decided upon a list of prospective chairmen and discussants for each session (The list is attached). We decided to have two discussants for each paper--one from the point of view of research and the other from that of the practitioner. We are asking that they limit themselves to 15 minutes each. Our budget will permit us to offer $30 to each out-of-town chairman or discussant to help defray his expenses. We felt this was a better use of the remaining allotment for transportation and maintenance than full expenses for one or two people.

All Conference personnel from out of town will be housed at Judson Court, just across the Midway from the Social Science Building. This, with our encouragement of informal group meetings based on common interests, should provide maximum opportunity for making valuable contacts among the group.

Mr. William Gremley, who handles public relations for the Chicago Commission on Human Relations will handle complete press coverage during the Conference.

We have taken advantage of an opportunity to have the proceedings of the Conference published as a section of the Fall 1952 number of the Inventory of Research in Racial and Cultural Relations, which will be off the press about September 30. We shall delay the detailed arrangements until the Committee meeting July 26.

We look forward to seeing all of you at the Conference.

TENTATIVE PERSONNEL FOR CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN RACE RELATIONS

Session Topic:	Speaker:	Chairman:	Research Discussant:	Agency Discussant:
Meeting of NAIRO Committee		Harold Lett, President, NAIRO		
Meeting of agency people		Harold Lett		
Meeting of research people		Donald T. Campbell, Committee on Education, Training and Research in Race Relations, University of Chicago		
Joint meeting of researchers and practitioners		Harold Lett		
Organization and Administration of Research in Race Relations	Dan W. Dodson, Director of Curriculum and Research, Center for Human Relations Studies, School of Education, New York University	Charles S. Johnson, President, Fisk University	Clyde Hart, Director, National Opinion Research Center	Richard V. Marks, Mayor's Interracial Committee, Detroit
Research on Race Relations Problems in the Field of Employment and Economic Opportunity	Margaret Garrity, Dept. of Social Action, National Catholic Welfare Conference	Frank Loescher, Executive Director, Fair Employment Practices Commission, Philadelphia	John Hope II, Industrial Relations Specialist, Race Relations Dept., American Missionary Association, Fisk University	Thomasina W. Norford, Minority Groups Consultant, U. S. Employment Service
Trends in Race Relations Research	Herman E. Long, Director, Race Relations Dept., American Missionary Association, Fisk University	George S. Mitchell, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council, Inc.	Alex Rosen, Research Associate, Cornell Field Research Office	Charles Livermore, Executive Director, Board of Community Relations, Buffalo
Problems and Progress of Research in Housing in Its Bearing upon Race Relations	Morton Deutsch, Research Center for Human Relations, New York University	George H. Nesbitt, Slum Clearance Division, Office of the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency	Bernard Rosenthal, Committee on Education, Training and Research in Race Relations, University of Chicago	Edward Howden, Executive Director, Council for Civic Unity of San Francisco

Session Topic:	Speaker:	Chairman:	Research Discussant:	Agency Discussant:
Evaluation of Research in Race Relations	William C. Bradbury, Assistant Professor of the Social Sciences, University of Chicago	Rebecca C. Barton, Director, Governor's Commission on Human Rights, Wisconsin	Isidor Chein, Director of Research, Commission on Community Interrelations, American Jewish Congress	Marshall Bragdon, Executive Secretary, Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee, Cincinnati
Race Relations Research in the Field of Education	Helen E. Ameman, Committee on Education, Training and Research in Race Relations, University of Chicago	Leo Shapiro, National Director, Department of Education, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith	Louis Raths, Consultant, Bureau for Intercultural Education	Herbert L. Seamans, Director, Commission on Educational Organizations, National Conference of Christians and Jews
Race Relations Research in Public Policy	James M. Nabrit, Jr., Secretary, Howard University	George Schermer, Director, Mayor's Interracial Committee, Detroit	Joseph Lohman, University of Chicago	Will Maslow, Commission on Law and Social Action, American Jewish Congress
Summary of Conference and Plans for the Future	Robert C. Weaver, Director, Opportunity Fellowships, John Hay Whitney Foundation	Thomas H. Wright, Executive Director, Chicago Commission on Human Relations		Harold Lett

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American Missionary Association
Nashville, Tenn.

RECEIVED
JUN 20 1952
Southern Regional Council

June 19, 1952

Dear Fellow Board-Member:

Just a note to convey the sad news that Tom Wright passed away Wednesday afternoon, June 18th. He had undergone a gall bladder operation in the morning but his heart was not strong enough to carry him through.

He had been up and around following the attack in Virginia and was seen by several at the National Conference of Social Work. I have wired the widow, whose residence is 800 Halsted Street, C/o Hull House, Chicago, Illinois. Meantime, Helen Amerman is representing NAIRO officially at the funeral services.

Sincerely,

Harold

Harold A. Lett
President

HAL ap

NAIRO

June 20, 1952

Mrs. H. M. Perry
Race Relations Department
American Missionary Association
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tenn.

Dear Mrs. Perry:

Many thanks for the stack that came in Wednesday. They are signed and in the mail.

We dug up a few more copies of THE NAIRO REPORTER to add to the ones you sent.

A few suggestions from the list from which you prepared them.

(1) J. M. Tydings appears twice, once in Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky, and once in Louisville. Same guy. I sent only one. Best address is the Louisville one.

(2) J. M. Dabbs, Route 1, Mayesville, S. C., appears twice.

(3) Philip S. Ogilvie appears twice, once at New Orleans and once at his now correct address at Rock Hill, S. C.

(4) Alex Miller, Atlanta, Georgia, appears twice.

(5) Mrs. Irving Kohn at New Orleans is now Mrs. Helen Schwartz, Jewish Community Relations Council, 602 Fullerton Bldg., St. Louis 1, Missouri. She belongs to NAIRO anyhow.

(6) Miss Mozell Hill at Atlanta University should be addressed as Mr. or Dr.

I do hope we get some members.

That was a lot of work on your part and Mr. Long's.

If you or Mr. Long will write me on what is a fair share of the expense, I will pay off my part.

For the record, our postage bill on getting them out was $3.15.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

RACE RELATIONS DEPARTMENT
AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION DIVISION
BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS, CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCHES
FISK UNIVERSITY OFFICE NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

HERMAN H. LONG, DIRECTOR

June 17, 1952

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

In keeping with instructions from Dr. Long before leaving for a conference in California, these letters have been "personalized" and are being sent on for your signature.

We would have been glad to address the envelopes, but find that there were not enough sent down from the headquarters office to permit it.

Sincerely yours,

H. M. Perry
(Mrs.) H. M. Perry
Administrative Secretary

P. S. It was suggested that we send one copy of the NAIRO REPORTER along with each letter but find that we only have 28 copies.

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New York, N. Y.

SOUTH
HERMAN LONG
American Missionary Association
Nashville, Tenn.

June 17, 1952

Richmond 20, Va.

At a meeting in Birmingham May 15 of people from various agencies interested in human relations in the South, a few minutes were used to appeal for increased Southern membership in the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials.

This is the professional association for people active in our field. The annual conference (this year to be in Washington November 12, 13, and 14) is a mighty good place to learn what is going on in intergroup relations in the whole country. The Association's monthly journal, called THE NAIRO REPORTER, is directly useful to all of us.

The membership fee is ten dollars a year.

That includes also your subscription to THE NAIRO REPORTER. In all the Southern States there is yet only a handful of NAIRO members. The South ought to play a really strong part in the Association and you would be a welcome addition.

Dues should be sent to Dr. Frank Loescher, Treasurer, at Commission on Human Relations, Market Street National Bank Building, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania.

Sincerely,

Herman H. Long
Southern Chairman

George S. Mitchell
Vice-President

HHL;GSM:ma

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Nashville, Tenn.

June 17, 1952

Dr. Mozell C. Hill

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Sincerely,

Herman H. Long
Southern Chairman

George S. Mitchell
Vice-President

HHL;GSM:ma

NAIRO

RACE RELATIONS DEPARTMENT
AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION DIVISION
BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS, CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCHES
FISK UNIVERSITY OFFICE
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

HERMAN H. LONG, DIRECTOR

May 31, 1952

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
JUN 3 1952
Southern Regional Council

Dear George:

Thanks very much for the recent correspondence from your office, including a draft copy of the letter which we are sending to southern race relations personnel, and a copy of the minutes from the discussions at our Birmingham meeting. I very much appreciate the suggestions on follow-up to the matter of race baiting and race propaganda in political campaigns. Mr. Flemming has already sent me some very excellent material from the Georgia scene.

I think the draft letter which you sent is quite adequate. I will merely add a specific direction as to where dues should be sent. If I remember the discussion at our executive committee, it was suggested that dues could be sent directly to the regional chairman or to Arnold Aaronson. I believe that Frank Loescher had indicated that he did not want to handle the details of membership. I have a list of present and former members of NAIRO who are in the South, which I asked our president to send to me. We can use this as our mailing list, along with the persons who were present at the Birmingham and Atlanta discussions.

I will have the letter mimeographed or multilithed, with personalized headings typed on. These will come to you for signature within the next ten days.

With best of wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Herman

Herman H. Long

hhl-p

May 27, 1952

Mr. Herman Long
Institute of Race Relations
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tenn.

Dear Herman Long:

I send up a draft of this letter merely to keep our project pushing. You change the letter any way you want, and get it prepared and signed, and send the stack to me, and I will write my John Henry on them and get them out. Let me know what they cost, and I will foot half the bill.

For addressees, I would suggest those in the directory not known to be presently members of NAIRO, plus any more you can think of.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm;ec

Dear

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Dues should be sent to

Sincerely,

Herman Long
Southern Chairman

George S. Mitchell
Vice-President

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June 30, 1952

RECEIVED
JUL 2 1952
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Under separate cover, I am mailing 100 NAIRO envelopes as requested by your Secretary.

Only four of us attended the Executive Committee meeting but we did accomplish a great deal of work.

Sincerely,

Harold

Harold A. Lett
President

HAL ap

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
1060 BROAD STREET, ROOM 501
NEWARK 2, NEW JERSEY

August 22, 1952

RECEIVED
AUG 25 1952
Southern Regional Council

Dear Board Member:

As agreed upon in the Executive Committee meeting, held in New York in June, the fall meeting of the Board of Directors will be held in Washington, D. C. on Thursday and Friday, September 11th and 12th. The Thursday session will be opened at 10:00 a.m. and business of the Board will continue into Friday until all essential business has been disposed of. The sessions will be held in the Conference Room of the Bureau of Employment Security, #5223, United States Department of Labor.

No specific provisions are being made to provide accommodations for you but I am sure that Thomasina Norford's office in the Labor Department will be glad to make hotel reservations if you wish. In this latter event, please communicate with her directly.

Matters that you consider essential for discussion should be suggested to me at your earliest convenience in order that they may be included in the agenda.

I shall look forward to seeing you in Washington.

Sincerely,

Harold A. Lett
President

HAL ap

P.S. A card is enclosed for your convenience in indicating whether or not you will be present.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

FELLOWSHIP COMMISSION BUILDING
260 SOUTH 15TH STREET, PHILA. 2, PA.

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New York, N. Y.
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San Francisco, Cal.
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U. S. Department Of Labor
Washington, D. C.
HELEN L. PETERSON
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Denver, Colo.
GEORGE SCHERMER
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SOUTH
HERMAN LONG
American Missionary Association
Nashville, Tenn.

August 27, 1952

RECEIVED
AUG 29 1952
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

On behalf of the University of Chicago's Committee on Education, Training and Research in Race Relations and the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials we wish to express our thanks to you for contributing so much to the success of our recent Conference.

Enclosed for your information is a complete listing, with full addresses, of all who registered at the Conference. We hope to have the full Proceedings off the press before the annual meeting of NAIRO in Washington, November 12-14; these will constitute one issue of the Inventory of Research in Racial and Cultural Relations.

Sincerely yours,

Donald T. Campbell

Donald T. Campbell
For the Committee on Education,
Training and Research in
Race Relations

Harold A. Lett

Harold A. Lett
President, National Association of
Intergroup Relations Officials

Encl.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, TRAINING AND RESEARCH IN RACE RELATIONS
4901 SOUTH ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

August 28, 1952

Dear Conference Registrant:

Many of you have asked for a listing of persons who attended the recent Conference on Research in Race Relations, complete with full addresses. Such a list is enclosed.

The Proceedings of the Conference will constitute one issue of the Inventory of Research in Racial and Cultural Relations. We hope to have them off the press before the annual meeting of NAIRO in Washington, November 12-14. For those who wish copies, an order blank is provided at the bottom of this letter.

Sincerely yours,

Helen E. Amerman

Helen E. Amerman
Co-chairman, Conference Committee

. . . . . .

Committee on Education, Training
and Research in Race Relations
University of Chicago
4901 South Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Enclosed is $_____ for _____ copies of the Proceedings of the Conference on Research in Race Relations at $1.00 each.

Name _____

Address _____

_____

(Please make checks payable to The University of Chicago.)

nairo

RECEIVED
OCT 2 1952
SRC
Southern Regional Council

September 24 1952

The Honorable John McMillan
Chairman, District House Committee
House Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. McMillan:

The Sixth Annual Conference of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials (NAIRO) will be held at the Hotel Willard in Washington, D.C. on November 12, 13 and 14, 1952. As you know, NAIRO is a professional group composed of intergroup relations officials of national, state and local public and private organizations which are devoting the major part of their program to intergroup problems. The annual conferences serve not only as methods of exchanging information on techniques for solving these problems but as a means of bringing in to address the group, experts who can discuss with us various phases of intergroup problems in the broad scope of national and international relationships.

It was the unanimous opinion of the Planning Committee that should you be able to accept our invitation to participate in the conference, you could not only ably accomplish this purpose but by your very presence encourage and inspire us to continue our efforts in solving these problems which we know have interested you for so long.

It is therefore my pleasure, in the name of NAIRO, to invite you to address a conference at the opening session, Wednesday, November 12 at 9:30 a.m. on "Your Visit Will Help Your Nation's Capital." We would be honored to have you accept our invitation and if you have the time to attend any of the other conferences, would be pleased to have your company.

A copy of the tentative program and a brochure explaining the purpose of the organization are attached.

Hoping to receive a favorable reply to our request as quickly as convenient to you and with best wishes for your continued success, I am

Sincerely yours,

Harold A. Lett
President

Enclosures

Please reply:
c/o Norford
430 Irving St.N.
Washington, D.C

Gen. 49

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

ROUTE SLIP

(Fold here)

To:	ORGANIZATION	BUILDING	ROOM
1 Mr. George S. Mitchell			
2			
3			
4			

- [ ] APPROVAL
- [ ] COMMENT
- [x] YOUR INFORMATION
- [ ] NECESSARY ACTION
- [ ] SIGNATURE
- [ ] NOTE AND RETURN
- [ ] CONTACT ME
- [ ] AS REQUESTED
- [ ] PREPARE REPLY

From: (NAME) (ORGANIZATION) (DATE)

Mrs. Thomasina W. Norford TWN

(BUILDING) (ROOM) (PHONE)

16—65047-1 GPO

REMARKS:

NAIRO

September 26, 1952

Miss Margaret Garrity
Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

Dear Margaret:

Many thanks for your letter. Katherine Stoney will call you, and I hope come to see you, the first two or three days of October.

I used to know Congressman McMillan fairly well a dozen years ago. Has some leanings toward being liberal, and in his conduct he is a gentleman. So I think you would be safe in inviting him, routinely.

If Harold Lett would send a letter dictated by himself, I think that would be enough, but if Lett wants me in addition to write McMillan and tell him what the conference is all about and urge him to be present, I will be glad to do so, though McMillan's recollection of me will be slight. The point about the man is that he has perfect dignity.

Years ago in New York a cousin of mine in Mississippi suggested that I pay attention to a girl graduate student at Columbia who was from Mississippi. I went to see her and inquired about gently of her, with a view to finding out more or less who she was in Mississippi. She set me straight right away. "My grandfather was the last gentleman to be governor of Mississippi." So you see what I mean about McMillan.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems

1312 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

A national organization of Catholics formed to promote the study and understanding of industrial problems by the calling of conferences at which no vote is taken on question of industrial policy.

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Washington, D. C.

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Midland Beach, Staten Island, N. Y.

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United Transport Workers of America
Chicago, Illinois

DR. ELIZABETH MORRISSY
Professor of Economics
College of Notre Dame of Maryland
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National Catholic Welfare Conference
Washington, D. C.

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Washington, D. C.

INTERRACIAL SECRETARY

MARGARET GARRITY
Social Action Department
National Catholic Welfare Conference
Washington, D. C.

CONSULTANT

LINNA E. BRESETTE

125

September 24, 1952

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
SEP 26 1952
Southern Regional Council

Dear George:

I'll be delighted to see your representative when she gets in town and if there's anything I can do for her, tell her to please feel free to call on me. Meanwhile, I'll jot down a few names and addresses for her and see that Monsignor O'Grady is included.

In connection with the NAIRO Conference, we decided at the Board Meeting to invite the Chairmen of the House and Senate Committees dealing with the District of Columbia, along with Commissioner F. Joseph Donahue, to give a few word of welcome (about three minutes worth). The Honorable John McMillan of South Carolina is the chairman of the District House Committee. I don't know anything about him, and neither does Tommy Norford. Do you think he would be all right in that position or do you think we'd be better off not asking him? If he would be good, do you think a letter from NAIRO signed by Harold Lett would be sufficient to get him here, or should we try to have someone else ask him?

Looking forward to seeing you in November, and with best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Margaret

Margaret Garrity
Race Relations Secretary

MG:dk

COPY

RECEIVED
OCT 6 1952
RLUCE
Southern Re

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

October 3, 1952

MEMORANDUM

TO: Harold Lett, John Feild, Margaret Garrity, Grace Kelley, Israel Laster, Joseph Lohman, Maynard Wishner, Charles Livermore, George Mitchell, James Evans

FROM: Maurice B. Fagan

RE: Conference on Police and Intergroup Relations

Unfortunately it is necessary for us to cancel the proposed Conference on Police and Intergroup Relations which we tentatively scheduled for November 10th and 11th. We were not able to obtain firm commitments from a majority of the cities we contacted nor were we able, possibly because of the short notice, to obtain the official cooperation of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Harold Lett and I will meet shortly to set up a planning committee to work on a conference for sometime in the spring of 1953. You will be contacted as early as possible for your suggestions although the probability is that we may have to meet briefly during the annual conference to discuss the problem as a whole.

Thanks very much for your very helpful suggestions and for the contacts you made with police chiefs. Please advise them of the cancelation and of our hope that a conference will be scheduled early in 1953.

I look forward to seeing you all in Washington in November.

Warm regards.

October 8, 1952

Mr. Harold A. Lett
Fellowship Commission Bldg.
260 S. 15th St.
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

Dear Harold:

I will try to get to the Board meeting Tuesday, November 11, 7:00 p. m., Willard Hotel.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

FELLOWSHIP COMMISSION BUILDING

260 SOUTH 15TH STREET, PHILA. 2, PA.

18

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New York University
New York, N. Y.

JAMES C. EVANS
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EDWARD HOWDEN
Council For Civic Unity
San Francisco, Cal.

WILFRED C. LELAND
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Minneapolis, Minn.

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Bureau Of Employment Security
U. S. Department Of Labor
Washington, D. C.

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Committee On Human Relations
Denver, Colo.

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San Francisco, Cal.

MIDWEST
THOMAS H. WRIGHT
Commission On Human Relations
Chicago, Ill.

EAST
JOHN B. SULLIVAN
State Commission Against Discrimination
New York, N. Y.

SOUTH
HERMAN LONG
American Missionary Association
Nashville, Tenn.

Room 501
1060 Broad Street
Newark 2, New Jersey
October 3, 1952

Dear Member:

As you know, our annual conference is being held in the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., beginning Wednesday morning, November 12th and ending Friday noon, November 14th. Formal notices and programs will be sent to you directly by the Program Committee.

The Executive Board will meet in the President's suite, Willard Hotel at 7:00 p.m. on Tuesday, November 11th. It also is the plan to have a meeting of all sub-committees whose jobs are unfinished at 3:00 p.m. on Tuesday, November 11th. In this latter instance, committee chairmen are requested to notify Mrs. Norford of meeting plans so that facilities for meetings can be assured.

As prescribed by the constitution and by-laws, you are being notified herewith of proposed changes to Articles VI, VIII, IX, and addition of Article XVII. You will come to the annual conference prepared to register your vote in connection with these proposed changes.

Sincerely,

Harold A. Lett
President

HAL ap
Enclosure

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
Proposed Amendment for Board Approval and Membership Adoption
(Written notice to membership, not later than October 8th, 1952

ARTICLE VI. OFFICERS

1. The officers of the Association shall be a President,((and))two Vice-Presidents; a Treasurer and a Secretary, selected from the members of the Board of Directors. The term of office for all officers shall be one year or until his successor shall have been duly elected. The President((and))Vice-Presidents, Treasurer and Secretary shall be elected at each annual meeting of members and shall serve until the final order of business at the next succeeding annual meeting; at which time, their successors are elected.

2. An Executive Secretary shall be appointed by the Board at its discretion and shall be the administrative officer of the Association, subject to the((policy))direction of the Board. ((He shall also be the Secretary and Treasurer of the Association)) He may be delegated to assume such responsibilities of the Treasurer and Secretary and((He)) shall have ((the))general direction of the work,((and))business affairs and other duties of the Association((and the discharge of such other duties))as may be determined by the Board.

ARTICLE VIII, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD

1. There shall be established within the Board of Directors by resolution, adopted by a majority of the directors ((in office)) in official meeting, an Executive Committee which shall consist of the President, the two(2) Vice-Presidents, the Treasurer, the Secretary and four (4) other members of the Board (elected by that body).

ARTICLE IX, COMMITTEES

1. The standing committees of the Association shall be:

   A. A Nominating Committee of not less than five (5) persons nor more than eleven (11) persons, the duties of which shall be to nominate for presentation to the annual meeting, a slate of directors designating five (5) ((three(3)) of them as the officers, and also to present a slate for a Nominating Committee for the following year.

ARTICLE XVII, PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS

Roberts Rules of Order shall prevail in determination of parliamentary proceedures in official meetings of the Association.

Note: Words within double parentheses (( )) are deletions; underscored characters and words are additions.

Nairo

IN REPLY REFER
TO EMC

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

October 30, 1952

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SERVICE

RECEIVED
NOV 1 1952

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

There is an error in both the final request to you and on the printed program of NAIRO with respect to your participation. The printed program would indicate that you are to participate as Chairman at both the morning and afternoon sessions of the Workshop on Education. You are to preside only in the morning session and Mr. Fleege, whose name does not appear on the program, will preside in the afternoon session. All other program errors and changes will be announced on November 12.

Am looking forward to seeing you at the conference.

Sincerely yours,

Thomasina

(Mrs.) Thomasina W. Norford

P. S. You will be receiving your program and other conference material in a day or so.

Enc.

Nairo

Same letter to all members of Education Committee

November 3, 1952

Miss Rebecca C. Barton
404 E. State Capitol
Madison, Wis.

Dear Rebecca:

The Education Committee of NAIRO ought at least to have a meeting before the session. I know committees are supposed to meet Tuesday afternoon, November 11, but I doubt if all of you will get there by then.

Therefore, I call a meeting of the Education Committee at and over an 8:30 (prompt) breakfast in the main dining room of the Willard Hotel Wednesday morning, November 12. Can you be there?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

P. S. The members of the Committee are: Frank Simpson, Will Maslow, Dan Dodson, Rebecca Barton

GSM:oc

Nairo

November 3, 1952

Mr. Murray A. Lewis
Jewish Personnel Relations Bureau
590 N. Vermont Ave., Rm. 225
Los Angeles 4, Calif.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

Add topics for discussion:

1. How open apprenticeship training to members of minority groups?

2. How overcome the excuse of vocational training people that Negroes should only be trained for kinds of jobs "customarily available to them in their communities?"

3. What training resources are available for turning out a staff of employment-by-merit personnel in the event a national FEPC is established?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

JEWISH PERSONNEL RELATIONS BUREAU

of the Los Angeles Jewish Community Council

590 NORTH VERMONT AVENUE • ROOM 225 • LOS ANGELES 4, CALIFORNIA • NORMANDY 2-8161

CYRUS LEVINTHAL, *Chairman* MURRAY A. LEWIS, *Executive Director*

October 30, 1952

AIRMAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

RECEIVED NOV 1 1952 Southe...

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Our sincerest thanks for your very fine report. We might add that all of the reports are really high caliber.

May we impose on you for one small additional matter. Would you be good enough to suggest subjects that you feel should be discussed at the NAIRO Conference in Washington, in connection with employment.

The following are a few examples of items recommended for conference discussion.

1. How can we get information about minority employment without racial, religious and nationality identifications?

2. What methods and techniques can we utilize to secure broader employer, labor union, etc., cooperation in the matter of merit employment?

If you can get this out to us in the next day or two, airmail-special, you will have our ever lasting gratitude.

Sincerely,

Murray A. Lewis

MURRAY A. LEWIS, Chairman dh
Commission on Employment

MAL:dh

NAIRO

October 20, 1952

Mr. Murray L. Lewis
Jewish Personnel Relations Bureau
590 N. Vermont Ave., Rm. 225
Los Angeles 4, Calif.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

Thanks for your long letter of October 10. It followed me down to Florida, and I am only back in the office today.

The answer to your questions is short and sad.

I speak only of the South, and really, only for the Southeast, because I don't know what's been going on lately in Texas or Oklahoma. But generally speaking, for the Southeast there has been very little progress in the up-grading of Negroes in industry. They are hired, and hired in greater numbers than heretofore, because industry is expanding. But I hear very little of their being hired in better jobs than heretofore. There are the famous cases of better integration around Memphis (principally, International Harvester). But little news reaches me of successful up-grading of any of the large industries in the South or of the new work on contracts in the Federal Government. That goes for Oak Ridge and for the Savannah River Project, also.

Neither has the Federal Government itself really implemented in the South the executive order requiring fairer employment of Negro governmental personnel. I am told that the TVA has taken on a small group of Negro fledgling engineers. And the OPA in this city or that has added a Negro secretary. But by and large, the Federal Government has not performed in the South. I think the real reason is fear of retaliation by reactionary Southern Congressmen.

Some evidences that State governments in the South are easing up a little. A new report from North Carolina about employment of Negroes in social welfare agencies in the South reveals that 177 Negroes are now employed in public welfare agencies in eleven Southern States.

Also, here and there, Negroes have been elected to city councils—Nashville, 2; Richmond, 1, until recently; Greensboro, 1; and probably some

others. A very few localities have Negro members of school boards nowadays.

Our own records, herewith, on Negro municipal employment, Negro police, and Negro firemen.

The things to be done are:

(1) Get the Federal Government to behave as directed.

(2) Put on a real enforcement program under the executive order worked out on contracts with the Federal Government. One thing to do there is to get some agency to publish a list, broken down by States, of all such contract work currently being performed. Then minority persons would know where they are supposed to have a crack at jobs.

One good thing to report: Considerably more interest and action lately in the South in technical and vocational training for Negroes.

Another thing to be done is the old, aching problem of cracking apprenticeship training. The U. S. Government denies all responsibility for spreading the training fairly, and won't even produce and make reports on a race break-down (unless it has changed very recently, which I doubt.)

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encls.

JEWISH PERSONNEL RELATIONS BUREAU

of the Los Angeles Jewish Community Council

590 NORTH VERMONT AVENUE • ROOM 225 • LOS ANGELES 4, CALIFORNIA • NORMANDY 2-8161

CYRUS LEVINTHAL, *Chairman* MURRAY A. LEWIS, *Executive Director*

October 10, 1952

RECEIVED OCT 13 1952 Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

AIRMAIL SPECIAL

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

As you may know, the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials (NAIRO) is having its sixth annual convention in Washington on November 12, 13 and 14.

At this conference, they expect to devote a good deal of time on the methods and techniques in doing something about the problem of discrimination, rather than in just outlining the problem and reiterating the information that most of us already know.

They have established commissions in five major areas of intergroup relations - employment, health, housing, education, and other civil rights. It will be the work of these commissions to provide the reports which will be mimeographed and placed in the registration kit of each conferee and will provide the basis for the workshop session. I have been asked to serve as the chairman of the Commission on Employment.

With respect to the content of the employment report, there are various subjects that have to be covered adequately on an a priori basis in order that the conference can focus attention on techniques and methods in resolving some of the problems that face us.

On the basis of your reputation and your agency identification, I know that you can adeptly handle the following assignment.

1. What gains have been made in the hiring of Negroes?

   a. Where such hiring has taken place, are there problems of segregation?

2. What immediate problems require attention, and what can be done in this connection?

3. What are some of the long range problems that you expect to tackle in the future?

While we are desirous of getting as complete an informational report as we possibly can there, nevertheless, are practical considerations which mean keeping the report as brief as possible, but without in any way eliminating any of the essentials. This is necessary in view of the fact that there

will be at least ten subject areas that will comprise the final Employment Commission report.

Now here comes the part that we label "miracle". Because the time is so limited before the conference takes place on November 12, it is essential that we have your report in this office no later than Monday, October 27th.

Frankly, I would rebel if I were asked to complete an assignment in so short a period of time, and I also thoroughly appreciate the fact that unquestionably your heavy schedule will make it doubly difficult for you to complete this assignment in time. Unfortunately, this is the situation, and we would appreciate very much your cooperation in this regard. May we also request that you submit four carbon copies of your report.

Once the reports are received in this office, we have the responsibility of editing and coordinating them into a single final draft. If time permits, we will send to you what we consider a final draft of the report for your comments prior to our mailing it to the NAIRO office in Washington. However, because of time limitations this may not be possible and if we cannot do this I trust that you will go along with any condensation or revisions that we may make.

One more point. We would appreciate any manuals, bulletins or other printed material that you have available in relation to the field of employment. It would assist us considerably if you could list the following, with which you are familiar in connection with the employment field.

1. Latest literature

2. Bibliography

3. Visual aids

We feel certain that your report will represent a most worthwhile contribution to the project assigned to us on Employment.

Again, thank you for your willingness to serve and for your cooperation. Please let me hear from you.

Sincerely,

Murray A. Lewis

MURRAY A. LEWIS, Chairman
Commission on Employment

MAL:dh

Nairo

November 3, 1952

Mr. Will Maslow
American Jewish Congress
15 E. 84th St.
New York 28, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Maslow:

Here is our contribution on "Other Civil Rights." The two best things to work at are better houses and better policemen.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

American Jewish Congress

ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN, *President*
SHAD POLIER, *Chairman Executive Committee* — MORTON M. BERMAN, *Chairman Administrative Committee*
NATHAN L. EDELSTEIN, *Secretary* — BENJAMIN S. KALNICK, *Treasurer*
DAVID W. PETEGORSKY, *Executive Director*
ISAAC TOUBIN, *Associate Director*

COMMISSION ON LAW AND SOCIAL ACTION
HERMAN L. WEISMAN, *Chairman*
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STEPHEN WISE CONGRESS HOUSE • 15 East 84th St. • New York 28, N. Y. • TRafalgar 9-4500

RECEIVED OCT 20 1952 Southern Regional Council

October 16, 1952

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Audobon Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

As you no doubt know, the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials is having a three-day conference in Washington beginning November 12th. I have been named chairman of a committee on "Other Civil Rights" and our committee has been asked to prepare a report for the conference. I should very much like to have you serve with me as a member of the committee. Even if you can not get to the conference it would be useful to have the benefit of your views on our report.

May I also ask whether you could undertake to prepare a memorandum for us on "one of the "other civil rights," namely, the problem of security of person. What we should like to have is some statement of the incidence of lynching, police brutality and other forms of secret conspiratorial violence, e.g., bombings, in the South. What, if anything, is being done about these problems;what can or should be done and how the various NAIRO agencies can help in these tasks. You might also refer to the new anti-lynching laws recently enacted, any instances of effective police or court action and furnish a bibliography of not more than five or six items.

I hope that you will be able to accept such an assignment and serve with us on the committee.

With personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Will Maslow

Will Maslow

NAIRO

MEMORANDUM

November 3, 1952

RECEIVED
NOV 4 1952

TO: Maynard Wishner)
Margaret Garrity)
Herman Long) NAIRO Research Conference Committee
Richard Marks) (Members who attended Chicago sessions)
George S. Mitchell)

FROM: Helen E. Amerman, Co-chairman

SUBJECT: Meeting to Evaluate Conference on Research in Race Relations

In accordance with the desires of the NAIRO Board of Directors, I have been asked to call a meeting of the NAIRO Conference Committee members who attended our sessions in Chicago last July in order to prepare an evaluation of the Conference.

Since most of us will be at the Washington NAIRO meetings for committees Tuesday afternoon, November 11, I am asking that we meet from 5 to 6 PM on that day to initiate our discussions and, if necessary, plan to complete the report at a subsequent meeting. We shall have to arrange a place to meet and inform you of it after your arrival.

Please wire your response, collect, immediately. My address is:

Committee on Education, Training and Research
in Race Relations
University of Chicago
4901 South Ellis Ave.
Chicago 15, Ill.

I had hoped until today to have rough copy of the Proceedings of the Conference available for us to refresh our memories, but the University Press informs me that they will be unable to meet that deadline. I shall bring as much of the manuscript as they can spare.

Nairo

RECEIVED OCT 29 1952 Southern

MEMORANDUM **OCTOBER 27, 1952**

To: The Finance Committee

From: Frank S. Loescher

Subject: Meeting of Finance Committee

The Program Committee has recommended that each NAIRO Committee meet on Tuesday afternoon, November 11th at 3:00 p.m., the day before the Conference.

On the attachod sheet are a list of mattsrs which President Lett wishes the Finance Committee to study and report on.

May I hear from you by return mail whether you can meet in my room at the Hotel Willard on Tuesday, November 11th at 3:00 p.m.? If you cannot, will you give me your ideas on the topics listed on the attached sheet?

PS - Ed. Howden

Can you brief me on what progress the NAIRO request has made with Ford?

FSL

AGENDA FOR FINANCE COMMITTEE

1. What sort of follow-up on Ford Fund application is desirable?

2. To what other foundations should appeals be prepared?

3. We should anticipate lagging interest of national organizations whose contributions have already dropped by 50%. What do we recommend in this area?

4. How should we define the status of agency contributions of $25.00 and up in terms of number of issues of Reportara and membership of professional staff?

5. What specific recommendations can we make on term of membership in light of date of officership changes?

   a. Conference to conference?
   b. Other fiscal year limits?
   c. Individual date of membership initiation?

/vs

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

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Bureau Of Employment Security
U. S. Department Of Labor
Washington, D. C.
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Committee On Human Relations
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11

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
1060 BROAD STREET, ROOM 501
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

October 21, 1952

RECEIVED
OCT 24 1952

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

I am very pleased to know that you are going to participate in the NAIRO Conference. The two spots on the program where we are asking you to serve are - Wednesday Afternoon, November 12 to speak on "The Use of Administration" - under the main topic "The Tools, Methods and Techniques of Intergroup Relations," and we want you to preside at the afternoon workshop session on Thursday, November 13 on "Intercultural Education."

As soon as the programs come from the printers, we will send you one together with registration blanks and other necessary forms.

Looking forward to seeing you, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Tommy

(Mrs.) Thomasina W. Norford

Education Committee
George L. Mitchell

NAIRO

RECEIVED
OCT 20 1952

October 17, 1952

To: NAIRO Chairmen

From: Program Committee

As you know, the NAIRO Conference is to take place in Washington at the Hotel Williard on November 12-13-14. At the last Board of Directors' Meeting, we decided to hold the NAIRO committee meetings at 3:00 pm the day before the Conference - Tuesday, November 11 - if you think it necessary to call such a meeting.

Since the committees are small, you would probably prefer holding the meetings in your rooms. However, if you require a larger space and will let us know, we will try to make suitable arrangements for you.

In a day or so you will receive a copy of the full program along with the letter of invitation we are sending out. On the program you will note that you are scheduled to give a committee report at the Business Session on Thursday, November 13, at 8:30 am. If your committee hasn't a great deal to report on work already accomplished, you might give your thinking on what the committee could or should do in the coming year so it can start off on a sound basis.

With all good wishes, best regards, and looking forward to seeing you at the Convention,

Sincerely yours,

TJN

Thomasina J. Norford
430 Irving Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

MG

Margaret Garrity
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Nairo

JEWISH PERSONNEL RELATIONS BUREAU

of the Los Angeles Jewish Community Council

590 North Vermont Avenue • Room 225 • Los Angeles 4, California • NOrmandy 2-8161

CYRUS LEVINTHAL, *Chairman* MURRAY A. LEWIS, *Executive Director*

AIRMAIL

October 17, 1952

OCT 20 1952
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

As a member of the Commission on Employment for the NAIRO Conference, we believe that you will be interested in a total picture of our activities, which we feel will result in the kind of adequate employment report that will provide the conferees with information that they can use not only before and during the conference, but for future reference as well.

Enclosed you will find a compilation of the subject areas and the names of the individuals to whom they were assigned. We would appreciate any expression of opinion you may have as to whether you feel these subject areas will elicite the kind of information desired, or any other suggestions you wish to make.

Thank you again for your wholehearted cooperation.

Sincerely,

Murray A. Lewis

MURRAY A. LEWIS, Chairman
Commission on Employment

MAL:dh
Encl.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

COMMISSION ON EMPLOYMENT

Assignments

Arnold Aaronson, National Community Relations Advisory Council:

Requested to direct inquiries to the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce concerning any programs and activities that they are conducting or contemplate for the future, to foster the principle and practice of merit employment.

Alexander Allen, Pittsburgh Urban League:

What can a community agency do in the way of furthering merit employment? As an illustration, will you briefly report on the specific activities of your agency in this regard?

1. Would you indicate what methods and techniques you have found effective, and conversely, those you have found ineffectual?
2. What gains, in your opinion, have been made in the past few years in hiring and upgrading of individuals of minority groups, and in what occupations and industries?
3. Conversely, in what occupations and industries are there still problems?
4. Will you comment on your success in retail stores?
5. What do you consider are some of the problems of local community agencies engaged in this work of reducing discrimination in employment?

Richard Anliot, FEP Committee, Youngstown, Ohio:

What are the programs and problems of the FEP Commissions with limited funds and staff?

1. In this report, would you consider this fundamental question? Do you feel that limited funds and staff seriously hamper you in attempting to achieve the intent and purpose of the legislation?
2. Do you have any methods by which you can compensate for this lack?

Dr. Max Baer, Bnai Brith Youth Organization, Washington, D. C. :

1. To what extent are minority youth taking advantage of the newer opportunities that are now available in so-called non-traditional occupations and industries, where previously restrictions existed?
2. In this connection, would you indicate what, if any, programs such as career conferences are being carried out to acquaint minority youth with changes in the employment picture, as a result of removal of race, religious, and nationality restrictions?
3. What information is available as to the total Jewish labor force?
4. What is the occupational and industrial distribution of Jews?
5. In this connection, if you could provide some breakdown as to region, it would be helpful.
6. Do you have similar information available for other ethnic and cultural groups?

Donald Beatty, Ohio State Employment Service:

Describe briefly the program of the Ohio Employment Service designed to further the hiring of qualified individuals of minority groups. Please consider the following points in your report:

1. The nature of the problem.
2. The size of the minority group.
3. The size of each ethnic and cultural segment which make up the total minority group.
4. What changes, if any, have taken place in the employment pattern of minority groups since the inauguration of this special program of the Employment Service?
5. What specific methods have been particularly successful in carrying through the objective of the program?
6. What else is needed to strengthen the program?

Mrs. Geraldine Bledsoe, Michigan State Employment Service:

Same as to Donald Beatty, but referring to the Michigan State Employment Service.

Donald T. Campbell, Committee on Education, Training, and Research in Race Relations, University of Chicago:

Request for list of organizations, complete bibliography, latest literature, visual and educational aids, in the field of employment.

Roy Chapman, Colorado FEP Commission:

Same as to Richard Anliot, except in regard to State FEP Commissions with limited funds and staff.

George Conley, Rhode Island FEP Commission:

1. What gains do you feel have been made, and in what occupations and industries, since fair employment legislation was enacted?
2. Conversely, in what occupations and industries are there still problems?
3. What techniques and methods have you found effective in those areas where you have achieved success? Cite illustrations.
4. To what extent have you been able to secure the cooperation of employer groups and trade associations, such as the Chamber of Commerce, etc., in your efforts to reduce discrimination in employment?

Don Frank, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington, D. C.:

Request for a report on a study of job opportunities for Negroes in the state employment service.

Mrs. Lillian Friesburg, Pittsburgh Jewish Community Relations Council:

1. What gains have been made, if any, during the past few years in terms of breaking down discriminatory barriers in employment, against Jews?
2. Are there any outstanding successes that you have been able to achieve in this regard? Cite illustrations.
3. What methods and techniques did you find successful?
4. Is information available that would indicate the extent of discrimination against Jews? In what occupations and industries?
5. What are some of the immediate problems that require attention? What can be done?

Robert Granville, Committee on Government Contract Compliance, Washington, D.C.:

What compliance procedures have been set up to handle violations?

1. What programs have you established to further the hiring of qualified minority group individuals with firms who have Federal contracts?

2. What staff is available? Indicate staff responsibilities.

Gonnor E. Hough, Cambridge Civic Unity Committee, Massachusetts:

1. What can a community group do in the way of furthering merit employment? As an illustration, will you briefly report on the specific activities of your group in this regard?

2. Would you indicate what methods and techniques you have found effective, and conversely, those you have found ineffectual?

3. What gains, in your opinion, have been made in the past few years in hiring and upgrading of individuals of minority groups, and in what occupations and industries?

4. Conversely, in what occupations and industries are there still problems?

5. Would you be good enough to approach the subject from the point of view of those minority groups and those areas about which you have information?

Miss Virginia Huebner, FEP Division, Wisconsin:

Same as to George Conley.

L. C. Lawhorn, Fair Employment Board, Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C.:

What procedures do you have available, and what techniques do you employ to see to it that the intent and purpose of Executive Order 9980, providing for fair employment practices in Federal establishments are carried out?

1. Specifically, would you indicate what steps and approaches you take to make reasonably certain that there is no discrimination because of race, religion, or nationality in the initial hiring, upgrading, disciplinary action, and discharge of Federal employees?

William Leland, Minneapolis FEP Commission, Minnesota:

Same as to George Conley.

Edward F. Lewis, Urban League of Greater New York:

Request for information about any studies that have been made on the efficiency, stability, absenteeism, etc., of minority group workers.

Glenn E. Mansfield, Washington FEP Commission:

Same as to George Conley.

George S. Mitchell, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia:

1. What gains have been made in the hiring of Negroes?

2. Where such hiring has taken place, are there problems of segregation?

3. What immediate problems require attention, and what can be done in this connection?

4. What are some of the long range problems that you expect to tackle in the future?

A. W. Motley, BES, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.:

What available statistical information is there on white, non-white placements made by occupation and industry, and with a breakdown by states, if possible? It would be very desirable if you could provide the necessary information on this subject for the past few years.

1. Is there any information that would throw some light on the subject of what gains have been made by individuals of minority groups, and in what occupations and industries during the past few years?

2. Conversely, is there information available as to the occupations and industries which still pose a problem with respect to the hiring and upgrading of qualified individuals of minority groups, and upon which we should focus attention in the months ahead?

3. What is the total labor force in the U. S.? What is the distribution of this labor force by occupations and industries?

4. What is the total non-white labor force in the U. S.? What is the distribution of this labor force by occupations and industries?

5. Unemployment data re white and non-white.

6. Is there information available about the religious groups (minorities)? Employment - unemployment data, and occupational and industrial distribution.

Bill Oliver, and Miss Lillian Hatcher, UAW - CIO, Detroit:

What are the educational programs now in use by the UAW - CIO to combat discrimination in employment?

1. Are there any follow-up procedures that you have to test the effectiveness of these programs?

2. What techniques and methods have you found to be most successful and effective in bringing about changes in attitudes?

3. What educational programs do you contemplate for the future?

4. What observations do you have as to the value and impact of non-discriminatory clauses in union-management contracts.

William F. Patterson, Bureau of Apprenticeship, Dept. of Labor, Washington, D.C.:

What is the status of apprenticeship training as it relates to individuals of minority groups? Would you be good enough to break down this information on a regional basis?

1. What can be done to build up the participation on the part of qualified individuals of minority groups in apprenticeship training programs?

2. California recently passed the following statute: "It shall be unlawful for an employer or a labor union to refuse to accept otherwise qualified employees as indentured apprentices on any public works, solely on the ground of race, creed, or color of such employee." Do you know of any other states, other than those with fair employment practices legislation, which have enacted similar legislation relating to apprenticeship training?

Charles Posner, Cincinnati Jewish Community Relations Council:

Same as to Mrs. Lillian Friesburg.

Mr. Walter Reuther, UAW - CIO, Detroit:

Same as to Bill Oliver, except in regard to the CIO only.

Ralph Rose, American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia

1. What techniques, approaches, and methods have you found successful in your efforts to increase job opportunities for qualified individuals of minority groups in certain firms and industries? Will you cite illustrations?

2. What gains have been made by individuals of minority groups, and in what occupations and industries in the last few years?

3. Conversely, what information do you have as to the occupations and industries which still pose a problem with respect to the hiring and upgrading of qualified individuals of minority groups?

4. Will you please tackle the latter two items in relation to the geographical areas about which you have experience and information?

Miss Sonya Samuel, Chicago Committee on Human Relations:

Same as to Alexander Allen, with the exclusion of item #4, and the addition of:

1. Would you indicate in what way the non-discriminatory clause in city contracts has been helpful in bringing about a greater measure of merit employment?

Boris Shiskin, AFL, Washington, D.C.:

Same as to Walter Reuther, except in regard to the AFL.

Henry Spitz, NYSCAD, New York:

What is the present and pending status of FEP legislation - national, state, and city? Would you please consider the following points?

1. Coverage
2. Enforcement procedures.
3. Administrative procedures -- budget, staff, etc.
4. Any other items that you consider pertinent to the subject.
5. What significant court action, pro or con, has been taken since various states and cities have enacted fair employment practices legislation?

Mrs. Anne Tanneyhill, National Urban League, New York:

1. To what extent are minority youth taking advantage of the newer opportunities that are now available in so-called non-traditional occupations and industries, where previously restrictions existed?

2. In this connection, would you indicate what, if any, programs such as career conferences, are being carried out to acquaint minority youth with changes in the employment picture, as a result of removal of race, religious, and nationality restrictions?

Julian Thomas, National Urban League, New York:

Same as to Ralph Rose.

Albert J. Weiss, Bureau on Jewish Employment Problems, Chicago:

What specifically can a specialized community agency do to achieve a greater measure of merit employment on a voluntary basis?

1. Cover the kinds of negotiations you engage in, particularly in regard to self-initiated activity.

2. Will you cite some illustrations of where you have achieved success in

reducing or eliminating discrimination in employment?

3. Will you indicate your techniques and methods of approach?

John Willard, American Friends Service Committee, Chicago:

1. Will you indicate the techniques and approaches used that led to the successful integration of Negroes as salesclerks in the department stores?

2. Are there any other successes which you can point to, which increased opportunities for individuals of minority groups?

Ivan L. Willis, International Harvester, Chicago:

Would you describe the program of International Harvester with respect to merit employment?

1. What techniques, in your opinion, can be effectively used to involve more management people in activities that would foster merit employment?

Bradshaw Mintener, Pillsbury Mills:

Same as to Mr. Willis, except in regard to Pillsbury Mills.

J. J. Morrow, Pitney- Bowes, Inc.:

Same as to Mr. Willis, except in regard to Pitney-Bowes, Inc.

O. M. Taylor, New York Telephone Company:

Same as to Mr. Willis, except in regard to the New York Telephone Company.

Louis Krapin, Anti-Defamation League, New York:

Please indicate briefly your efforts in connection with the problem of discrimination in board examinations for various professions, the results of those efforts, and what action you contemplate for the future.

Theodore Leskes, American Jewish Committee, New York:

Same as for Donald T. Campbell.

J. Robison, American Jewish Congress, New York:

Would you be good enough to compile a list of all Executive Orders that are in any way related to the field of employment, which are now extant on the Federal, State, County, and Municipal levels. For example, the Attorney General's Opinion, of the State of California, dated July 23, 1951, would be considered as coming within the catagory of an Executive Order.

Clarence A. Peters, National Conference of Christians and Jews, New York:

Describe briefly your labor-management program, designed to bring about a greater measure of merit employment.

1. In what plants have these institutes been held?
2. Will you evaluate the results?
3. What plans do you have for the future in this connection?

Nairo

September 29, 1952

Mr. Harold A. Lett, President
N. A. I. R. O.
c/o Mrs. Thomasina W. Norford
430 Irving St., NW, Apt. 26
Washington, DC

Dear Harold:

My Executive Committee met Saturday and called off my annual meeting for this year. So I am free to be in Washington November 12. And if you still want me to do whatever it was you wanted me to do the 12th, okay.

And I will do the education business on the 13th, 2:30 in the afternoon. Discussion notes later.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

FELLOWSHIP COMMISSION BUILDING
260 SOUTH 15TH STREET, PHILA. 2, PA.

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
1060 BROAD STREET, ROOM 501
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

September 26, 1952

RECEIVED
SEP 29 1952
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

The Sixth Annual Conference of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials (NAIRO) will be held at the Hotel Willard in Washington, D. C., on November 12-13-14. As you know, NAIRO is a professional group composed of intergroup relations officials of organizations of national, state and local, public and private which are devoting the major part of their program to intergroup problems. The annual conferences serve not only as methods of exchanging information on and techniques for solving these problems, but as a means of bringing in to address the group experts who can discuss with us various phases of intergroup problems in the broad scope of national and international relationships.

Since we are particularly anxious to have the conference this year a working session where techniques and information are exchanged for the mutual benefit of all participants, we have established commissions as well as workshops in five major areas of intergroup relations - health, housing, education, employment and other civil rights. Rather than treat agriculture and segregation as separate areas, we are including them as part of every area.

It will be the work of the commissions to prepare a broad-scale report on all phases of intergroup problems. The report will then be furnished all conferees and be a background for the workshop sessions. The workshop sessions will be composed of the commission chairmen who will stage the setting for the discussion, consultants who can help frame the discussion and a chairman.

We are very much in hopes, because of your ability and experience in the area of education, you will be able to accept our invitation to be chairman of the workshop session on November 13, 2:30 p.m.

If you can accept, and we hope you can, we would ask you to give an outline of the discussion plan to be followed, including any suggestions of the commission, suggestions from the floor which you can allow to be presented in the opening minutes of the session, and primarily your own. We are asking you to chair this session not only because of your background in this area, but because we think it is extremely important, if we are to accomplish our purpose, to keep the discussion on an objective, scholarly level. It was the unanimous decision of the planning group that you could not only ably do this but also that your presence at the meeting would encourage and inspire us to carry on our program.

As soon as the commission report on education is available, and we hope to have it at least a week before the conference, we will send you a copy.

Hoping to have a favorable, prompt reply to our invitation, and with best wishes and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Harold A. Lett

Harold A. Lett, President

Reply:
Mrs. Thomasina W. Norford
430 Irving Street, N. W. Apt. 26
Washington, D. C.

nairo

September 26, 1952

Mr. Harold A. Lett, President
National Ass'n. of Intergroup Relations Officials
c/o Norford
430 Irving St., N.W., #26
Washington, D.C.

Dear Harold:

You are very kind to ask me to be on the program for Wednesday, November 12. By bad luck, I cannot get to the conference until the next day, the 13th. The Southern Regional Council has its annual membership meeting October 12, and that's my raison d'etre.

It looks like the NAIRO meeting is going to be a heck of a good one, and I will enjoy being there for all the rest of it. My warmest praises to you and others for the very hard work that went into that program.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

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Mayor's Interracial Committee
Detroit, Mich.
GEORGE E. CONLEY
R. I. Fair Employment Practices Comm.
Providence, R. I.
DAN DODSON
Human Relations Center
New York University
New York, N. Y.
JAMES C. EVANS
National Defense Department
Washington, D. C.
MAURICE B. FAGAN
Jewish Community Relations Council
Philadelphia, Pa.
HORTENSE W. GABEL
State Committee On Discrimination
In Housing
New York, N. Y.
MARGARET GARRITY
National Catholic Welfare Conference
Washington, D. C.
EDWARD HOWDEN
Council For Civic Unity
San Francisco, Cal.
WILFRED C. LELAND
Fair Employment Practices Commission
Minneapolis, Minn.
HAROLD A. LETT
Division Against Discrimination
N. J. Department Of Education
Newark, N. J.
FRANK S. LOESCHER
Fair Employment Practice Commission
Philadelphia, Pa.
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.
THOMASINA W. NORFORD
Bureau Of Employment Security
U. S. Department Of Labor
Washington, D. C.
HELEN L. PETERSON
Committee On Human Relations
Denver, Colo.
GEORGE SCHERMER
Mayor's Interracial Committee
Detroit, Mich.
LOUIS WIRTH
American Council On Race Relations
Chicago, Ill.

REGIONAL CHAIRMEN
WEST
EDWARD HOWDEN
Council For Civic Unity
San Francisco, Cal.
MIDWEST
THOMAS H. WRIGHT
Commission On Human Relations
Chicago, Ill.
EAST
JOHN B. SULLIVAN
State Commission Against Discrimination
New York, N. Y.
SOUTH
HERMAN LONG
American Missionary Association
Nashville, Tenn.

September 24, 1952

RECEIVED
SEP 26 1952
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

The Sixth Annual Conference of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials (NAIRO) will be held at the Hotel Willard in Washington, D.C. on November 12, 13, and 14, 1952. As you know, NAIRO is a professional group composed of intergroup relations officials of national, state and local public and private organizations which are devoting the major part of their program to intergroup problems. The annual conferences serve not only as methods of exchanging information on and techniques for solving these problems but as a means of bringing in to address the group experts who can discuss with us various phases of intergroup problems in the broad scope of national and international relationships.

It was the unanimous opinion of the Planning Committee that should you be able to accept our invitation to participate in the conference, you could not only ably accomplish this purpose but by your very presence, encourage and inspire us to continue our efforts in solving these problems which we know have interested you for so long.

It is therefore my pleasure, in the name of NAIRO, to invite you to address a conference at the Afternoon Session on Wednesday, November 12 at 2:30 p.m. on "Use of Administration." We would be honored to have you accept our invitation and if you have the time to attend any of the other conferences, would be pleased to have your company.

A copy of the tentative program and a brochure explaining the purpose of the organization are attached.

Hoping to receive a favorable reply to our request as quickly as convenient to you and with best wishes for your continued success, I am

Sincerely yours,

Harold A. Lett
Sam.

Harold A. Lett
President

P.S. Maggie & I think nobody can do this like you. Scuse the formal invite – but you know, you give a gal a list & a letter – Sam.

Please reply:
c/o Norford
430 Irving St., N.W. #26
Washington, D.C.

RECEIVED
SEP 26 1952
Southern Regional Council

TENTATIVE PROGRAM

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

SIXTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

NOVEMBER 12, 13 AND 14, 1952

****

IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

WILLARD HOTEL

****

THEME: TOWARD EQUALITY

****

Tuesday, November 11

3:00 p.m. Committee Meetings of National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials (closed)

7:00 p.m. Executive Board Meeting

Wednesday, November 12

8:30-9:30 a.m. Registration

9:30 a.m. Opening Session

Presiding - Harold A. Lett, President, National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials

Invocation - Reverend George G. Higgins, Assistant Director, Department of Social Action, National Catholic Welfare Conference

"Your Visit Will Help Your Nation's Capital"

The Honorable F. Joseph Donahue, President, District Board of Commissioners

The Honorable John McMillan, Chairman, District House Committee

The Honorable Matthew M. Neely, Chairman, Senate Committee

"Folklore, Fantasy and Freedom"

Joseph D. Lohman, Chairman, National Capital Parks and Planning Commission

12:00 LUNCHEON

Chairman - (to be announced)

Presiding - Chairman of Host Committee

Invocation - Reverend Dillard H. Brown, Pastor, St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C.

Presentation of Speaker - Mrs. Eugene Meyer

"Windows on the Nation"
Lester Granger, Executive Director, National Urban League

Wednesday, November 12 (cont'd.)

2:00-3:30 p.m. "The Tools, Methods and Techniques of Intergroup Relations"

Chairman: Alfred L. Bernheim, Director of Public Information and Editorial Department, American Jewish Committee

"Action Research" - Dr. John Dean, Director, Field Research, Cornell University

"Legislation and Judicial Action" - James Nabritt, Professor of Law, Howard University Law School

"Use of Communication Media" - Henry Lee Moon, Director of Public Relations, National Association for Advancement of Colored People

(a) Radio and Television
(b) Film
(c) Community Discussion, Mass Meetings Leadership
(d) Newspapers and Magazines
(e) Audio-Visual aids

"Community Resources" - Leo Bohannon, Executive Secretary, Urban League of St. Louis

"Use of Administration" - George S. Mitchell Executive Secretary, Southern Regional Council

3:30-4:30 p.m. Discussion

8:00 p.m. "Social Hour"

Chairmen - Mildred Carr, Co-chairman
Mary Houston, Co-chairman

Hosts - Leadership of the Washington Community

Thursday, November 13

8:30 a.m. Business Session

Chairman - Harold A. Lett
Nominating Committee - Frank Baldau
Executive Committee - Harold A. Lett
Time and Place Committee - Wilfred Leland
Policy Institute Committee - Maurice Fagan
Standards and Practices Committee - A. S. Fineberg
The NAIRO Reporter - Arnold Aronson
Membership Committee - Joseph C. Coles
Finance Committee - Frank S. Loescher
Personnel Registry Committee - Dan Dodson
Education Committee - George S. Mitchell
American Civil Liberties Union-National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials Joint Committee - Maurice Fagan

Regional Committees:
West - Edward Howden
East - John B. Sullivan
South - Herman Long
Midwest - Charles Posner

Research Conference Committee - Charles Livermore

10:30 a.m. Workshop Sessions

1. Health - Parlor A

Chairman - Mrs. Genevieve Steefel, Mayors Council on Human Relations, Minneapolis, Minn.

Chairman, Commission Reports on Health - Dr. W. Montague Cobb, Head of Department of Anatomy, Howard University

Consultants:
Dr. Leonard Scheele, Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service
Dr. Michael Davies, Director, National Committee on Nation's Health
Elizabeth Ann Edwards, Minority Groups Consultant, American Nurse's Assn.
Reverend Donald McGowan, Director, Bureau of Health and Hospitals, National Catholic Welfare Conference

Reporter - Helen L. Peterson, Committee on Human Relations, Denver Colorado

Thursday, November 13 (cont'd.)

Workshop Sessions

2. Education - Parlor B

Chairman (morning session) "Educational Opportunities and Facilities" - Dr. Buel Gallagher, President, New York University, New York City

Chairman (afternoon session) "Intercultural Education" - George S. Mitchell, Executive Secretary, Southern Regional Council

Chairman, Commission Reports on Education - Dr. Euphemia Haynes, Director, Department of Mathematics, Miner Teachers College, Washington, D. C.

Consultants: (morning session)

Charles S. Thompson, Dean, Graduate School, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel, National Association for Advancement of Colored People

Herman Long, Director, Race Relations Institute, Fisk University, Nashville 8, Tennessee

Joseph Bustard, Assistant Commissioner of Education, New Jersey State Commission Against Discrimination

Reporter - John B. Sullivan, New York State Commission Against Discrimination

Consultants: (afternoon session)

Dr. Francis Hammond, National Conference of Christians and Jews, New York

Dan Dodson, Human Relations Center, New York University, New York City

Nathan Agran, Director of Education, Jewish Community Relations Council

Waitsill H. Sharpe, Division Against Racial and Religious Discrimination, Chicago

Reporter - Arnold Aronson, National Community Relations Advisory Council, New York City

Thursday, November 13 (cont'd.)

Workshop Sessions

3. Employment - Parlor C

Chairman - Mrs. Mildred Mahoney, Chairman, Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination

Chairman of Commission Report on Employment - Murray Lewis, Executive Director, Los Angeles Jewish Community Council

Consultants:

John Hope II, Assistant to Director, Race Relations Institute, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee

Harry Reed, Director, C.I.O. Committee to Abolish Discrimination

Theodore Brown, Research and Educational Director, International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car

Robert C. Goodwin, Director, Bureau of Employment Security, Washington, D. C.

Julius A. Thomas, Director, Industrial Relations, National Urban League

Joseph Bird, Personnel, Radio Corporation of America

Reporter - Alexander Allen, Executive Secretary, Pittsburgh Urban League

4. Housing - Parlor D

Chairman - Dr. Robert C. Weaver

Chairman, Commission Report on Housing - Corienne R. Morrow, Racial Relations Adviser, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C.

Consultants:

Morton Deutsch, New York State Commission Against Discrimination in Housing

Alice Greene, Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination

Charles Livermore, Director, Board of Community Relations, Buffalo, New York

Hortense Gable, Executive Secretary, New York State Commission Against Discrimination in Housing

Reporter - Edward Howden, Council for Civic Unity, San Francisco, California

Thursday, November 13 (cont'd.)

Workshop Sessions

5. Other Civil Rights - Parlor E
Chairman, Clarence Mitchell, Director, Washington Bureau, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Chairman, Commission Report on Other Civil Rights - Will Maslow, Director, Commission on Law and Social Action, American Jewish Congress

Consultants:
Marshall Bragdon, Executive Secretary, Mayors Friendly Relations Committee, Cincinatti, Ohio
Alan Barth, Editorial Staff, Washington Post
Frank Simpson, Executive Secretary, Connecticut Commission Against Discrimination
Ed. Lucas, American Jewish Congress, New York
Robert Carr, Department of Government, Dartmouth University

Reporter - Maurice Fagan, Jewish Community Relations Council, Philadelphia, Penna.

12:00 LUNCHEON

Chairman - Walter White, Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Invocation - Rabbi (to be announced)
Presentation of Speaker - (to be announced)
"Windows on the World" - Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

Honored Platform Guests - Presidents and Chairmen of Boards of National Organizations

2:30-4:30 p.m. Workshops Continued

7:00 p.m. Dinner Meeting
Chairman - (to be announced)

Presiding - Harold A. Lett
Invocation - (to be announced)
Music -
Introduction of Speaker - (to be announced)

"America Through the Eyes of the World" -

Platform Guests - Embassy Guests, President and Chairmen of Boards of National Organizations

Friday, November 14

9:00 a.m. Summary of Workshop Sessions

Health - Helen L. Peterson, Committee on Human Relations, Denver, Colorado
Education - John B. Sullivan, New York State Commission Against Discrimination and Arnold Aronson, National Community Relations Advisory Council, New York City
Employment - Alexander Allen, Executive Secretary, Pittsburgh Urban League
Housing - Edward Howden, Council for Civic Unity, San Francisco, California
Other Civil Rights - Maurice Fagan, Jewish Community Relations Council, Philadelphia, Pa.

Unfinished Business

To Louis Wirth and Tom Wright
"A Tribute"

"Challenge for the Year Ahead" - New President

12:30 p.m. Adjournment

1:00 p.m. LUNCHEON - New President and Board of Directors

2:30 p.m. Unorganized Sightseeing

****

Listing:
Officers and Members of Board of Directors of National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials

Local Committee Chairmen

Sponsoring Organization

Nairo

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

November 5, 1952

RECEIVED
NOV 7 1952
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am very happy to learn that you will be the chairman of the afternoon workshop session of the NAIRO conference on November 13.

There has been a delay in getting the material prepared for a report, and it is doubtful that it can reach you in Atlanta before you leave. In the meantime, therefore, the enclosed outline is being sent you. It indicates the main points which will be discussed and serves as a basis for getting the reactions of commission members. I hope that you will find it useful.

With personal wishes, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Walter G. Daniel

Walter G. Daniel
Specialist for Higher Education

Enclosure

I. The nature of educational inequality and the barriers to educational opportunity.

A. Scope

In spite of the fact that the 48 States and the District of Columbia have committed themselves to equality of educational opportunity, disparities in the provisions for various segments of the population continue. This section is concerned with the nature of the inequalities and the extent to which the differences are becoming smaller or larger. Comparisons may be given between the national average in selected items and the average for the non-white population. Examples would be per cent of pupils of certain age groups enrolled in school, school attendance rates, length of school term, retention in school from first to twelfth grade, per capita expenditure for selected items. Information will be sought on estimates regarding the money necessary for equalizing facilities in dual school systems. Also, the influence of religion, race or sex on admissions and employment will be studied.

B. Your reaction

1. What do you regard as the most important indices or factors that should be included in a study of inequalities and barriers in education?

2. What studies or sources of data are especially pertinent and should be listed?

3. What significant questions regarding inequalities and barriers to educational opportunities should be raised?

II. The elimination of racial segregation and the achievement of full integration in education.

A. Scope

A distinction between desegregation and full racial integration is being made more frequently. Desegregation refers to the outlawing of segregated education as a legal requirement. Full racial integration would require the establishment and maintenance of schools where the admission of students, the employment of administrative, teaching and non-teaching personnel, and the participation in the policy-making, the governing, the organization, and the conduct and activities of the schools are not determined by race but by aptitude, ability and merit. A study will be made of legislation, court action, executive orders, community and educational activities. Consideration must be given to the extent of desegregation or integration as indicated by figures on enrollment, employment, and membership in organizations or on boards of control. Some attention should be given to the problems that are raised for the formerly separate Negro school as racial integration in education continues.

B. Your reaction

1. What issues should be raised on this subject?

2. Will you describe the situation or cite references as to what has happened by way of segregation and integration in specific communities.

3. Will you describe briefly or submit material on the work of an agency or on a program that has contributed to desegregation or integration.

II. The elimination of racial segregation and the achievement of full integration in education.

A. Scope

A distinction between desegregation and full racial integration is being made more frequently. Desegregation refers to the outlawing of segregated education as a legal requirement. Full racial integration would require the establishment and maintenance of schools where the admission of students, the employment of administrative, teaching and non-teaching personnel, and the participation in the policy-making, the governing, the organization, and the conduct and activities of the schools are not determined by race but by aptitude, ability and merit. A study will be made of legislation, court action, executive orders, community and educational activities. Consideration must be given to the extent of desegregation or integration as indicated by figures on enrollment, employment, and membership in organizations or on boards of control. Some attention should be given to the problems that are raised for the formerly separate Negro school as racial integration in education continues.

B. Your reaction

1. What issues should be raised on this subject?

2. Will you describe the situation or cite references as to what has happened by way of segregation and integration in specific communities.

3. Will you describe briefly or submit material on the work of an agency or on a program that has contributed to desegregation or integration.

III. Intergroup education.

A. Scope

Intergroup education is treated as a phase of education for better human relations. It is particularly concerned with situations in which one's group affiliation may be included as a factor in determining free participation in community living. The section should contain some discussion of programs in school systems, in colleges, and for teacher and community leaders. It should also treat the studies, the experimental plans, and the practices known, and indicate the nature of evaluation procedures.

B. Your reaction

1. Will you furnish descriptions or cite references to successful intergroup education programs.

2. What are some of the most important issues in this area?

3. In your opinion, what are the next steps in intergroup education?

IV. Additional items.

A. Scope

You may wish to make other suggestions that would help in presenting an adequate picture of educational opportunity. Use this sheet in any way that would help in gathering pertinent data, in determining present status and trends, and in organizing a good discussion.

B. Your reactions

1. Would you like to suggest any additions, deletions, or modifications?

2. It would be helpful to list the intergroup agencies that are doing significant work, and the publications in which one could find pertinent material on the topics mentioned. Please list those that you regard as especially important, and that you would recommend for keeping informed on trends in the areas outlined.

Signed by _____

Nairo

STATE OF WISCONSIN
GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
404 EAST, STATE CAPITOL TEL. 6-4411, EXT. 739
MADISON
MRS. REBECCA C. BARTON, DIRECTOR

SIDNEY L. GOLDSTINE
CHAIRMAN
AUGUST REISWEBER
VICE-CHAIRMAN
A. W. ZELLMER
VICE-CHAIRMAN
L. F. NELSON
TREASURER
MRS. GEORGE THOMPSON
SECRETARY

November 5, 1952

RECEIVED
NOV 7 1952

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter and invitation of November 3, 1952, in relation to a meeting of the Education Committee of NAIRO at an 8:30 breakfast in the main dining room of the Willard Hotel Wednesday morning, November 12.

I regret very much that for the first time since my association with the Commission I am obliged to miss the annual NAIRO conference due to the pressure of obligations here in the state. I have already explained the situation to Harold Lett. However, I am glad to report that our Commission will be represented at the conference and on the Education Committee.

We have an intern on our staff this year who is assigned to us by a grant from the Fund for Adult Education, established by the Ford Foundation. His name is William Boyer, and he is highly qualified with a good many years of study and experience in the human relations field. I am sure that you and your committee will enjoy meeting him and benefit from his information and point of view. He will come to your meeting well briefed in regard to the education question from the point of view of our educational agency.

With best wishes for a successful committee meeting and conference, I am

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca C. Barton

(Mrs.) Rebecca C. Barton, Director

RCB:dkm

P.S. Under separate cover, we have sent you recent publications of our Commission which we thought might interest you.

R. C. B.

nairo

November 24, 1952

Mr. Charles Livermore
Buffalo Commission Against Discrimination
Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Charlie:

On behalf of the Committee on Education at the recent NAIRO conference, I send you the following report.

The committee thought it important for NAIRO to provide, as a service to its members, a steady flow of information coordinating the efforts made over the country in intergroup education. As measures to this end, it authorized:

1. A central mailing list of interested people.

2. Reports of all institutes held to be circulated to members.
   (a) Published reports
   (b) Summaries in the form of letters from conductors of such institutes whose results are not published.

3. Advance notice to all NAIRO members of institutes wherever held.

4. A bibliography in this field.

One member of the committee urged that Mr. Ray O'Connor, of the Bridgeport Intergroup Council, be considered as a would-be useful member, or perhaps chairman, of a new Committee on Education.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:ec

naire

JEWISH PERSONNEL RELATIONS BUREAU

of the Los Angeles Jewish Community Council

590 NORTH VERMONT AVENUE • ROOM 225 • LOS ANGELES 4, CALIFORNIA • NORMANDY 2-8161

CYRUS LEVINTHAL, *Chairman* MURRAY A. LEWIS, *Executive Director*

December 1, 1952

RECEIVED
DEC 4 1952
EXECUTIVE
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I again want to express sincere appreciation for the report that you submitted, which resulted in our being able to prepare a substantive, comprehensive compilation that should be of some practical value to all of us who are concerned with the problem of discrimination in employment. For it is only through the cooperation of each member of the Commission on Employment who was asked to report on a specific assignment that it was possible for us to get all of this material and information together.

As you know, the Commission on Employment report is a preliminary draft. This had to be so in the face of the very limited time in which we had to complete the total report. This means that there may be some inaccuracies in content or impressions conveyed which need to be clarified in connection with various subject areas that are discussed.

Your copy of the report is being forwarded under separate cover, and I would appreciate your reactions to it so that through your comments and that of other members of the Commission it will be possible for us to revise the report along more polished lines and in keeping with the unique character of each individual contribution.

Sincerely,

Murray A. Lewis

MURRAY A. LEWIS, Chairman
Commission on Employment

MAL:dh

NAIRO

December 3, 1952

Miss Helen E. Amerman
N. A. I. R. O.
4901 South Ellis Ave.
Chicago 15, Ill.

Dear Helen:

I approve cordially the report of the committee sent me under date of November 28.

I also approve heartily my remarks to you at the NAIRO meeting. Henceforth, you are somebody in your own right.

I have made a note about Miss Elma Tharp, and shall hunt for her.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

4901 South Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

November 28, 1952

RECEIVED
DEC 1 1952
Southern Regional Council

MEMORANDUM

TO: NAIRO Research Conference Committee-
Maynard Wishner — George S. Mitchell
Richard Marks — Margaret Garrity
Herman Long — Harold Lett

FROM: Helen E. Amerman, Co-chairman

SUBJECT: Report of Committee

Enclosed is the report of the Committee which I have prepared for submission to supplement my oral report at the business session of the NAIRO meetings in Washington.

Please read the evaluation of the Conference on pages 2 and 3 and notify me immediately if it does not seem to you to reflect the consensus of the group.

IF I DO NOT HEAR FROM YOU BY FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, I SHALL FORWARD THE REPORT TO THE SECRETARY OF NAIRO.

Dear George,
I'm still glowing from your compliments on my election to the Board!
I read in Crisis today that Elma Sharp has joined the staff of Spelman College as administrative assistant. If that's my little white-haired friend from relocation centr. days, an ex-missionary to Japan, she's a jewel and I hope you'll get acquainted with each other soon. She has wonderful common sense and a great sense of humor.

Helen

REPORT OF THE NAIRO RESEARCH CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Presented November 13, 1952, at the Sixth Annual Conference

On the basis of a $3,000 grant from the Field Foundation, NAIRO and the Committee on Education, Training and Research in Race Relations of the University of Chicago co-sponsored a Conference on Research in Race Relations on the University's campus, July 26-30.

After the death of Louis Wirth, who had been in charge of planning the Conference, a steering committee composed of Helen Amerman and Maynard Wishner, co-chairmen, and Donald T. Campbell, representing the University's Committee, completed the arrangements.

One hundred twenty-two persons registered for the Conference, representing a wide variety of interests, both action and research, from many parts of the country. Room and board were provided in Judson Court, a University dormitory, across the Midway from the Social Science Building where most of the sessions were held.

The first day researchers and practitioners held separate preliminary meetings to discuss their objectives for the conference, and then they proceeded to the first general session, where the prior deliberations of each group were reported and discussed. After that, each day's program consisted of two three-hour sessions with one prepared paper at each. The morning sessions were devoted to various aspects of the whole field of research in race relations (Organization and Administration, Trends, Evaluation), and the afternoons were devoted to research in specific functional areas (Employment, Housing, Education, Civil Rights). The Conference closed with a luncheon at which the five days' proceedings were summarized and evaluated and plans for the future were proposed.

In addition to the prepared program, participants were encouraged to meet in small informal groups to discuss subjects of special interest. The Conference Committee provided meeting rooms and public announcements for some half dozen such groups.

Arrangements have been made to publish the complete Proceedings of the Conference (including the prepared papers and stenotype transcription of the discussions) as the Winter-Spring, 1953, issue of the Inventory of Research in Racial and Cultural Relations. The Conference budget allowed $300 for publication of the proceedings, and this has been paid to the Inventory as a partial subsidy of the expense. The Proceedings will be sold by the University of Chicago's Committee on Education, Training and Research in Race Relations, which publishes the Inventory, at $1.00 per copy.

The financial report of the NAIRO Conference Fund (attached) shows a balance of $139.33 as of November 11, 1952. The Committee agreed that this money should be used for: (1) expenses of any committee member who found it difficult to finance his trip to Washington for this evaluation of the summer Conference, (2) a second mailing to Conference registrants to publicize sale of the Proceedings, explaining that they were not being provided free to registrants, (3) distribution of the Proceedings.

The members of the NAIRO Research Conference Committee who had attended the Conference, meeting in Washington, D. C., November 11, 1952, made the following evaluation (The co-chairmen abstained from participation in this process, except that Miss Amerman served as recorder):

1. In general, the experience of several uninterrupted days in a congenial atmosphere made for a valuable association between the members of the practitioner and researcher groups. As the first meeting of its kind it accomplished:
   a. a meeting of minds
   b. new friendships
   c. recognition of the need for fitting the two fields together
   d. review of a common background of materials.

2. Due to previous lack of rapport, research and action people tended to lack a common language.

3. Too many speakers went over the same ground, using the same references and background material.

4. In the future, instead of a stenotype report, minutes should be taken by reporters with experience in the field.

5. Some carry-over should be planned. Such a future meeting should build upon the first Conference, starting with an evaluation of progress in research since summer 1952 and going on from there rather than repeating the topics of the original meetings.

The Committee makes the following recommendations to the new Board of NAIRO:

1. That an immediate appeal be made for funds for NAIRO, or for NAIRO and a university (or some other arrangement), to sponsor a second Conference on Research in Race Relations in 1953.

2. That such arrangements be concluded well in advance to facilitate sound planning which will insure progress beyond the previous conference and allow time for the writing of papers.

3. That the financial arrangements provide for a small planning meeting several months in advance of the conference.

4. That the 1953 conference, building upon the Proceedings of the 1952 Conference and the commission materials in the Washington NAIRO Conference kits, (1) review developments in the functional areas and (2) give further consideration to the assumptions of practitioners listed in 1952 and research on their validity.

Respectfully submitted,

Helen E. Amerman
Co-chairman

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE
NAIRO CONFERENCE FUND

July 11, 1952 - November 11, 1952

Income:

NAIRO Conference Fund	$3000.00	
Conference Luncheon Receipts	77.55	
Chicago Commission on Human Relations' Contribution for Reception	45.00	
TOTAL INCOME		$3122.55

Expense:

Telegrams and Long Distance Telephone Calls	81.58	
Conference Badges	11.22	
Guard for Social Science Bldg., 7/31/52	16.00	
Room Charge and Refreshments for Reception	99.00	
Conference Luncheon (28 guests & 47 pd. @ $1.65)	130.48	
Conference Photographs	19.25	
Newspapers for Clipping Files	1.20	
Honoraria for 16 Chairmen and Discussants (non-Chicago)	480.00	
Honoraria for 8 Prepared Papers	800.00	
Expenses for 6 Speakers (non-Chicago)	648.60	
Expenses for George S. Mitchell	43.61	
Transcription of Discussions	201.67	
Publication of Proceedings	300.00	
Postage	35.66	
Mimeographing and Hectographing	14.95	
Travel Advance to Helen Amerman	100.00	
TOTAL EXPENSE		2983.22
Excess of Income over Expense		$ 139.33

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

FELLOWSHIP COMMISSION BUILDING
260 SOUTH 15TH STREET, PHILA. 2, PA.

18

OFFICERS

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Division Against Discrimination
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Newark, N. J.

VICE PRESIDENT
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Mayor's Interracial Committee
Detroit, Mich.

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Atlanta, Ga.

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Philadelphia, Pa.

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Jewish Community Relations Council
Philadelphia, Pa.

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MAURICE B. FAGAN
Jewish Community Relations Council
Philadelphia, Pa.

HORTENSE W. GABEL
State Committee On Discrimination
In Housing
New York, N. Y.

MARGARET GARRITY
National Catholic Welfare Conference
Washington, D. C.

EDWARD HOWDEN
Council For Civic Unity
San Francisco, Cal.

WILFRED C. LELAND
Fair Employment Practices Commission
Minneapolis, Minn.

HAROLD A. LETT
Division Against Discrimination
N. J. Department Of Education
Newark, N. J.

FRANK S. LOESCHER
Comm. on Human Relations
Philadelphia, Pa.

GEORGE S. MITCHELL
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

THOMASINA W. NORFORD
Bureau Of Employment Security
U. S. Department Of Labor
Washington, D. C.

HELEN L. PETERSON
Committee On Human Relations
Denver, Colo.

GEORGE SCHERMER
Mayor's Interracial Committee
Detroit, Mich.

LOUIS WIRTH
American Council On Race Relations
Chicago, Ill.

REGIONAL CHAIRMEN

WEST
EDWARD HOWDEN
Council For Civic Unity
San Francisco, Cal.

MIDWEST
THOMAS H. WRIGHT
Commission On Human Relations
Chicago, Ill.

EAST
JOHN B. SULLIVAN
State Commission Against Discrimination
New York, N. Y.

SOUTH
HERMAN LONG
American Missionary Association
Nashville, Tenn.

December 4
1952

RECEIVED
DEC 18 1952
South

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

In behalf of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, we wish to thank you for your very generous contribution to the Sixth Annual Conference held in Washington, D.C. November 12-14, 1952. The success of this conference depended, in a large measure, on your participation, for which we are sincerely grateful.

Very truly yours,

Thomasina W. Norford
Margaret Garrity

Mrs. Thomasina W. Norford
Miss Margaret Garrity
Co-Chairmen

December 19, 1952

Mr. John G. Feild, Secretary
Board of Community Relations
565 N. Erie St.
Toledo 2, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Feild:

Many thanks for the invitation to come to the NAACP board meeting in Pittsburgh January 17. I enjoyed membership on the board, but haven't a place on the new one.

All success to the meeting.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

Nairo

RECEIVED
DEC 19 1952
Southern Regional Council

CITY OF TOLEDO
OHIO

BOARD OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS

565 N. ERIE STREET, TOLEDO 2, OHIO
GArfield 1961—EXT. 212, 213

C. ARTHUR COLLIN
CHAIRMAN

HON. LLOYD E. ROULET
MAYOR

JOHN G. FEILD
SECRETARY

December 18, 1952

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

Plans are now being made for a meeting of the NAIRO board, to be held in Pittsburgh, on January 17, 1953. If you have any strenuous objections to this time or place please register them with me before December 26th. You will be notified the exact time, place and date on or about December 29th.

Season's Greetings.

Cordially,

John

John G. Feild
Secretary

JGF:ia
Attachment

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

Board of Directors Meeting -- November 11, 1952
8 p.m., Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.

The following were present: Harold Lett, President, Alexander Allen, Joseph Coles, Hortense Gabel, Margaret Garrity, Wilfred Leland, Frank Loescher, Herman Long, Mr. Lopez (substitute for George Conley), George Mitchell, Thomasina Norford, George Schermer, and Maurice Fagan, Secretary.

It was noted that the minutes of the previous Executive Committee meeting should be corrected to note that George Mitchell was present.

6th Annual Conference--Washington, D. C.,
November 12-14, Willard Hotel

Margaret Garrity stated that each of the study commissions had completed their reports and that they had been mimeographed for distribution to all persons attending the 6th Annual Conference. Sixty-seven registrations had been received from out-of-town members but many more were expected to register on Wednesday morning.

Thomasina Norford urged the reporters for each workshop to be on the lookout for two or three points which might be submitted to the newspapers each day. She also asked that the reporters submit written summaries of the workshops so that they can be carried in the next issue of NAIRO Reporter.

It was pointed out that the program incorporated the two-fold emphasis which the Board had recommended at the September meeting, namely, professional standards and successful experiences and failures. She urged that the NAIRO members be reminded that "This is your Capitol too--so take the message back to your respective communities."

The Board of Directors expressed its profound appreciation to Thomasina Norford, Margaret Garrity, Co-Chairmen of the 6th Annual Conference, and Mary Pipes, Conference Secretary, and the 25 host organizations who were servicing the Conference and responsible for the reception and entertainment schedule for Wednesday evening.

Treasurer's Report

Frank Loescher, Treasurer, reported that the balance as of November 1, 1952 was $1885.58, less the $386.16 of unpaid bills, so that the actual balance as of this Board meeting is $1499.42. Word has been received that the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and the American Jewish Committee were each expected to make payments of $500 for subscriptions to NAIRO Reporter before the end of 1952 and that in the very near future the NAACP would remit $250 also pledged for NAIRO Reporter. Arnold Aronson agreed to follow up on these pledges and was urged to discuss with the National Conference of Christians and Jews whether it could again make a bulk subscription to NAIRO Reporter. Mr. Aronson cautioned against assuming that such "subsidies" in the form of bulk subscriptions to NAIRO Reporter would be continued each year and that every effort must be made to make NAIRO Reporter self-supporting at the earliest possible moment.

NAIRO Reporter

It was the consensus of the Board that the future of NAIRO Reporter should be considered by the new Board of Directors, which would hold its first meeting on Friday afternoon, November 14th. In the meantime Arnold Aronson was asked not only to approach the national agencies about their commitments for the year 1952 but to sound

them out on the continuance of "bulk subscriptions" for 1953. Mr. Aronson raised the question of whether NAIRO Reporter could ever become self-supporting on the basis of volunteer assistance and whether it would not be in the long run more economical as well as successful to engage a full-time worker not only to enlarge the number of paid subscribers to NAIRO Reporter but also to enroll more members from national and state organizations which have large staffs, very few of whom belong to NAIRO. It was agreed that Frank Loescher would make an appeal at the business meeting for more members and more paid subscribers to NAIRO Reporter and that he would point up the serious financial position NAIRO would be in if the "bulk subscribers" to NAIRO Reporter were not to continue their contributions after this year.

Mr. Loescher asked whether it would be feasible to approach one of the national agencies for the loan of a staff member who would help build memberships and paid subscribers. It seemed to be more likely that we could borrow such a staff member than it was likely that we could afford to engage one. He added that in addition to national and state organizations we might be able to enroll many workers who are charged with intergroup responsibilities for government agencies.

There was a long discussion of the need for making intergroup relations workers more aware of the precise services which NAIRO had to offer and why they should enroll as members when most of them are unable to attend the Annual Conferences. Mr. Fagan urged that the Regional Chairmen be utilized much more fully in obtaining renewals of memberships and servicing prospects and eventually enrolling them as new members. He said, for example, that each Regional Chairman might be given fifty extra copies of NAIRO Reporter and extra copies of various special mailings so that such material could be sent to prospective members. Herman Long suggested that we set up membership committees within the larger communities where there is a reasonable number of prospects within the community. Such committees could also work on renewals.

It was agreed that the new Board of Directors should be asked to work out and spell out what NAIRO has to "sell". The new Board will also be asked to explore the possibility of borrowing a staff member from a national agency. Harold Lett appointed a temporary committee to report at the business session on Thursday morning on (a) how to stimulate more activity by present members; (b) the types of appeals which could be used with prospective members; (c) how to obtain additional new members.

Agency Subscriptions

Harold Lett raised a question of whether it would be desirable to include one individual membership as a part of the agency subscription fee for services and materials. During the discussion several members expressed opposition to the idea and urged that membership be confined to individuals only and whether or not an agency cared to reimburse such members should be up to the agency and not to NAIRO. Wilfred Leland raised the question of whether it would be more desirable to figure agency subscription fees at the rate of $2.50 per thousand dollars of budget rather than on our present basis, which appears to confuse some people. It was agreed that both questions should be submitted to the new Board of Directors.

Wright and Wirth Memorial

Mr. Lett reported that scholarships in human relations work were being established in memory of Louis Wirth and that a request had been made to NAIRO members to participate in the memorial. It was pointed out that while the session on Friday, November 14th, included a tribute to Louis Wirth and Thomas Wright, no provision had been made for obtaining voluntary contributions from members. It was agreed that envelopes would be distributed so that members could insert whatever amount they chose and that the total so collected would be turned over to the Wirth Memorial Fund as our tribute to both Louis Wirth and Thomas Wright.

Resolutions

It was agreed by the Board that if any of the workshops should pass resolutions such resolutions were to be referred to the Board of Directors for such disposition as it cared to make up.

NAIRO Archives

It was agreed that Herman Long would speak to Helen Amerman as to whether she would examine NAIRO's files in order to retain such material as appeared might be valuable and to write the history of our origin and experiences to date so that a continuous record could be kept of NAIRO's history.

By-Laws

It was agreed to recommend to the new administration that it mimeograph and distribute the by-laws as revised to NAIRO members.

7th Annual Conference--Minneapolis
November 11, 12, 13, 1953

It was agreed that the details of the 1953 Conference were properly the responsibility of the new Board of Directors, which will meet Friday afternoon, November 14th.

1954 Conference

Harold Lett reported that invitations had been received from Milwaukee, Chicago, Boston, Miami Beach and Atlantic City. It was agreed that this too should be submitted to the new Board of Directors for action.

Personnel Registry

Dan Dodson was asked to summarize his experiences and to formulate suggestions as to the best method of handling the personnel registry and that his report should be submitted to and acted upon by the new administration.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:40 p.m.

Respectfully submitted:

Maurice B Fagan

MAURICE B. FAGAN
Secretary

December 23, 1952

Mr. Charles Livermore
Board of Community Relations
1502 City Hall
Buffalo 2, N. Y.

Dear Charlie:

Yes, goodness, I am glad to serve as Southern Regional Chairman for NAIRO, and am honored by the choice.

And occasionally I ought to be able to get to a Board meeting!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

Nairo

City of Buffalo

BOARD OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS
1502 CITY HALL
BUFFALO 2, NEW YORK

RECEIVED
DEC 23 1952
Southern Regional Council

December 19, 1952

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Secretary,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear George:

I am very glad to tell you that the Board of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, meeting after the Conference in November, unanimously elected you as the Southern Regional Chairman.

It is through these regional chairmanships that the Board is able itself to elect some of the people who have made significant contributions to the Board. I certainly hope that you will find it possible to serve. I am going on the assumption, of course, that you will serve. This may mean a great deal or little in terms of additional responsibility for you. Your election was not predicated on the condition that you would undertake any particular program, but only in the belief that you would be able to contribute to the Board.

There have been, in the past, regional conferences of NAIRO, and you may want to evoke a regional conference this year. I will leave that for you to decide, depending upon the interest of yourself and others with whom you work. My main interest will be to see that any inquiries which come to the national officers of NAIRO regarding developments in your area will be referred to you, and conversely, I hope that you will be able to keep the National Board advised of those developments which you think are significant on a regional basis.

I know that the Council isn't exactly flush and that there are problems as far as travel is concerned, but I certainly hope that you will accept this election with the understanding that you will come to the meetings if you can, and in any case, will keep us informed of your reactions to our activities.

Thanks, by the way, for your letter regarding the Committee on Education. We will discuss this along with some other problems in communication at our next Board meeting.

Sincerely,

Chas.

Charles Livermore, President
National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials

CL:mb

Nairo

December 29, 1952

Mr. John G. Feild
Board of Community Relations
565 N. Erie St.
Toledo 2, Ohio

Dear John:

I am delighted that they gave me a place again in NAIRO's inner councils. Unless the heavens rain money, I can't get to Pittsburgh January 17, but I have written Charlie Livermore that I am happy to be part of the Board again, and will do all I can as chairman of the Southern Region for '53.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

CITY OF TOLEDO
OHIO

BOARD OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS
565 N. ERIE STREET, TOLEDO 2, OHIO
GARFIELD 1961—EXT. 212, 213

C. ARTHUR COLLIN
CHAIRMAN

HON. LLOYD E. ROULET
MAYOR

JOHN G. FEILD
SECRETARY

RECEIVED
DEC 24 1952
Southern Regional Council

December 22, 1952

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Apparently you have not yet been notified that you are a member of the Board by virtue of your election as Chairman of the Southern Region for 1953. This action was taken at the Board meeting following the Conference in Washington. Therefore, I am delighted to renew my invitation for the Board meeting in Pittsburgh on January 17th. I only hope that your budget is such that you will be able to attend this meeting. My feeling is that it will be just about the most important Board meeting of the year, inasmuch as a series of important organizational policy proposals, designed to genuinely strengthen NAIRO, are going to be discussed.

Best wishes, as always.

Cordially,

John

John G. Feild
Secretary

JGF:arv

cc: Mr. Charles Livermore

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

565 NORTH ERIE STREET

TOLEDO 2, OHIO

OFFICERS
PRESIDENT
CHARLES LIVERMORE
Board of Community Relations
Buffalo, N. Y.
VICE PRESIDENT
MARGARET GARRITY
National Catholic Welfare Conference
Washington, D. C.
VICE PRESIDENT
HERMAN LONG
American Missionary Association
Nashville, Tenn.
TREASURER
ARNOLD ARONSON
National Community Relations Advisory Council
New York, N. Y.
SECRETARY
JOHN G. FEILD
Board of Community Relations
Toledo, Ohio

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
ALEXANDER J. ALLEN
Urban League
Pittsburgh, Pa.
HELEN E. AMERMAN
Committee on Race Relations
University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.
ARNOLD ARONSON
National Community Relations
Advisory Council
New York, N. Y.
GEORGE E. CONLEY
R. I. Fair Employment Practices Comm.
Providence, R. I.
DAN DODSON
Human Relations Center
New York University
New York, N. Y.
JAMES C. EVANS
National Defense Department
Washington, D. C.
MAURICE B. FAGAN
Jewish Community Relations Council
Philadelphia, Pa.
JOHN G. FEILD
Board of Community Relations
Toledo, Ohio
HORTENSE W. GABEL
State Committee On Discrimination In Housing
New York, N. Y.
MARGARET GARRITY
National Catholic Welfare Conference
Washington, D. C.
WILFRED C. LELAND
Fair Employment Practices Commission
Minneapolis, Minn.
HAROLD A. LETT
Division Against Discrimination
N. J. Department Of Education
Newark, N. J.
CHARLES LIVERMORE
Board of Community Relations
Buffalo, N. Y.
HERMAN LONG
American Missionary Association
Nashville, Tenn.
CLARENCE MITCHELL
National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People
Washington, D. C.
GEORGE SCHERMER
Mayor's Interracial Committee
Detroit, Mich.
MYRON SCHWARTZ
Jewish Community Relations Council
St. Louis, Mo.
CORNEFF TAYLOR
Mayor's Comm. on Human Rights
Milwaukee, Wis.

REGIONAL CHAIRMEN
WEST
LOUISE BLACKHAM
Civil Unity Committee
Seattle, Ore.
MIDWEST
VIRGINIA HUEBNER
Fair Employment Division
Wisconsin Industrial Commission
Milwaukee, Wis.
EAST
MILDRED MAHONEY
Massachusetts Fair Employment Practice Commission
Boston, Mass.
SOUTH
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

December 30, 1952

RECEIVED
JAN 2 1953
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

The first meeting of the Board of Directors in 1953 will be held on January 17, at the offices of the Pittsburgh Urban League, 200 Ross Street, Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania, beginning at 9:00 A. M.

Enclosed you will find the minutes of the Board meeting held at the Willard Hotel, in Washington, D. C., on November 14, 1952. Within the next few days you will receive an agenda and other materials relating to the coming Board meeting.

I sincerely hope that it will be possible for you to attend. Best wishes.

Cordially,

John

John G. Feild
Secretary

JGF:arv
Enclosure

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING
WILLARD HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.
November 14th, 1952

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT:

Alexander Allen, Helen Amerman, George Conley, Maurice Fagan, John Feild, Margaret Garrity, Wilfred Leland, Harold Lett, Charles Livermore, George Schermer, Myron Schwartz and Corneff Taylor. Guests: Thomasina Norford, Russell Myers, Paul Klein and Marshall Bragdon.

1. MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING:

The minutes of the Executive Board Meeting, held at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., on November 11th, were not available. It was agreed that they would be submitted at the next regular Board meeting for approval.

2. TREASURER'S REPORT:

Mr. Lett reported that Frank Loescher had prepared a financial statement covering NAIRO's operations between November 1st, 1951, and October 31st, 1952. A copy of that statement is attached hereto. Margaret Garrity reported that the income from the Annual Conference totalled $1408.75. Of this amount, $430.00 represented payment of dues and $211.00 represented payment of the Conference registration fee. She reported that the approximate Conference expenses were $866.17. Corneff Taylor moved acceptance of the financial report on a tentative basis. This motion was adopted unanimously. Wilfred Leland suggested that all income from the Conference, except membership dues, be used to cover the Conference expenses. George Schermer moved that membership dues and registration fees should go into the NAIRO treasury and that NAIRO underwrite any deficit in the Conference expense. Harold Lett suggested that the local sponsoring community be permitted to use the registration fees to cover Conference expenses, as an incentive to encourage local participation and support for the Conference. George Schermer argued rather that it would be a sounder procedure for NAIRO to maintain the financial accounting of the Conference separately from any local sponsoring committee's activities. George Schermer's motion was approved unanimously. In connection with the Conference management, Harold Lett moved that the Association extend its deepest appreciation to Miss Mary Pipes for her outstanding work on arrangements for the Conference. The motion was approved unanimously.

In connection with next year's NAIRO operations, Alexander Allen moved that Arnold Aronson be asked to submit a tentative budget at the next Board meeting. It was suggested that Bill Leland submit an estimate of the 1953 Conference expense to Arnold Aronson. It was also suggested that the proposed budget be shaped on the basis of experience at the Detroit Conference, the New York Conference, and the Washington Conference. George Schermer was asked to assume responsibility for obtaining summary statements on these experiences from those persons involved in the arrangements of those conferences. The motion was approved unanimously.

3. 1953 Conference Plans:

Wilfred Leland presented a report on plans to date for the 1953 Minneapolis Conference. George Schermer moved that the discussion of this Conference be limited to only the essential advance arrangements and that other aspects of Conference planning be referred to the Program Committee. Russell Myers pointed out

3. 1953 CONFERENCE PLANS - cont'd

that it was essential that certain definite decisions be taken at once to facilitate the local Planning Committee's arrangements with the University of Minnesota. George Schermer stressed that the responsibility for the content of the program should rest with the Program Committee. The motion was unanimously approved. With regard to essential advance arrangements, Harold Lett reported that the Executive Committee meeting in June had selected Justice William O. Douglass, Justice Robert H. Jackson and Mr. Charles Malik of the UN, as keynote speakers to be invited in that order. Myron Schwartz suggested that Adlai Stevenson and Justice William Black also be considered. Wilfred Leland reported that Eleanor Roosevelt, Margaret Mead, and Judge William Hastie also had been suggested. Alexander Allen moved that the Executive Committee recommendations approved in June be reconfirmed. The motion was adopted unanimously. George Schermer moved that the Conference outline submitted by Wilfred Leland be approved, subject to changes in the program content, except for the dinner and luncheon schedules. The motion was approved unanimously. Harold Lett moved that Wilfred Leland, Russell Myers and the local committee be commended for the excellent progress they are making for the 1953 Conference. The motion was approved unanimously. Harold Lett moved that the Chairman be authorized to appoint the Conference Program Chairman and Committee, with emphasis upon broad representation. The motion was approved unanimously. The Chairman suggested that each Executive Board member submit suggestions on program which can be turned over to the Program Committee. Maurice Fagan moved that an appropriate statement be drafted on the holding of the Conference in the Nation's Capitol and that it refer to the fact that the Association is heartened by the progress being made in eliminating segregation in Washington, D. C. The Chairman asked Marshall Bragdon if he would prepare such a statement.

4. NAIRO COMMITTEES and REGIONAL CHAIRMEN:

The Chairman indicated that he was asking Helen Amerman to continue as Chairman of the 1952 Research Conference Committee with the suggestion that she send, as soon as possible, recommendations for any further program in this area. He also asked Miss Amerman to submit to the Board recommendations concerning the proposed Professional Journal. The Chairman asked Maurice Fagan to continue to act as Chairman of the Special Police Conference Committee. Maurice Fagan urged that President and Board name the regional Chairman at once in order that increasing emphasis be placed on regional NAIRO activity. Accordingly the President named Virginia Huebner - Mid-West; Louise Blackham - West; Mildred Mahoney - Eastern; and George Mitchell - Southern. Harold Lett moved that nominations be closed and that a unanimous ballot be cast by the Secretary. This motion was unanimously approved and the Secretary cast such a ballot.

5. LOUIS WIRTH MEMORIAL FUND:

Paul Klein reported that $18.00 was collected during the Conference for the Louis Wirth Memorial Fund. There was considerable discussion as to how this contribution might be increased. The suggestion that NAIRO membership be circularized was tabled in favor of a suggestion that the three NAIRO members who are presently on the Louis Wirth Memorial Fund Committee implement solicitation from NAIRO membership, personally, rather than in the name of the Association. Mr. George Conley stated that he would contribute an additional $32.00 to the fund, which would bring the contribution total to $50.00. This money was turned over to George Schermer, a member of the Fund Committee, for forwarding to the Fund Treasury.

6. PROPOSAL FOR AGENCY INTEREST GROUP DEPARTMENTS:

George Schermer proposed that - (a) The NAIRO Board authorize departments for Agency interest groups within NAIRO, where there is an expressed need for such a department, and - (b) That there be a session at the time of the Annual Conference for Agency interest groups at all levels. Harold Lett moved that these proposals be received without action at this time. The motion was approved unanimously.

7. STATEMENT on the 1952 ANNUAL CONFERENCE:

Alexander Allen moved that the statement prepared by Marshall Bragdon, referring to the experience of the Sixth Annual Conference held in the Nation's Capitol be approved. That statement reads as follows:

"The Board of Directors of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials welcomes the improvement of racial relations and practices in Washington, which has both marked and made possible the holding of its annual conference here.

"The Nation's workers for intergroup equality of opportunity, well aware of the handicaps remaining, praise the many citizens and officials who have strengthened democratic practices in our Nation's Capitol.

"Looking to the future, they hail and will support the pledged effort of Dwight D. Eisenhower and his administration to erase to the uttermost the remaining segregation and other discrimination in Washington. For they know, as F. Joseph Donohue, District Commissioner; and Edward J. Kelly, superintendent of National Capitol Parks of the Department of Interior, so well expressed in their welcome to the NAIRO conference, that no better, deeper defense can be built against the enemies of our way of life."

The statement was approved unanimously.

George Conley moved adjournment.

Respectfully submitted,

John G. Feild
Secretary

JGF:arv
Attachment

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

November 1, 1951 to October 31, 1952

ASSOCIATION

	INCOME	
Bank Balance---November 1, 1951	$1,266.15	
Membership Dues (145 @ $7.00)	1,015.00	
Agency Memberships	377.50	
Annual Conference Registration Fees	102.00	
TOTAL		$2,760.65

	EXPENDITURES	
Secretarial Services	165.00	
Postage and Plates	185.15	
Stationery	154.50	
Annual Conference (1951 & 1952)	345.62	
Miscellaneous	24.80	
TOTAL		875.07

Excess of Income over Expenditures: $1,885.58

Bank Balance---November 1, 1952: 1,885.58

NAIRO REPORTER

Bank Balance---November 1, 1951	$1,460.60	
Membership Dues (145 @ $3.00)	435.00	
Subscriptions (169 @ $3.00)	507.00	
Bulk Orders	190.01	
Miscellaneous	4.75	
N. A. A. C. P.	250.00	
TOTAL		2,847.36

	EXPENDITURES	
Salaries---Editorial	950.00	
Printing	2,046.58	
Postage and Plates	90.82	
Promotion	134.12	
Miscellaneous	9.00	
TOTAL		3,230.52

Excess of Expenditures over Income: $386.16

FIELD FOUNDATION FUNDS

$3,000.00 received and disbursed for Research Conference

$3,460.00 received and $3,456.66 disbursed for distribution of book, States Laws

Nairo

Meeting of Board of Directors
NAIRO
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
January 17th, 1953.

Those present included Alexander Allen, Helen Amerman, George Conley (arrived late), Maurice Fagan, John Feild, Harold Lett, Charles Livermore, George Schermer and Corneff Taylor.

I. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Harold Lett moved approval of the Executive Board meeting minutes of November 11th, 1952, and November 14th, 1952. APPROVED.

II. REPORT ON ADMINISTRATIVE AGREEMENT

The Chairman presented a report on the administrative agreement which had been reached between the Chairman, the Treasurer and the Secretary, during a special executive committee meeting held in New York on December 12, 1952. Harold Lett moved that the proposed administrative procedure be approved. Seconded by Helen Amerman. APPROVED. (See copy attached) George Schermer moved that the adopted administrative procedures be incorporated into an administrative manual and that all future rules of procedure, approved by the Board, be incorporated into this manual and that this manual be made available to all Board members. Seconded by Alexander Allen. APPROVED. George Schermer also moved that the fiscal year of NAIRO be established from January 1 to December 31, effective immediately. Maurice Fagan seconded. APPROVED. George Schermer moved that a study be made by the Secretary and Treasurer of the period of the dues-year and that a report be made at the next Board meeting. Maurice Fagan seconded. APPROVED. It was also suggested that a proposal for an appropriate amendment to the By-Laws on the dues question and the fiscal year be studied for submission at the next Conference.

III. PROPOSED ORGANIZATIONAL PLAN FOR NAIRO

The Chairman presented a proposed detailed plan of organization for the Association. Numerous suggested changes were made in this proposal and the corrected plan was APPROVED upon a motion by Alexander Allen, seconded by Helen Amerman. (See copy attached) In addition, the following proposals relative to this plan were adopted: Alexander Allen moved and Helen Amerman seconded that each Commission be given an instruction to include material dealing with all aspects of intergroup relations, not just non-white relations. APPROVED. Corneff Taylor moved and Maurice Fagan seconded that the membership committee be organized with one person from each Department and one vice-president from each Region. APPROVED. Maurice Fagan moved and Harold Lett seconded that a committee be set up to determine the best way to meet the problem of personnel registry. APPROVED.

IV. NAIRO REPORTER

Considerable discussion was held concerning the problem of financing the NAIRO Reporter. Based on this discussion Helen Amerman moved and George Conley seconded that (1) the Reporter be continued in its present form for the next three issues; (2) that every effort to effect economies be explored; (3) that a suitable promotional campaign be developed, aimed at encouraging both individual and bulk subscriptions; and (4) that we draw on cash reserves to continue the Reporter in a cheaper form if the above measures do not result in achieving a self-sustaining basis. APPROVED.

V. BUDGET

The attached budget was presented by the Chairman and with the above contingency concerning the NAIRO Reporter was APPROVED on a motion by Harold Lett, seconded by Maurice Fagan.

VI. CONFERENCE PLANNING

Considerable discussion was held concerning the 1953 Conference, and planning suggestions from Bill Leland and Russell Meyers were considered in some detail. On the basis of this discussion and the adoption by the Board of the new plan of organization, it was determined that the Conference planning should proceed on the basis of the following outline:

1. The outline of the Conference should provide for one day devoted to the Commissions; one day to the Departments, and at least a half-day to the committees and business of NAIRO.

2. Commission reports should be given preference for the first day's schedule.

3. Thursday should be given preference for the business meeting.

4. The local arrangements committee is authorized to extend invitations to Mr. Malik, the Lebanese delegate to the UN, and to Senator Hubert Humphrey.

The Board expressed its disapproval of discussion meetings being held in combination with meals.

VII. CORPORATE AGENT

Because of the death of Louis Wirth, it was necessary to name a new Corporate Agent. On the motion of George Schermer, seconded by Harold Lett, Helen Amerman was named the Corporate Agent and the Secretary was instructed to file the necessary papers. APPROVED.

VIII. AUTHORIZED SIGNATURES

Maurice Fagan moved, seconded by Harold Lett, that the Secretary John Feild and the Treasurer, Arnold Aronson, be authorized to sign organizational checks, with only one signature being required for validation. APPROVED.

IX. POLICE-INTERGROUP RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Maurice Fagan reported that the International Association of Police Chiefs has named a committee to undertake plans for a joint conference with NAIRO. They have named the Chiefs from Detroit, Atlanta and New Orleans. The Board APPROVED the authorization of an appropriation of $300 to the NAIRO committee for the proposed conference, on a motion by Helen Amerman, seconded by Corneff Taylor.

X. CONVENTION SITE FOR 1954

Due consideration was given to convention bids from Chicago, Atlantic City, Milwaukee, Boston and Miami Beach. It was moved by Helen Amerman and seconded by George Schermer that the convention be held in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1954.

APPROVED. Harold Lett expressed his preference for Atlantic City and Corneff Taylor indicated he wished to vote for Milwaukee. It was moved by Harold Lett, seconded by George Schermer that Mildred Mahoney be asked to serve as 1954 Chairman. APPROVED.

XI. RESEARCH COMMITTEE

The report of the Research Conference was discussed in considerable detail and it was decided that the remainder of the Field Foundation grant, totalling $134, be designated for the purchase of 134 copies of the report on the Conference, for distribution to persons working in the field. APPROVED. In addition, Harold Lett moved and George Schermer seconded, that a request for funds for another Research Conference be referred to the Finance Committee. APPROVED. It was suggested that Helen Amerman might draft such a request. In Connection with the proposed study on professional standards which had been referred to the Research Committee at the last Annual Conference, it was suggested that Helen Amerman prepare a prospectus on such a study and present it to the Finance Committee for approval. George Schermer moved, seconded by Helen Amerman, that a proposed project for a new directory be referred to the Finance Committee. APPROVED.

XII. ELECTION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

In accordance with the By-Laws, nominations for membership on the Executive Committee for the four places other than the five officers, were opened. Due consideration was given to geographic proximity of the members on this committee and the following persons were elected:

Dan Dodson
Harold Lett
George Schermer
Maurice Fagan

XII. APPOINTMENTS TO COMMITTEES, DEPARTMENTS AND COMMISSIONS

With the advice and consent of the Executive Board, the Chairman named the following persons to the Committees:

Finance - Chairman, Dan Dodson
Members: George Schermer, Arnold Aronson, Margaret Garrity, John Sullivan, Harold Lett, Charles Livermore

Publications - Chairman, Arnold Aronson
Members: James Evans, Arnold Forster, James W. Ivy, Mildred Mahoney, John Sullivan, Marshall Bragdon

Conference Arrangements - Chairman, Wilfred Leland

Non-Professional Leadership - Chairman, George Conley

Inter-Professional Relations - Chairman, Maurice Fagan

Resolutions - Chairman, Margaret Garrity
Members: Will Maslow, Frank Baldau

Membership - Chairman, Corneff Taylor

The following persons were named to the Departments:

Local Public Services - Chairman, George Schermer
Local and State Private Services - Chairman, Myron Schwartz
State Public Services - Chairman, Harold Lett
Federal Services - Chairman, George Nesbitt
National Private Services - Chairman, Harold Moss
Research Services - Chairman, Helen Amerman

The following persons were named to the Commissions:

Education - discussion of the chairmanship will be undertaken with H. H. Giles, Louis Raths.

Manpower Utilization - discussion of the chairmanship of this Commission will be undertaken with Murray Lewis.

Nature, Scope and Theory of Intergroup Relations - discussion of the chairmanship of this Commission will be undertaken with Robert MacIver.

Civil Rights - discussion of the chairmanship of this Commission will be undertaken with Clarence Mitchell.

Housing and Family Life - undetermined.

XIV. STATEMENT ON FEDERAL RACE RELATIONS SERVICES

After considerable discussion of the statement which the annual meeting instructed should be sent to President Eisenhower, regarding the Federal Race Relations Service, the following motion was made by Harold Lett, seconded by George Schermer: that the letter addressed to President Eisenhower should be based on the following considerations:

1. that the race relations services in the various Federal agencies be continued; that they have proved their value in -

   a. providing more equitable participation of minority groups in the services extended by the Federal agencies, and

   b. in that they have resulted in the increased employment of qualified minority persons in the Federal agencies, as well as increasing the manpower potential of our Country.

2. that there are at least eight or nine agencies that have programs serving masses of consumers, which could well afford to develop a competent race relations service.

3. the operation and conduct of the personnel in the race relations service has come to be based on high professional standards.

This motion was APPROVED with the instruction that the Chairman prepare the appropriate letter.

XV. ADJOURNMENT

Harold Lett moved that the Board express its appreciation to Alexander Allen and the Pittsburgh League for their courtesy in arranging facilities for the Board meeting, and that the meeting be adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

John G. Feild
Secretary

JGF:arv

Attachments

AGREEMENT REGARDING ADMINISTRATION

The following represents the administrative agreement among the officers of the Association and the recommendation for a fiscal year to correspond with the calendar year.

(1) Administration

A.- Secretary:

1. Will maintain records of the Association in appropriate files, and will report all business conducted by Association to regular Board meetings.

2. Will maintain up-to-date list of the membership and be responsible for billing membership for dues.

3. Will forward all money received to treasurer.

4. Will produce all mimeographed publications.

5. Will maintain and be center for distribution of all mimeographed publications and non-periodical publications.

6. Will provide chairman of publications committee with lists of people to be added to regular distribution list and those to be removed from list in accordance with agreed upon policy of Association.

7. Will issue at the direction of the president, or the Board, or the Executive Committee such reports or bulletins as they may authorize to the membership.

8. Shall maintain a file of jobs and job-seekers (to be notified of job openings). No NAIRO recommendations shall be made.

ALL PERSONS CONDUCTING CORRESPONDENCE IN BEHALF OF THE ASSOCIATION OR OTHERWISE USING THE LETTERHEAD OF THE ASSOCIATION WILL SEND COPIES OF THIS CORRESPONDENCE TO THE SECRETARY AND TO THE PRESIDENT. SUPPLIES OF STATIONERY ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE SECRETARY.

B.- Treasurer:

1. Will receive all funds receivable to NAIRO or to any of its committees or activities and will maintain them in one account in a bank of his selection, except as authorized by the Board.

2. Will pay expenses of the Association in accordance with and not exceeding amounts authorized for the various purposes of the Association as approved in budget adopted by the Board. Any payments not in accordance with these appropriations must be approved by the president.

3. Will provide the secretary and the editor of the Reporter and others that may be designated from time to time with revolving funds which shall be replenished from time to time in accordance with the budget and upon receipt by the treasurer of the appropriate vouchers.

4. Shall provide the president with regular monthly reports of the state of the treasury and the condition of the budget.

5. Shall serve on the finance committee of the Association and work with this committee in developing a fiscal plan for the Association.

6. Shall seek to develop a plan during the year 1953 whereby the fiscal year of the Association may become the calendar year in order to give the new president each year an opportunity to submit a plan for the financing of the Association.

7. Will make financial reports to the Association on a regular basis.

C - President:

1. Will coordinate the activities of the various departments, committees, and commissions, and will keep the membership informed of these activities.

2. Will carry out and report on the activities authorized by the membership and the Board.

3. Will authorize all releases in behalf of the organization to the public.

4. Will prepare or assure reports on all phases of the Association's activities to the Board meetings and will submit agendas.

5. Will prepare a budget for the organization for the fiscal year following his election.

(2) It is recommended that the fiscal year of NAIRO will be from January 1 to December 31.

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR NAIRO FOR 1953

As the report of the treasurer shows, the finances of the organization are in good shape. A standard form for financial reports will help us see the progress we are making a little more clearly. Following are some objectives for the coming year:

1. The improvement of the financial management of the organization.

2. The maintenance of the $1500.00 cushion we now have accrued from past economies in administration. We should live within our income.

3. The increase in that income by the sale of more types of literature and to seek foundation help.

4. The development of a more effective secretary's office, looking to the time when we can finance a full time office. I hope we can improve communication in the organization by developing this office and making it possible for the secretary to employ a part time assistant.

5. I think we should be able to make the annual conference self-supporting and possibly make a little on it.

6. The Reporter can be published in its present form only by obtaining large bulk subscriptions as we have in the past. There is no reason to believe that they will not be continued by the League, and the NAACP.

With these objectives, the following budget is presented for 1953. In order to simplify our bookkeeping, it is recommended that the calendar year be adopted as our fiscal and budgetary year.

I. Estimated Income - 1953

(1)	Dues	$1500.00
(2)	Agency Memberships	400.00
(3)	Conference	200.00
(4)	Publication Sales	
	(a) Reporter	2200.00
	(b) Other Publications	500.00
		4800.00

II. Recommended Appropriations - 1953

(1)	Administration	$1500.00
(2)	Conference	
(3)	Publications	
	(a) Reporter	2500.00
	(b) Other	
(4)	Special Projects	500.00
	Total	$4500.00

mairo

March 26, 1953

Mr. Arnold Aronson
NAIRO
Box 163, Cathedral Station
New York 25, N. Y.

Dear Arnie:

The February 1953 issue of the REPORTER is the best one yet! The State news was most interesting (and terribly difficult, I am sure, to get together), the notes in general were fresh, and the report about the contract compliance business excellent.

All praises!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:oc

mario

March 30, 1953

Mr. John G. Feild, Secretary
NAIRO
565 N. Erie St.
Toledo 2, Ohio

Dear Mr. Feild:

I do wish I could be at the NAIRO Board meeting April 23 and 24, but unfortunately, I have a longstanding previous engagement--requiring me to be in Richmond and in Washington parts of both days. If I tried to squeeze in New York, I think I would make chicken tracks and get nowhere!

I'm sorry, because I always learn a lot at the Board meetings.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

565 NORTH ERIE STREET

TOLEDO 2, OHIO

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
CHARLES LIVERMORE
Board of Community Relations
Buffalo, N. Y.

VICE PRESIDENT
MARGARET GARRITY
National Catholic Welfare Conference
Washington, D. C.

VICE PRESIDENT
HERMAN LONG
American Missionary Association
Nashville, Tenn.

TREASURER
ARNOLD ARONSON
National Community Relations Advisory Council
New York, N. Y.

SECRETARY
JOHN G. FEILD
Board of Community Relations
Toledo, Ohio

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Urban League
Pittsburgh, Pa.
HELEN E. AMERMAN
Committee on Race Relations
University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.
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MYRON SCHWARTZ
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St. Louis, Mo.
CORNEFF TAYLOR
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Milwaukee, Wis.

REGIONAL CHAIRMEN

WEST
LOUISE BLACKHAM
Civil Unity Committee
Seattle, Ore.

MIDWEST
VIRGINIA HUEBNER
Fair Employment Division
Wisconsin Industrial Commission
Milwaukee, Wis.

EAST
MILDRED MAHONEY
Massachusetts Fair Employment Practice Commission
Boston, Mass.

SOUTH
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

March 27, 1953

RECEIVED
MAR 30
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

The NAIRO board meeting will be held on April 23 and 24, in New York City, at the Congress House, 15 East 84th Street.

Inclosed you will find a copy of the minutes as well as a return postal card. Please let me know at your earliest opportunity if you plan to attend.

Cordially,

John

John G. Feild
Secretary

JGF:ia
Inc.

April 21, 1953

Mr. Charles Livermore
Board of Community Relations
1502 City Hall
Buffalo 2, N. Y.

Dear Charlie:

I can't get to the New York meeting April 23 and 24, but I will do what you want done in the way of recruiting membership and program in the South.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

Nairo

City of Buffalo

BOARD OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS
1502 CITY HALL
BUFFALO 2, NEW YORK

RECEIVED
APR 20
Southern Regional Council

April 17, 1953

TO: Members of the Board of NAIRO,
Department Chairmen, and Commission Chairmen

FROM: Charles Livermore

As you have learned from John Feild, an excellent attendance is expected for the Board meeting in New York. I believe that real progress will be apparent to everyone. At the same time, there will be a number of difficult problems to work out.

May I ask you please:

(1) To have your reports written out. It will save a great amount of time for the secretary.

(2) If you are not able to attend, please mail your report to John Feild so that it may be presented. Send it to him care of Hortense Gabel, 35 West 32nd Street, New York 1, New York.

(3) Attached is the agenda.

Almost every part of our organization is functioning. Remaining, however, are budgetary problems regarding the REPORTER, which were tabled from the last meeting, and problems relating to the financing of projects which have been recommended previously. Some of the conflicts between Board planning and Conference planning have been resolved due to the excellent work and cooperation of the Minneapolis committee, and I think we can expect an excellent conference as a real culmination of our year's work - but, it will take considerable responsibility on the part of the members of the Board, and the Department and Commission heads.

It is my hope that we can complete our business on Wednesday and devote Thursday to some hard thinking about the conference content.

Will Leland will not be with us, but a member of his Committee, Irwin Glatstein, will be. Every report is important, however, to the proper development of the organization.

SAVE Thursday night for a social gathering.

DRIVE CAREFULLY and love that neighbor.

Let us hear from all upon the meeting.

C

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
New York City

April 23-24, 1953 - 9:00 A.M.

BOARD MEETING

AGENDA

(1) Report of Secretary

(2) Report of Treasurer - Arnold Aronson

(3) Reports of Committees:

- (a) Finance - Dan Dodson
- (b) Membership - Corneff Taylor
- (c) Inter-professional Relations - Maurry Fagan
- (d) Non-professional Leadership - George Conley
- (e) Resolutions - Marg Garrity
- (f) Conference - Will Leland (1953) Mildred Mahoney (1954)
- (g) Publications - Arnie Aronson

(4) Reports of Departments:

- (a) Federal Services - George Nesbitt
- (b) State Public Services - Harold Lett
- (c) Local Public Services - George Schermer
- (d) National Private Services
- (e) Local Private Services - Myron Schwartz
- (f) Research Services - Helen Amerman

(5) Reports of Commissions:

- (a) Commission on Theory and Scope - Herman Long
- (b) Commission on Education
- (c) Commission on Housing and Family Life - Alexander Allen
- (d) Commission on Civil Rights - Will Maslow

(6) Reports of Regional Chairmen: Virginia Huebner (Midwest), Louise Blackham (West), George Mitchell (South), Mildred Mahoney (East).

(7) New Business

(8) Summary

MEMO

FROM THE DESK OF **BOBBIE BRANCHE**

RECEIVED
MAY 21
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mr Mitchell

This letter was meant for you. I called Mr. Aronson about it but to some time since his office is closed today and tomorrow I am sending it on to you without having it retyped. Mr Aronsons secretary probably confused you with our Clarence Mitchell

Bobbi Branche

Nairo

NAIRO **Reporter** . . . of Events and Trends in Intergroup Relations

Published monthly except August and September by the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials

Editorial Address: P. O. Box 275, Cathedral Sta., New York 25, N. Y.

Telephone: MUrray Hill 5-1606

RECEIVED
MAY 21
Southern Regional Council

May 18, 1953

Mr. George Mitchell
~~NAACP~~
~~20 W. 40th St.~~
~~New York City~~

Dear George:

I have been very interested to note that Negroes have been elected to office in a number of Southern communities during recent weeks. It seems to me that a summary of such elections, an analysis of the extent to which they resulted from bloc voting and an interpretation of their significance in terms of trends and political realignments would provide some very worthwhile material for the readers of NAIRO Reporter.

I know of no one who is as well equipped to do this job as you. If you can possibly spare the time, therefore, I would very much appreciate an article for the June issue of from 600 to 1,000 words. Our deadline is May 29.

As you may know, the FEPC hearings have been postponed until January. I hope that we will be able to line up some witnesses from the South before that time. Many thanks for your help.

Regards.

Cordially,

Arnie
Arnold Aronson

Sent Court editorial 5/28/53

AA:RB

Editorial Board

ARNOLD ARONSON, *National Community Relations Advisory Council, Chairman;* ALEXANDER BROOKS, *American Jewish Committee;* ARNOLD FORSTER, *Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith;* JAMES W. IVY, *National Association for the Advancement of Colored People;* WILLARD JOHNSON, *National Conference of Christians and Jews;* HAROLD A. LETT, *Division Against Discrimination, New Jersey Department of Education;* FRANK S. LOESCHER, *Fair Employment Practice Commission, Philadelphia;* MILDRED MAHONEY, *Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination;* JOHN B. SULLIVAN, *New York State Commission Against Discrimination.*

Managing Editor, SAMUEL SPIEGLER.

Nairo Officers: MAURICE B. FAGAN, *Philadelphia Jewish Community Relations Council, President;* GEORGE S. MITCHELL, *Southern Regional Council, Inc., Vice-President;* HELEN L. PETERSON, *Mayor's Committee on Human Relations, Denver, Vice-President.*

Nairo

SUITE 305
11 PRYOR ST., S. W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

RECEIVED
MAY 29

May 28, 1953

Mr. Will Maslow
American Jewish Congress
15 E. 84th St.
New York 28, N. Y.

Dear Will:

I accept your kind invitation to serve on the NAIRO Commission on Civil Rights.

I have discussed this appointment with Dr. George Mitchell and you can be assured that Dr. Mitchell and I will cooperate thoroughly in working on the problems outlined in your letter.

With kindest personal regards.

Cordially,

Alex

Alexander F. Miller

afm/bw

CC: Sol Rabkin
George Mitchell
Oscar Cohen

July 2, 1953

Mr. John G. Feild, Secretary
NAIRO
565 N. Erie St.
Toledo 2, Ohio

Dear John:

Looks like I am coming to the Board meeting, but I can't be sure as yet.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

565 NORTH ERIE STREET

TOLEDO 2, OHIO

5

RECEIVED
JUN 24
Southern Regional Council

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Milwaukee, Wis.
EAST
MILDRED MAHONEY
Massachusetts Fair Employment Practice Commission
Boston, Mass.
SOUTH
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

June 22, 1953

Dear ~~Board Member~~ George:

The next meeting of the Board of Directors has been set for July 24-25 in Chicago. Through the courtesy of the University of Chicago Committee on Race Relations, meetings will be held in the Commons Room in the Social Science Building at the University, 1126 East 59th Street, beginning at 9:00 A.M.

On Friday evening, July 24, at 8:00 P.M., the Chicago Area (Midwest) NAIRO members, about 30 of them, plan to meet with the Board for a general discussion and refreshments. Please plan to attend this meeting if at all possible. It will be held at 1174 East 57th Street.

If you have any items for the agenda, please send them on at once, along with the enclosed return postal card.

Cordially,

John

John G. Feild
Secretary

JGF:arv
Enclosure

NAIRO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

February 1, 1954		November 15, 1954	
Balance as of February 1, 1954			$ 744.07
Income			
Membership dues		$1855.	
Reporter Subscriptions	$1620.43		
Reporter sales (bulk)	116.	1736.43	
Publications		131.98	
Annual Conference Income '53	56.41		
General Mills Contribution	200.	256.41	
Total Income			3979.82
			$4723.89
Disbursements			
Reporter		$2085.83	
Postage, Printing, Stationery & Other Office Expense		974.08	
Telephone		97.96	
Bank Service Charges		9.60	
Secretarial		80.	
Research Conference Expenses	$ 745.85		
Contributions	35.		
Net Research Conf. Expense	$ 710.85		
Police Conference Expense	156.35		
Total Conference Expenses		867.20	
Total Disbursements			4114.67
Balance as of November 15, 1954			$ 609.22

Bank Balance 11-15-54	$609.22
Revolving Fund (Feild)	150.
" " (Reporter)	10.
Cash balance as of 11-15	$769.22

/s/ H. A. Lett
Harold A. Lett, Treasurer

hal: ap/ia

Meeting of the Board of Directors
National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials
Boston, Massachusetts, November 16, 1954

The meeting was called to order at 8:00 p.m. by the Chairman, Mr. Charles Livermore. Board members present included Alexander Allen, Helen Amerman, Louise Blackham, Joseph Coles, John Feild, William Gremley, Virginia Huebner, Paul Klein, Wilfred Leland, Jr., Harold Lett, Charles Livermore, Herman Long, Fritz Pollard, Myron Schwartz and Corneff Taylor. Others present included Committee Chairmen: Arnold Aronson, Publications; Maurice Fagan, Inter-professional Relations; Mildred Mahoney and Thomas Heffernan, Conference Arrangements; Departmental Chairmen: Marshall Bragdon, Municipal Services; Maurice Moss, National Private Services; Commission Chairmen: Richard Marks, Employment; Eleanor Dungan, Education; George Schermer, Theory; Joseph Robison (Secretary) Civil Rights; NAIRO Reporter Editor, Samuel Spiegler; and guests: John Buckley, Boston; John Laub, Detroit, and Mrs. John Feild, Toledo.

I. Minutes of Previous Meeting

The Secretary read the minutes of the Board meeting of August 13th and 14th. Mr. Livermore asked that the minutes be corrected by the deletion of all but the first sentence in Section IX. Myron Schwartz MOVED, William Gremley seconded the approval of the minutes as corrected. ADOPTED.

II. Old Business

A. Fund for the Republic Grant Application

The Chairman reported that NAIRO's request for a 3-year, $80,000 grant from the Fund for the Republic had been rejected by the Fund. He stated that he had conferred with Mr. David Freeman, Executive Assistant to the Fund, who explained that the Fund seemed willing to consider the resubmission of requests from the Association for specific projects, but did not seem inclined to approve a grant for general operations as had been submitted by the Association.

B. Research Conference Proceedings

Helen Amerman reported that a further offer from Phylon Magazine for the publication of the 1953 Research Conference Proceedings had been under discussion, but that printing costs for the entire proceedings had proved impractical. Herman Long commented that there appeared to be two alternatives which Phylon Magazine might consider: a summarized version of the Proceedings or the publication of certain selected papers. Following further discussion of this problem, Helen Amerman offered to put the Research Conference papers (excluding the discussions) on stencils if other agencies would cooperate in running them off, assembling them, and having them bound. Miss Amerman MOVED that this procedure be adopted, Virginia Huebner seconded and the motion was APPROVED. Myron Schwartz, Virginia Huebner, Louise Blackham, Maurice Fagan, Marshall Bragdon, Alexander Allen, William Gremley and Charles Livermore agreed to cooperate with Miss Amerman.

C. Local Public Services Study

Helen Amerman reported that the study made during 1953 of local public agencies would not be published in the Journal of Human Relations as previously reported, but indicated that through the cooperation of the American Jewish Congress this study would be mimeographed for NAIRO distribution. Marshall Bragdon reported that a study of local public agency personnel practices had been completed and would be presented

at the Conference. Mr. Allen suggested that an announcement of the availability of this study be carried in the NAIRO Reporter.

D. 1953 Conference Proceedings

The Chairman reported that Will Leland had completed the assignment made at the August Board meeting to process and publish the 1953 Conference Proceedings in mimeographed form and that these Proceedings had been mailed to the entire membership. Mr. Leland reported that the cost of the binding was approximately $105 and Mr. Feild MOVED and Mr. Long seconded that an appropriation for this expenditure be authorized. APPROVED. Marshall Bragdon MOVED, Virginia Huebner seconded, that the Board express its appreciation and commendation to Mr. Leland and his local committee for doing an excellent job for the Association. APPROVED.

E. Police Conference

Maurice Fagan reported that the reaction to the first Police Conference, held in Philadelphia in April of this year, had been enthusiastic. Following approval by the Board in August of a second conference, Mr. Fagan stated that he had discussed joint sponsorship with Mr. Roy Wike, the Executive Secretary of the International Police Chiefs Association, on October 13th. Mr. Fagan reported that no definite commitment had been received from Mr. Wike, but that he had expressed a strong interest in the project. Mr. Fagan stated that the National Conference of Christians and Jews was scheduling a Community Police Conference on a national basis for May of 1955, and expressed the belief that this would preclude the holding of a second NAIRO Conference too close to that time. He stated that he would continue to develop plans for such a conference at a later date, however.

F. Non-professional Leadership

Herman Long reported that following approval at the Board meeting in January of a project to solicit greater participation on the part of board members of agencies in the intergroup relations field, Corneff Taylor and the Secretary, Mr. Feild, had succeeded in assembling lists of some 1200 such persons. About half of this list has been circularized and the others will be circularized in the near future. Considerable interest has been developed through this means and a great many memberships have begun to come in. Mr. Long raised the question of what form of organization should be set up for this committee. Mr. Fagan expressed concern that setting up a special unit of lay members would change the professional character of the Association. Others commented, however, that such a committee could be useful in getting initial participation of board members, who might then work through the various Departments and Commissions. Further discussion of this committee resulted in agreement that the effort to solicit memberships should continue and that a special meeting of such persons at this Conference might be held to explore with them additional suggestions. The question of the form and organization of the Non-professional Leadership Committee was referred to the new Board.

G. Mid-West Region Activity

Mr. Paul Klein reported that he had arranged a meeting, as Mid-West Regional Chairman of NAIRO, of the Federal Procurement Officers in Cleveland, to discuss implementation of the procedures being formulated by the President's Committee on Government Contracts. He also reported that he had written to several national union officials, as requested by the Board in August, attempting to interest the labor civil rights representatives in the activities of the Association.

H. UNESCO Membership Application

Mr. Gremley reported that NAIRO's application for membership on the UNESCO Advisory Panel had been rejected. He stated that only 6 organizations are selected each year and that there were more than 60 applications submitted during the year. He requested the Board to determine whether it wishes to continue its application. Mr. Bragdon MOVED and Virginia Huebner seconded, that the NAIRO application be continued. Mr. Klein MOVED and Mr. Feild seconded, that this action be tabled until the next Board meeting. ADOPTED.

III, New Business

A. Conference Arrangements

The Chairman commented that the advance preparations for the Conference, under the leadership of Mildred Mahoney and Thomas Heffernan, had been made with a great deal of care and seemed to be excellent in every respect. He suggested that inasmuch as the program schedule was very tight and that the number of panel participants seemed to be quite large, that it might be advisable to designate time-keepers for the commission discussions. Myron Schwartz MOVED and Harold Lett seconded that time-keepers be appointed and that the Commission Chairmen be given a time signal when one hour of the allotted period remained and that panel presentations be completely cut off at 45 minutes before the end of each session, in order to allow adequate time for floor discussion. ADOPTED. The Chairman asked the two Vice-Presidents, Virginia Huebner and Alexander Allen, to serve as time-keepers.

B. Next Board Meeting

It was agreed that the new Board would meet on Friday, January 19th, at 8:30 a.m.

C. Professional Standards Committee

Mr. Alexander Allen reported that the report of this Committee would be mimeographed and distributed to the Board prior to the business meeting for its review. He briefly outlined the content of the report and it was agreed that mimeographed copies would also be available at the business meeting for the entire membership.

D. Philadelphia NAIRO Activity

Maurice Fagan reported that Philadelphia members of NAIRO had adopted a practice of meeting three or four times a year on an informal basis and that these meetings had proved interesting and worthwhile. He also reported that they had resulted in obtaining additional memberships in NAIRO. Helen Amerman commented that on two or three special occasions such meetings had also been held in Chicago and suggested that the new Board might consider the question of local chapter activity.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

John G. Feild
Secretary

JGF:arv

MINUTES OF NAIRO BUSINESS MEETING
SHERATON-PLAZA HOTEL, BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS
November 18, 1954

The meeting was called to order at 3:30 p.m., Mr. Charles Livermore, President, presiding. There were 65 members present.

I. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

The Chair called for the approval of the minutes of the Business Meeting held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, November 12, 1953. Mr. Joseph Coles MOVED, Miss Helen Amerman seconded, that the minutes be approved as mailed. ADOPTED.

II. NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

The Chair called upon Mr. Arnold Aronson, Chairman, Nominations Committee, to deliver his report. Mr. Aronson reported that he had met with the following members of the Nominations Committee: Miss Margaret Garrity, Mrs. Hortense Gabel, Mr. Maurice Fagan and Mr. George Schermer. Only Mr. George Conley had been absent. Mr. Aronson stated that the terms of the following members of the Board had expired: Mr. Alexander Allen, Mr. Dan Dodson, Mr. James Evans, Mr. Wilfred Leland, Mr. Harold Lett and Mr. Herman Long. The Committee submitted the following named persons as nominees for membership on the Board of Directors, whose terms would expire November, 1957:

Marshall Bragdon
George Culberson
S. Andhil Fineberg
Paul Klein
Herman Long
Louis Radelet

Mr. Aronson MOVED, Janet Smith seconded, that the Secretary be instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for those nominated. ADOPTED. The Secretary so cast his ballot.

Mr. Aronson next reported the Committee recommendations for nominations for officers for 1955 as follows:

Marshall Bragdon, President-elect
Frank Horne, Vice-President
Myron Schwartz, Vice-President
John Feild, Secretary
Corneff Taylor, Treasurer.

Mr. Aronson MOVED, C. F. Motz seconded, that the Secretary be instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for those nominated. ADOPTED. The Secretary so cast his ballot.

Mr. Aronson next reported the Committee recommendations for nominations for persons to serve on the Nominations Committee in 1955, as follows:

R. Maurice Moss, Chairman
Virginia Coffey
John Hope
Harold Lett
Charles Livermore
Mildred Mahoney

Mr. Aronson MOVED, John Sullivan seconded, that the Secretary be instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for those nominated. ADOPTED. The Secretary so cast his ballot

III. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL STANDARDS

The Chair called upon Mr. Alexander J. Allen, Chairman, Committee on Personnel Standards, to submit the report of his Committee. Mr. Allen then read the attached

report. Following his reading of the Report, Mr. Allen invited discussion from the floor. The following is a brief summary of the comments made. They are being set forth in this fashion in the interest of reviewing the range of discussion that surrounded this Committee report.

Moss -- Stated that the membership should extend a vote of thanks to the Committee for its apparent conscientious efforts on a complex problem.

Muravchik -- Stated that academic training was only partially relevant.

Nesbitt -- Stated that consideration should be given to continuing training.

Klein -- Questioned what would be the effect of approving this report.

Chair -- Stated that this would be an organizational policy that must be implemented by the Board.

Coles -- Stated that he agreed with Muravchik that academic qualifications seem to have been given too much emphasis in the report.

Henderson -- Stated that there was great need for objective standards, but that academic qualifications can be offset by other abilities. Suggested possibility of inserting an "escape clause".

Allen -- Commented that the standards being recommended are minimum.

Robison -- Stated that the adoption of this report carried with it the assumption that these standards would be publicized and recommended to agencies as a guide. He questioned whether such a guide could be applied where non-professional criteria were being used by agencies or whether it would be used in private as well as public agencies.

Chair -- Commented that the question of private and public agency differences had been considered by the Committee.

Long -- Stated that the experience factor might be interpreted to include experience in a variety of organized group activities; that "personal characteristics" might be defined to include "commitment to the objectives of the field"; and he questioned why sex and race had not specifically been excluded.

Allen -- Called Mr. Long's attention to paragraph two.

Schermer -- Stated that there are basic differences between public and private agencies. Private agencies tend more toward professional background in selecting personnel. Public agencies need a reasonable set of minimum standards to serve as a guide. Would be supported by those eager to keep agencies non-political.

Schwartz -- Stated that in attempting to define personnel standards there was an implicit definition of the field itself. Stated that there was need to protect the professional worker and at the same time to raise standards of work in the field. Perhaps there is need for more definition of what constitutes good professional work. Stated that report was a good beginning but doubted that NAIRO was ready to adopt.

Motz -- Stated that there was obvious need to set standards that are an accurate measure of the professional abilities and skills that are needed. Agreed with Long that there was need to measure or include factor of commitment and outlook of worker.

Horne -- Stated that the limitations of the report were the limitations of the various agencies working in the field. There is not much clarity within the agencies, themselves, and there is need to analyze what skills, what backgrounds, what abilities have been effective. Also the need to bring apprentices into the field, perhaps from a variety of backgrounds.

A. Miller -- Stated that he agreed strongly with Frank Horne. Urged that NAIRO consider setting standards for membership as well as standards for agencies. Suggested further consideration. Also suggested the need to set standards for election of board members.

Allen -- Pointed out that there was nothing in the recommendation that would threaten anyone who had been working in the field for a couple of years. Stated that the Committee recognized the need for further consideration of the problem but had formulated recommendations as a basis for initial discussion by the membership.

Aronson -- Stated that he believed this report was the most significant topic presented to the Conference. Stated that the problem was complicated by the fact that there were different requirements for different jobs. Also that the profession itself needed better definition i.e. an objective body of knowledge that can be transmitted. Emphasized the need to take action in instances where workers are fired without cause. Urged further consideration of problem.

Livermore -- Pointed out that the Committee on Personnel Standards was one of NAIRO's oldest committees and was established before any particular incident had arisen.

Taylor -- Stated that he agreed with Arnie Aronson that this was one of the most important discussions at the Conference. Indicated that he believed the field had developed far enough to establish a few minimum standards that could serve as a guide for further development, especially in helping new agencies set standards.

Gremley -- Pointed out that the recommendations are not rigid but should be viewed as suggestions. Stated that he was opposed to the phrase, "elimination of right to substitute experience for training".

Allen -- Commented that that phrase referred to a future development.

Leland -- Stated that perhaps "training in related fields" could be added to qualifications definition.

Fineberg -- Stated that there was great need for a "floor" of minimum standards. Predicted that if this report was not adopted this year that it would not be adopted in another five years. NAIRO has to take action at some point on this problem.

Bragdon -- Urged that further discussion of this problem be undertaken at the Departmental meetings. Urged the setting of November 1955 as a goal for the adoption of some minimum standards.

Moss -- Stated that it was his view that this report was being submitted as a basis for initiating discussion. Urged further consideration during the year. Commented that perhaps the word "paid" could be eliminated in connection with experience.

Lett -- Pointed out that agencies are already exercising some kind of standards. Stated that there seemed to be some fear that these standards would threaten some of those now working in field. Pointed out that they would apply to those coming into field or to those seeking advancement. Commented that the idea of "commitment" referred to by several members would have to be spelled out more clearly, perhaps on basis of demonstrated action by worker.

Fagan -- Stated that this is the kind of problem which needs to be given regular consideration over a period of years. Expressed the belief that the field was not as vague as it has been described but that certainly the first statement of standards ought to be carefully considered. Need for widest possible agreement on statement before it is adopted.

Livermore -- Pointed out that this Report was an attempt to start a full scale discussion, not to push adoption. Pointed out that any action on standards must be taken at a membership meeting and could not be adopted by the Board. Listed the following alternatives:

1. Adopt the Report
2. Amend the report and adopt.
3. Table the report until the second business session.
4. Refer the Report back to the Committee.

Herman Long MOVED, Alexander Allen seconded, that the report be accepted and that it and the comments and discussion be referred to the Board for appropriate action and that the subject be brought back to the membership for final action. ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY.

Marshall Bragdon MOVED, Helen Amerman seconded, that this meeting request each of the Departments to bring this subject up for discussion during their meetings. ADOPTED.

IV. RECESS

Myron Schwartz MOVED, Joseph Coles seconded, that the meeting be recessed until Friday afternoon, November 19, 1954. ADOPTED.

(The Second Business Session was opened at 4:30 p.m., with the President, Mr. Charles Livermore, presiding. Thirty members present.)

V. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INTER-PROFESSIONAL RELATIONS

The Chair called upon Maurice Fagan, Chairman, Committee on Inter-Professional Relations, for a report from his Committee. Mr. Fagan reported that his committee had been giving emphasis to three fields: police, education, and recreation. He reported on the encouraging results of the first Police-Community Relations Conference sponsored by NAIRO in Philadelphia, April 8-9, 1954. He indicated that widespread interest had been developed among police officials throughout the country. He reported that police officials in Washington, D.C., had publicly acknowledged that they had altered their police training program as a result of the conference, even though they had not attended; had only read the conference reports. Mr. Fagan further reported that he had met with the new Executive Director of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the latter had indicated his willingness to cooperate as soon as he gets himself oriented to his new job. George Mitchell MOVED, Margaret Garrity seconded, that the report be accepted with thanks and commendation to the Committee. ADOPTED.

Helen Amerman MOVED that the Committee be instructed to work closely with the Commission on Education in planning activities with educators. Although there was no second to this motion, Mr. Fagan indicated that he would make every effort to cooperate with the Commission on Education. Mr. Fagan indicated that his committee was now in the process of developing thinking as to ways and means of undertaking joint planning with other professional groups.

VI. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

In view of the absence of Arnold Aronson, Chairman, Committee on Publications, the Chair commented that it might be well to have comments on the problem of the Reporter's content. The Chair indicated that everyone seemed to agree that an

excellent, factual, objective job has been done on various issues of general significance. He stated, however, that the question of including internal association news in the Reporter had been raised. He also pointed out that the Departments and Commissions had submitted very little news concerning their activities for publication in the Reporter. George Mitchell MOVED, Maurice Fagan seconded, that the Publications Committee make every attempt to include occasional internal news concerning NAIRO affairs. ADOPTED.

VII. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NON-PROFESSIONAL LEADERSHIP.

The Chair asked Herman Long, acting Chairman of the Committee on Non-Professional Leadership, to report on the activities of this Committee. Mr. Long reported that the Committee had greatly extended its program this year in an effort to recruit additional agency board personnel into NAIRO membership. Nearly 1000 letters were directed to such persons through the assistance of the Secretary and Corneff Taylor, Chairman of the Membership Committee. Mr. Long commented that it was apparent from the response that professional workers could well afford to give their board members a little more information about NAIRO. Membership response was most encouraging, however, and additional effort along this line is planned for the coming year. George Mitchell MOVED, Margaret Garrity seconded, that the report be accepted. ADOPTED.

VIII. REPORT OF MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

The Chair called upon Corneff Taylor, Chairman of the Membership Committee, for a report on the activities of that Committee. In his absence, the Chair reported that NAIRO had grown from 187 members two years ago, to 290 at the present time. He indicated that the outlook for the present was good and that many members were actively helping out on this part of NAIRO's growth. George Mitchell inquired how many members had their dues paid by their agency. Over half of those present responded affirmatively. Mildred Mahoney MOVED, Herman Long seconded, that the report be accepted. ADOPTED.

IX. REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

In the absence of the Chairman of this Committee, Frank Baldau, the Chair called for resolutions from the floor. Mr. Maurice Fagan MOVED that NAIRO hails the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of the United States declaring segregated education in the U.S. to be unconstitutional and contrary to the best ideals and interests of the U.S. We note with deep gratitude that the overwhelming response of organizations and school systems all over the country has been positive and cooperative. We call upon educators, civic and religious groups, as well as intergroup organizations to combine their resources and skills to bring about the earlist possible integration of schools and the development of close and democratic relations among all pupils, teachers, school administrators, and between schools and the public. America once more has demonstrated to the world that the ills of democracy can be cured best by more democracy. NAIRO offers its full support and services in the effort to bring about integration in education and good human relations in and through the schools of our nation. Virginia Huebner seconded. ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY.

X. TREASURER'S REPORT

The attached report was submitted by Harold Lett, Treasurer. The Chair commented that this past year the Association had lived within its approved budget for the first time. He stressed however, that the financial need was greater than ever before, in

view of the fact that our surplus is at an all time low. George Mitchell MOVED approval of the report. Margaret Garrity seconded. ADOPTED.

XI. REPORT OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Mildred Mahoney, Co-Chairman with Thomas Heffernan of the Conference Committee, stated that the Boston NAIRO people had enjoyed having the Conference and expressed the hope that it would serve to stimulate intergroup relations activity in the coming year. Margaret Garrity MOVED, Wilfred Leland seconded, that the Association express its deep gratitude to Mrs. Mahoney, Mr. Heffernan, and all the others that had contributed to the success of the conference. ADOPTED.

XII. DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

Representatives of the various departments were asked to comment briefly on the activities of their Departments during the year. None of the departments submitted specific recommendations for action by the membership, but all reported better organization and increased activity during the year.

XIII. OTHER BUSINESS

Herman Long, NAIRO President for 1955, MOVED, seconded by Marshall Bragdon, that the Association extend its warmest thanks to the retiring President, Mr. Charles Livermore, for his leadership during the past two years, for his unselfish giving of himself, his stimulating ideas, creativeness, sincerity and dedication to the goals of NAIRO. UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED. Mr. Livermore responded by expressing his appreciation to all those that had helped during the past two years. He pointed out that he had only been prevailed upon to accept re-election for a second term because his choice, and that of most NAIROANS, had been Herman Long, who had been unable to accept a year ago. He emphasized, in conclusion, that what had been accomplished thus far was only a beginning and that the steps yet to be taken would be the challenge that would enable NAIRO to realize its potential.

XIV. ADJOURNMENT

George Mitchell MOVED, Margaret Garrity seconded, that the meeting stand adjourned. ADOPTED.

Respectfully submitted,

John G. Feild

John G. Feild, Secretary

JGF:arv
Enclosures.

FBR

THE CIVIC UNITY COMMITTEE
Cambridge, Massachusetts,
is pleased to reprint:

what NAIRO means to me

presented by
DR. GORDON W. ALLPORT
NAIRO Conference,
November 18th, 1954
Boston, Massachusetts

"To me NAIRO* symbolizes the abrupt and inspiring advance that is occurring in American democracy today. NAIRO serves notice upon the dark forces of racial and religious prejudice in our land that they will henceforth meet more solid and more skillful opposition than ever before. It serves notice that our American ideals are now, more actively than ever before, in the process of realization.

"NAIRO did not create the ideals for which it stands. Those ideals were created in part by George Washington when he prayed, 'Almighty God, we make our earnest prayer that Thou wilt ..... incline the hearts of the citizens .. to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another.' They were created in part by Thomas Jefferson when he wrote, 'I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man.' They were created by Abraham Lincoln when he warned that this nation cannot survive half slave and half free.

"Basing its purposes upon such expressions of the American creed, NAIRO agrees with William James that 'Ideals ought to aim at the transformation of reality - nothing less!'

"NAIRO believes ideals can best succeed in transforming the uglier side of our national reality by using the professional skills and scientific knowledge. NAIRO utilizes the findings of social and psychological science and stands ready to utilize its findings more fully when newer discoveries are made. When exhortation is needed NAIRO enlists eloquent voices and persuasive communication. When

* National Association Intergroup Relations Officials

the equality of all citizens can be promoted by legislation NAIRO joins with like-minded organizations, to obtain and enforce legislation that implements the American ideal. When our communities through their schools, churches, police forces, industries, and voluntary organizations can be brought to improve human relationships NAIRO works to this end.

"At all times NAIRO seeks to create conditions that lead to trustful human contacts, realizing that the American way of life is predicated above all else upon mutual trust, and upon the belief that every person merits respect, - never because of his tribal, class or creedal membership, but for himself alone.

"NAIRO joins its strength to that of all movements in the world today that seek to win the battle for the integrity and growth of the human spirit against the threatening tides of totalitarian tyranny. It believes that a demonstration of viable and progressive democracy in the United States will do more at this time to establish the way of peace and hope for the human family than will any other form of action.

"NAIRO knows that its goal is high and the obstacles to its achievement great. It draws courage from the fact that intelligent planning and professional knowledge have vastly improved the physical health of the nation. It is committed to the proposition that enlightened policy and professional skill can similarly improve the social health of the nation, and in so doing have beneficial effects upon all mankind."

INCLITAE GENTIS NOVIS INSTITUTIS DITATAE
CAROLINA
ANTABRIGIENSIS
REGIMINE DONATA ANNO 1919

Meeting of the Board of Directors
National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials
Boston, Massachusetts, November 19, 1954

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. Herman Long, and the following Board members were present: Helen Amerman, Marshall Bragdon, Joseph Coles, George Culberson, John Feild, Dr. S. Andhil Fineberg, William Gremley, Frank Horne, Virginia Huebner, Paul Klein, Charles Livermore, Herman Long, Will Maslow, Fritz Pollard, Louis Radelet, Myron Schwartz, and Corneff Taylor. Mrs. Mildred Mahoney, Maurice Fagan and Harold Lett were also present.

I. Election of Regional Chairmen

Following considerable discussion, the following persons were elected Regional Chairmen: East, Thomas Heffernan, Civic Improvement Commission, Boston; South, Fredrick Routh, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia; Mid-West, Wilfred Leland, Jr., FEPC, Minneapolis, Minnesota; West, Louise Blackham, Civic Unity Council, Seattle, Washington.

II. Proceedings and Commission Reports

The Secretary raised the question of establishing a price for the sale of 1953 Conference Proceedings and the 1954 Commission Reports. It was agreed that a price of $2.00 would be established for the Proceedings and $1.00 for the Commission Reports.

III. Next Board Meeting

It was agreed that the next meeting of the Board would be held in Chicago, Illinois, in January, and that the Secretary would poll the Board to determine the most suitable dates.

IV. 1956 Conference Committee

The Chairman appointed a committee to review the selection of the 1956 Conference site, consisting of Frank Horne, Chairman, Louis Radelet and Harold Lett. This committee was requested to make a report to the Board meeting in January.

V. Appreciation for Clerical Assistance

Joseph Coles MOVED and Marshall Bragdon seconded that the Association extend its sincere appreciation and gratitude to Mrs. Arline Vernier and Mrs. Isabel Alden of the Toledo Board of Community Relations staff for their assistance to the Association during the past two years, and the President and Treasurer were instructed to review the Association's financial ability to extend token remuneration for this assistance. APPROVED.

VI. Appreciation for Conference Arrangements

The Board unanimously extended its appreciation to Mrs. Mildred Mahoney and Mr. Thomas Heffernan for their generous and excellent efforts on behalf of the 1954 Conference. The President was instructed to address a letter to the boards of the agencies for which these persons work, expressing this appreciation. The Board also unanimously expressed its appreciation to the Massachusetts Committee of

Catholics, Protestants and Jews for their generous financial support of the 1954 Conference.

VII. Inter-professional Relations Committee

It was suggested that the Inter-professional Relations Committee establish three sub-committees on Police, Education, and Recreation. It was also suggested that the Committee consider holding the second Police Conference in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in March of 1956.

VIII. Review of NAIRO Structure

The Board agreed that a review of the NAIRO structure should be undertaken and that a discussion of this problem be placed on the agenda for the next Board meeting. Herman Long, Marshall Bragdon and Louis Radelet were asked to review the experience of the past two years and report at the January Board meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:00 a.m.

Respectfully,

John G. Feild, Secretary

JGF:arv

Eighth Annual Conference
National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials
Hotel Sheraton Plaza, Boston, Mass.
November 17, 18, 19, 1954

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL STANDARDS

The assignment to this committee is to develop a statement or statements of training and experience qualifications which should be required of candidates for appointment to professional positions in the intergroup relations field. This assignment grew out of an increasing concern on the part of NAIRO members and board members about specific situations in which factors other than training and experience were the deciding factors in appointments to strategic positions.

These "factors other than training and experience" can be indicated by the assumptions that, in varying situations, the intergroup relations worker must be a Republican or a Democrat (and in some cases must be actively working at it); or must be a local resident, not an out-of-towner (or must be an out-of-towner); or must be white, gentile and a protestant, preferably of north European stock.

Our report is based upon the assumption that, except in unusual instances which we will indicate, these are all non-performance factors and that competent performance in the intergroup relations field is based upon professional training, experience and ability.

It is recognized that a yardstick of training and experience of the type we are attempting, if it is to serve a useful purpose, must be interpreted and sold to lay board members and appointing officers on the strength of its value in improving the calibre of personnel and service of the intergroup relations agency with which they are connected. This will necessarily be a long term process and will require some continuing NAIRO structure for this purpose.

Procedure

It was the thinking of Charles Livermore, NAIRO president, that a statement of training and experience could best be drawn up out of the collective thinking of the various departments. Accordingly, the chairman of each department was assigned to service on this committee and asked to submit his own views and gather and transmit the views of his department members on the subject. A memorandum and letter of explanation and transmittal went to each department head in April of this year with copies to the president and secretary. The questions posed were the following:

1. What training qualifications should be required for intergroup relations work generally? Undergraduate specialization? Graduate training?

2. What training qualifications should be required for intergroup relations work of the type covered by your own department? (For example, are there special training qualifications for work in the local public field as distinct from the general intergroup relations field?)

3. What experience qualifications should a person possess for professional work in the intergroup relations field? On the professional level but not in a supervisory or executive capacity? On the supervisory or executive level?

4. What experience qualifications should professional workers in your particular department possess?

5. What suggestions would you make as to the means by which NAIRO should seek to have these standards of training and experience adopted once they are arrived at?

   a. In private agencies; local, state and national?
   b. In public agencies; local, state and national?

6. Please add any other comments regarding this assignment which you feel will be helpful.

By July nine individuals had replied to this communication. By the first of November six more had commented, making a total of fifteen replies, all of them thoughtful and some of them in great detail.

Findings and Premises

Before attempting to synthesize this material into a useable statement, it might be well to point out the findings and premises upon which we have proceeded. These are:

1. that the development of professional standards in the intergroup relations field must be a long-term process and that much can be gained from the manner in which the allied fields of education and social work have spent many years in the progressive definition, refinement and improvement of standards in their respective areas.

2. that the present report of this committee therefore should be considered the first of a series of steps toward an ultimate goal; a first step however which seeks to be specific enough to be useable, high enough to serve as a challenge but low enough to be realistic.

3. that this committee would not attempt to inquire into membership standards for NAIRO. Its work has been upon the assumption that NAIRO membership would continue to include both lay and professional persons and those somewhere in between.

4. that most of the recent problems coming before NAIRO of the ignoring of training and experience qualifications have been in the area of local public agencies which suggests that much of the solution must be worked out in terms of the lay boards of local public commissions, municipal government, civil service, mayors and city councils.

5. that the already established qualifications of intergroup relations agencies which have them should be given careful study in determining the direction for further refinement of standards proposed herein.

6. that standard-setting in a field such as this, which includes successful practitioners from a wide variety of backgrounds, should begin in low, broad and flexible terms and move gradually over a period of some years to the high, narrow and rigid standards characteristic of the older professional groups.

7. that persons already in the field, lacking the particular academic suggested herein, but with years of successful professional experience to their credit, must be protected from handicap in promotions or new employment by providing for the acceptance of successful paid professional experience in lieu of specified academic preparation on a year for year basis.

8. that creed or national origin has no place in the selection of staff for intergroup relations work except in those instances in which a private agency may specify that part of the responsibility carried by the position is the transmission and interpretation of a particular creed or national culture pattern. In such instances it would be considered reasonable to specify that the worker be a member of that creed or nationality group.

9. that while generic statements of training and experience are needed, it woul not be wise at this point to attempt supplementary training and experience qualifications for departmental areas within the general field. In the words of Marshall Bragdon, chairman of the local public department, the wall between the specialties, at this stage, should be kept rather low. Of course this does not prevent individual agencies, especially those with larger staffs and many specializations, from setting such standards as they deem appropriate.

10. that in view of the importance of personal characteristics in this field, intergroup relations agencies and appointing officers might well consider the use of objective testing devices (social distance scale, ethnocentric measurement, projective tests, etc.) as one type of tool in evaluating candidates.

11. and finally, that NAIRO, in setting professional standards of the type proposed in Appendix A and Appendix B, must assume some responsibility in aiding agencies in understanding and meeting them. Thus NAIRO should continue to encourage the expansion of training facilities and opportunities it should continue and expand its role as a clearing house for competent professional personnel in the intergroup relations field; it should establish some machinery for presenting and interpreting NAIRO's position on personnel standards to intergroup relations agencies, City Councils, mayors and Conferences of mayors and governors.

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NOTE: As indicated, both Appendix A and Appendix B, which follow, are minimum statements upon which individual agencies can and should build. Certain agencies already require much more. The point is that NAIRO, as the professional organization in the field, should be satisfied with nothing less.

As soon as is reasonable, NAIRO should begin to tighten and raise these beginning statements. Points at which this might be done and the sequence of such steps should be decided in the future. Among such steps however would probably be: the raising of graduate training from a "desired" to a "required" category; an increase in the amount of graduate training required; the elimination of the right to substitute experience for training; the elimination of the right to substitute training for experience; an increase in the number of years of experience required; progressive narrowing and making more specific the subject-matter content of the training required.

STATEMENT OF MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE INTERGROUP RELATIONS FIELD (NON-SUPERVISORY, NON-EXECUTIVE):

Appendix A

Training

REQUIRED: Education equivalent to graduation from a university of recognized standing with a major emphasis in the social sciences (sociology, psychology, economics, political science, or other branches).

DESIRED: In addition, at least one year of graduate training in public administration, education, sociology, social work, law, human relations, communication, or other specializations applicable to the intergroup relations field and related to the position for which the candidate is being considered.

NOTE: Candidate may substitute successful paid professional experience in the intergroup relations field for formal training requirement on a year-to-year basis.)

Experience

none required

Personal Characteristics and Abilities

REQUIRED: Genuine maturity of personality; liking for and ability to work with people; tact; soundness of judgment; integrity; personal commitment to the fundamental objectives of the agency.

DESIRED: In addition, demonstrated ability to collect, analyze and interpret social and economic data and prepare reports thereon; ability to speak and write effectively.

STATEMENT OF MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR PROFESSIONSL EMPLOYMENT IN THE INTERGROUP RELATIONS FIELD (SUPERVISORY AND/OR EXECUTIVE):

Appendix B

Training

REQUIRED: Education equivalent to graduation from a university of recognized standing with a major emphasis in the social sciences (sociology, psychology, economics, political science, or other branches)

DESIRED: In addition, at lease one year of graduate training in public administration, education, sociology, social work, law, human relations, communications or other specializations applicable to the intergroup relations field and related to the position for which the candidate is being considered.

(NOTE: Candidate may substitute successful paid professional experience in the intergroup relations field for formal training requirement on a year-to-year basis.)

Experience

REQUIRED: At least three years of successful paid professional experience in the intergroup relations field.

(NOTE: Candidate may substitute formal graduate training of the type described above for the first two (but not the full three) years of the experience requirement.

Personal Characteristics and Abilities

REQUIRED: Genuine maturity of personality; liking for and ability to work with people; tact; soundness of judgment; integrity; personal commitment to the fundamental objectives of the agency.

ALSO REQUIRED: In addition, demonstrated ability to collect, analyze and interpret social and economic data and prepare reports thereon; ability to speak and write effectively.

NAIRO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

January 1, 1954 to December 31, 1954

Balance as of January 1, 1954			$2382.80	
INCOME				
Dues		$2135.00		
Reporter		2049.43		
Publication Sales		158.98		
Annual Conference, 1953		583.13	4926.54	
				$7309.34
DISBURSEMENTS				
Reporter		2835.77		
Postage, Office Supplies, Printing, etc.		1239.89		
Telephone		138.46		
Bank Service Charges		12.83		
Secretarial expense		210.00		
Research Conference -				
Expenses -	$2523.94			
Contributions-	104.00			
Net expenses -		2419.94		
Police Conference expense		156.35		7013.24
Balance as of December 31, 1954				$ 296.10

Bank Balance 12-31-54	$ 296.10
Revolving fund (Secretary)	150.00
" " (Reporter)	10.00
Cash Balance as of 12-31-54	$ 456.10

JGF:ia

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

1954

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
Charles Livermore
Board of Community Relations
Buffalo, N. Y.

PRESIDENT-ELECT
Herman R. Long
Race Relations Department, A. M. A.
Fisk University
Nashville, Tenn.

VICE PRESIDENTS
Alexander J. Allen
Urban League of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Virginia Huebner
Wisconsin Industrial Commission
Milwaukee, Wis.

SECRETARY
John G. Feild
Board of Community Relations
Toledo, Ohio

TREASURER
Harold A. Lett
Division Against Discrimination
State Department of Education
Newark, N. J.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS (In addition to the officers)

Helen Amerman, Chicago, Ill.

Joseph C. Coles, Commission on Community Relations, Detroit, Mich.

Dan W. Dodson, Center for Human Relations Studies, New York University, New York, N. Y.

James C. Evans, Office of the Secretary of Defense, Washington, D. C.

William Gremley, Commission on Human Relations, Kansas City, Mo.

Frank S Horne, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C.

Wilfred C. Leland, Fair Employment Practice Commission, Minneapolis, Minn.

Will Maslow, American Jewish Congress, New York, N. Y.

D'Arcy McNickle, American Indian Development, Denver, Colo.

Fritz Pollard, Commission on Human Relations, Chicago, Ill.

Myron Schwartz, Jewish Community Relations Council, St. Louis, Mo.

Corneff Taylor, Mayor's Commission on Human Relations, Milwaukee, Wis.

REGIONAL CHAIRMEN

West—Louise P. Blackham, Civic Unity Committee, Seattle, Wash.

Midwest—Paul Klein, Labor Committee for Human Rights, Cleveland, Ohio

East—George E. Conley, R. I. Commission Against Discrimination, Providence, R. I.

South—Ruby Hurley, NAACP, S. E. Region, Birmingham, Ala.

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS is

- A national organization of individuals primarily engaged in intergroup relations.
- An association to improve intergroup relations and aid in the attainment of equality of opportunity for all persons regardless of race, religion, national origin or ancestry.
- An organization which seeks to improve standards of work in the field of intergroup relations and to advance professional and technical knowledge.

PURPOSE

The program of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials has this major purpose—To improve intergroup relations by:

- FACILITATING MORE EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION and experience and furthering cooperation among official agencies and citizens' organizations dealing with racial, religious, ethnic, and cultural relations.
- ESTABLISHING CONTINUING RELATIONSHIPS and providing the impetus and inspiration for regular exchange of information and ideas among individuals in national and international official and private agencies and organizations concerned with intergroup relations, in order to bring about more effective utilization of the resources of these agencies and organizations on the state and local scene.
- IMPROVING STANDARDS OF WORK IN THE FIELD of intergroup relations, advancing professional and technical knowledge and practice, and aiding professional and technical personnel and administrators in their day-to-day operations.

ORGANIZATION AND SERVICES

To accomplish its stated purposes, the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials

- OPERATES A CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS office to serve the members, committees and conferences of the Association, and to act as a coordinating influence for individuals engaged in intergroup relations activities.
- SERVES ITS MEMBERS by developing through publications, committees, conferences and by other means, a continuing program designed to improve professional policy and practice and citizen support of and participation in intergroup relations.
- OFFERS THE SERVICES OF ITS OFFICE and membership machinery to intergroup relations agencies of local, state and national character, that professional exchange and cross-fertilization of ideas, techniques and experiences may be of direct benefit to all practitioners in this field of operation.
- PUBLISHES A MONTHLY PERIODICAL, NAIRO REPORTER, as the one professional organ in the nation which provides consistent, accurate and objective reporting of (a) incidents and events bearing upon intergroup relations;

(b) legislative acts and judicial opinions and rulings; (c) accounts of techniques and methods developed; (d) reports, synopses and critiques of research efforts, articles and publications relating to this field of interest.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership is limited to individuals and is of two classes:

- ACTIVE: Any person primarily engaged in intergroup relations in a professional staff capacity, whether salaried or voluntary; as a recognized authority; or as a member of the governing body of an agency or commission in this field. Active members shall be entitled to vote at any membership meeting, hold office, receive all regular and special informational services of the Association, benefit from services of the Personnel Exchange and from such other special services as shall be determined by the Board.
- ASSOCIATE: Any person subscribing to the basic objectives and program of the Association. Associate members shall be entitled to receive all regular informational services of the Association and participate in conferences of the Association. Associate members may be appointed to serve as consultants on committees.

MEMBERSHIP DUES

ACTIVE AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP dues are $10.00 per year.

AGENCY SERVICE SUBSCRIPTION FEES are on the following scale:

Agency Annual Budget	*Annual Subscription Fee*
Under $10,000	$ 25.00
Over $10,000, less than $25,000	50.00
Over $25,000	100.00

(In those instances where local provisions or resources limit payment of subscriptions according to the above scale, the annual fee may be adjusted upon application to the Association.)

The membership application blank on the reverse side is for your convenience in applying for membership.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

To NAIRO, 565 North Erie Street, Toledo 2, Ohio

Please enroll as:

.....Active
.....Associate } member at $10.00 per year.

.....Agency Subscription at.....per year.
(See Schedule on reverse)

.....Enclosed find check.

.....Please bill me.

Name.....

Title.....

Agency or Organization.....

.....

Address.....
(Street and Number) (City) (Zone) (State)

Tear Off This Application Blank Here

NAIRO Newsletter

565 N. ERIE STREET
TOLEDO 2, OHIO

May 2, 1955

ORGANIZATIONAL BUSINESS

All of us are aware that the scope of NAIRO's activities has been enlarged beyond the capacity of our unpaid staff. Fortunately, the willingness of our membership to undertake volunteer assignments is enabling us to do things that would just not otherwise be possible. And yet we continue to grow. During 1954 we added 103 new members--an increase of about 40%. So far this year we have gained another 25 members and the trend continues. The number of new agencies being created, both in the South and in smaller communities throughout the country, gives even greater emphasis to the need for strengthening professional standards and concepts of work in the field. With this in mind, and within the limits of our resources, an effort will be made during the coming year to provide all of you with as complete a picture of NAIRO's activities as possible. We sincerely hope you will read these materials carefully and give us your comments and suggestions. Don't hesitate to offer ideas that you feel might be useful to your colleagues.

Enclosed in this mailing you will find the following:

1. The minutes of the business meeting held at the Eighth Annual Conference in Boston, including a copy of the financial report submitted at that time and the very important report of the Committee on Professional Standards.

2. A Directory of Leadership Personnel, along with a statement describing our organizational structure and a chart outlining this structure.

3. A copy of our audited 1954 financial statement.

4. A copy of the proposed program for our Ninth Annual Conference to be held in Milwaukee November 30th, December 1st and 2nd.

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

Following the very fine and important discussion held at the Boston Conference on the report submitted by our Committee on Professional Standards, the Board, at its January meeting in Chicago, considered ways and means of making a further advance with this problem. The Committee has been enlarged and it is hoped that a conscientious effort to solicit the thinking of our membership will result in bringing before our business meeting in Milwaukee the kind of report on which some definitive action can be taken. Each Department Chairman has been requested to solicit the views of NAIRO members within his area. In the months ahead we are sure you will be receiving communications from them and we sincerely hope you will take the time to give them your views.

LEADERSHIP PERSONNEL

Recognizing that there still may be some lack of clarity regarding the functions assigned to the Departments and to the Commissions, we hope you will carefully review the enclosed materials. We call your attention especially to the enclosed "Members Registration Form", which we hope you will return to our headquarters, signifying your interest in the activities of one of the Commissions. The reports issued by these Commissions are an effort on the Association's part to draw together the knowledge and information upon which we base our efforts as professional workers in the field. Their value is no better than the contributions that all of us make to them. In a like manner, the value of the Departments in providing an opportunity for exchange of experience among professional workers associated with similar types of agencies will be strengthened and made more effective only to the degree that we can jointly develop closer working relationships. Finally, the scope of the activities being carried on by our committees in many vital areas of professional concern is increasingly producing results. This year, we hope to have these committees meet a day in advance of the Conference opening. At the January Board meeting, a new Committee was established on Resources and Planning. It has been given the specific assignment of reviewing both our present resources and of developing projects related to concrete needs in the hope that we may be able to enlarge both our membership services and our contribution to the total field. Several new projects are being drafted for which we plan to solicit funds, including a Training Institute for new workers in the field.

NAIRO REPORTER

Both at the Boston business meeting and at the last two Board meetings, there has been continuing discussion of enlarging the scope of our regular monthly publication. The objective and factual material now being reported needs to be augmented with information relating to both our internal affairs and to other activities in the field not now being reported. How we can find the resources to do this is being given top priority. One of the valuable and significant ways that our own membership may be able to give assistance is to arrange to have their agencies subscribe to 15, 25, 50, or 100 copies for distribution to their Board members and in their local communities. These subscriptions are available at the reduced rate of $2.00 per year. While the number of agency subscriptions has greatly increased, it still does not begin to reflect the potential available to us. Please give this serious consideration.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Unfortunately, due to a mix-up in Boston, all of you did not receive copies of the five Commission Reports. Lacking the funds to publish these ourselves, we were able to obtain mimeographed copies through the courtesy of a number of agencies, but our supply is now completely exhausted. Copies of the 1953 reports are still available, however, from our headquarters, at a cost of $3.00 for the two volumes.

1953 Research Conference Proceedings. Through the cooperative, volunteer efforts of about a dozen NAIROans, the Proceedings of the 1953 Research Conference will be mailed to you within the next week or so. These Proceedings are being made available to NAIRO members without charge, and will be sold to non-members for $2.00. Those who have reviewed them are agreed that the material contained in this 85-page publication is among the most valuable developed in recent years.

The effort involved in publishing them has been tremendous and the cost involved to NAIRO in issuing and distributing them has prompted the Board to suggest that NAIRO members receiving them might wish to contribute $1.00 toward this project. We will be happy to send you a bill if you are able to charge this to your agency.

PERSONNEL EMPLOYMENT REGISTRY

The services being extended to NAIRO members, and others who are interested in seeking employment in the field, while not as effective as we might wish it to be, has been steadily improving. We have been receiving many requests from both existing and new agencies for personnel referrals. Recently, through our Personnel Registry, NAIRO member Robert Sweet was named Executive Director of the Des Moines Commission on Human Relations, growing out of a referral from our Registry. Several openings are now pending and we suggest that you pass along the word that agencies interested in personnel may wish to contact us. Also, we are happy to list those interested in seeking positions. As you know, the Association makes no attempt to evaluate personnel records, but simply acts as a clearing house.

MILWAUKEE CONFERENCE

The task of organizing the Milwaukee Conference is now going forward, full steam. Virginia Huebner, the Conference Chairman, reported at our recent Washington Board meeting that the local Committee is well organized and is now getting down to specifics. We think you will see from the enclosed proposed program that the arrangements thus far are both extensive and enticing (that is if you like Milwaukee beer). We hope you will not hesitate to send your suggestions to your Department Chairman, and we hope you will find it possible to work with one of the Commissions in making this Conference as fruitful as it should be.

FINANCIAL NOTE

It should be quite plain from the enclosed 1954 financial statement, that the need for funds continues to plague us. All bills for 1955 membership dues have recently been mailed. If you have received yours, please act upon it as soon as possible. The Board continues to give its best thinking to the augmentation of our resources. Enclosed you will find a few membership applications. How about signing up a colleague or two to be in NAIRO?

Herman H. Long
President

John G. Feild
Secretary

JGF:arv
Enclosures

AMENDED BY-LAWS

of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

DATE: October 4, 1955

ARTICLE I. NAME

The name of this organization shall be the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials.

ARTICLE II. PURPOSE

The purpose of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials shall be:

1. To encourage the collection, compilation and dissemination of ideas, information and research among organizations and individuals engaged in the improvement of intergroup relations;

2. To facilitate the exchange of knowledge, experience and research among governmental agencies and private organizations dealing with racial, religious, ethnic and cultural relations;

3. To advance generally the science, processes, and art of intergroup relations and to improve the standards of work in that field, advancing technical and professional knowledge, standards and practice.

ARTICLE III. ORGANIZATION AND ELECTIONS

1. The Association shall consist of one organization representing the entire body of the membership. The Association shall maintain a central headquarters office as designated by the Board of Directors. The Association may establish divisions within the organization as required.

2. The membership of the Association shall determine policies of the Association at the annual meeting, and subject to the mail ballot provisions, shall elect in this order, the Board of Directors, the Officers, and the Nominating Committee for the following year.

ARTICLE IV. MEMBERSHIP

1. Membership shall be limited to individuals and shall be of two classes:

   a. Active: Any person primarily engaged in intergroup relations: in a professional staff capacity, whether salaried or voluntary; as a recognized authority; as a member of the governing body of any agency or commission, or otherwise substantially engaged in the intergroup relations work of an agency or commission related to this field.

   b. Associate: Any person subscribing to the basic objectives and program of the Association.

2. The Board of Directors shall have authority over admission to membership in NAIRO, but may delegate to the Membership Committee, or its Chairman, or to the

Executive Secretary, the power to receive and act upon applications for active membership, provided that such delegatees shall, wherever feasible, consult with active NAIRO members in the area from which the application is received. Subject to review by the membership at the annual business meeting, the Board of Directors may suspend or remove from membership, after opportunity for hearings and fair notice thereof, any person whose conduct is deemed harmful to NAIRO.

ARTICLE V. DUTIES AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP

1. The Association shall establish and maintain a schedule of annual fees and dues for the two classes of membership.

2. Each Active member shall be entitled to: vote at any membership meeting; hold office; participate in conferences; serve, by appointment, on committees; receive all regular and special information services; and utilize the services of the Personnel Exchange and such other special services as shall be determined by the Board.

3. Each Associate member shall be entitled to: participate in conferences; serve, by appointment, on committees; and receive all regular informational services.

4. Any individual, organization or agency may subscribe to the regular informational services of the Association. Special information or other services may be rendered upon request, with or without charge, as the Board of Directors may determine.

ARTICLE VI. OFFICERS

1. The officers of the Association shall be a President, a President-elect, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer and a Secretary, all of whom shall be regular members of the Board of Directors at the time of their election to office, or shall have been regular members of that Board in the year immediately preceding their election to office. The President-elect, Vice Presidents, Treasurer and Secretary shall take office as soon as elected, and shall serve until their successors are chosen; the President shall succeed to his office from the position of President-elect, when the new President-elect shall have been chosen. Elections shall take place at each annual membership meeting (Article X, Sect. 1) or by mail ballot (Article X, Sect. 8).

2. An Executive Secretary may be appointed by the Board, to serve as the administrative officer of the Association, subject to the direction of the Board, which may, among other duties, delegate to the Executive Secretary the administrative functions of the Treasurer and Secretary. The Board of Directors may also appoint such other staff as it shall deem desirable to perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors.

3. The President shall be the principal executive officer of the corporation and shall in general supervise and control all of the business and affairs of the corporation. He shall preside at all meetings of members and of the Board of Directors. He may sign, with the Secretary or any other proper officer of the corporation authorized by the Board of Directors, any deeds, mortgages, bonds, contracts, or other instruments which the Board of Directors have authorized to be executed, except in cases where the signing and execution thereof shall be expressly delegated by the Board of Directors, or by these by-laws, or by statute to some other officer or agent of the corporation; and in general shall perform all duties incident to the office of President, and such other duties as may be assigned by the Board of Direct-

ors from time to time. He shall make available to the President-elect whatever information in his judgment will enable the latter to succeed him most efficiently.

4. The President-elect, in addition to having the regular powers and duties of any member and of any member of the Board of Directors, shall also be responsible for familiarizing himself as much as possible with the functionings of the association.

5. In the absence of the President or in the event of his inability or refusal to act, the Vice-President (or in the event there be more than one Vice-President, the Vice-Presidents in the order designated, or in the absence of any designation, then in the order of their election) shall perform the duties of the President, and when so acting, shall have all the powers of and be subject to all the restrictions upon the President. Any Vice-President shall perform such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him by the President or by the Board of Directors.

6. If required by the Board of Directors, the Treasurer shall give a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties in such sum and with such surety or sureties as the Board of Directors shall determine. He shall have charge and custody of and be responsible for all funds and securities of the corporation; receive and give receipts for moneys due and payable to the corporation from any source whatsoever, and deposit all such moneys in the name of the corporation in such banks, trust companies or other depositaries as shall be selected in accordance with the provisions of these by-laws; and in general perform all the duties incident to the office of Treasurer and such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him by the President or by the Board of Directors.

7. The Secretary shall keep the minutes of the meetings of the members and of the Board of Directors in one or more books provided for that purpose; see that all notices are duly given in accordance with the provisions of these by-laws or as required by law; be custodian of the corporate records and of the seal of the corporation and see that the seal of the corporation is affixed to all documents, the execution of which on behalf of the corporation under its seal is duly authorized in accordance with the provisions of these by-laws; keep a register of the post office address of each member which shall be furnished to the Secretary by such member; and in general perform all duties incident to the office of Secretary and such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him by the President or by the Board of Directors.

8. A vacancy in any office because of death, resignation, removal, disqualification or otherwise, may be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired portion of the term, except that, if the office of President-elect shall become vacant, it shall remain unfilled until the next regular election of officers, at which time the members shall elect a President for the immediately following term, as well as all the regular officers.

ARTICLE VII. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1. The affairs of the Association shall be managed by a Board of Directors which shall consist of not more than twenty-eight (28) members, and not less than eighteen (18). Eighteen Directors shall be elected by the membership, in accordance with the provisions of Article X; in addition, any of the six (6) officers who is not otherwise a member of the Board, shall serve ex-officio during his term in office. Further, the President shall appoint four (4) Regional Chairmen of the Association,

from four separate geographic regions of the country, to serve for terms of one year or until their successors are chosen, and these persons shall also serve ex-officio on the Board of Directors, if not already members of the Board.

2. The term of office of the eighteen elected members of the Board shall be for three years, or until their successors are chosen. Six (6) members shall be elected to the Board of Directors yearly. Vacancies shall be filled by appointment of the Board, until the next regular election, at which time a member shall be elected for the unexpired term.

3. The Board of Directors shall report its actions at the Association's annual meeting and shall hold an annual meeting of the Board, immediately after the annual meeting of members, at the same place, without notice. The Board may call such special meetings as may be necessary, at such times and places as it may determine. Special meetings may be called by or at the request of the President or any five (5) directors. Notice of any special meeting of the Board of Directors shall be given at least five (5) days previously thereto by written notice delivered personally or sent by mail or telegram to each director at his address as shown by the records of the corporation. If mailed, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered when deposited in the United States mail in a sealed envelope, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered when the telegram is delivered to the telegraph company. Any director may waive notice of any meeting. The attendance of a director at any meeting shall constitute a waiver or notice of such meeting, except where a director attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened. Neither the business to be transacted at, nor the purpose of, any regular or special meeting of the Board need be specified in the notice or waiver of notice of such meeting, unless specifically required by law or by these by-laws.

4. a. The act of a majority of the Directors present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the Board of Directors, except where otherwise provided by law or by these by-laws.

b. At meetings of the Board, seven (7) shall constitute a quorum. If less than seven (7) of the directors are present, a majority of those present may adjourn the meeting from time to time without further notice.

ARTICLE VIII. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD

1. There shall be established an Executive Committee within the Board of Directors consisting of the officers and three (3) other members of the Board elected by that body. The Executive Secretary, if any, shall be a non-voting member of this Committee.

2. a. The Executive Committee shall act for the Board between meetings of the Board.

b. A majority of the members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum and a majority of those members present at a meeting shall prevail on all questions if a quorum is present.

ARTICLE IX. COMMITTEES

1. The standing committees of the Association shall be:

a. A Nominating Committee of not less than five (5) persons nor more than eleven (11) persons, the duties of which shall be to nominate for presentation to the annual meeting a slate of officers and directors, with at least one candidate for each vacancy, and a slate of candidates for the following year's Nominating Committee.

b. A Membership Committee, which shall aid in securing members and advise the Board of Directors (and Executive Secretary, if any) on problems relating to eligibility for membership in the Association. The Chairman of this Committee shall be a Member of the Board of Directors, and said Board shall appoint wuch Chairman and the members of the Committee.

c. A Conference Committee, which shall plan and organize the program for the annual meeting, subject to the Board's approval. The Board shall appoint the Chairman and members of this Committee.

2. The Board may authorize the formation of other Committees, not having and exercising the authority of the Board in the management of the Association. Subject to the approval of the Board, the President shall appoint the Chairman and members of such committees. The President shall have the power to make interim appointments to the committees authorized by the Board and to create interim Committees and make appointments thereto.

3. Persons not members of the Association may be appointed to serve on the Conference and special Committees.

4. Each member of a Committee shall continue as such until his successor has been appointed, unless the committee shall be sooner terminated, or unless such member be removed from the committee or fail to qualify as a member thereof. The appointing authority in each case shall have the power of removal, whenever in his or its opinion the best interest of the Association are thereby served. Vacancies in any Committee shall be filled in the same manner provided for the original appointments.

5. a. Unless otherwise provided in the resolution of the Board of Directors designating a committee, a majority of the whole committee shall constitute a quorum and the act of a majority of the members present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the committee.

b. Each committee may adopt rules for its own government not inconsistent with these by-laws or with rules adopted by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE X. MEETINGS OF MEMBERS

1. The Association shall hold an annual meeting of members and such other meetings as may be necessary to conduct the affairs of the Association, the time to be fixed by the Board of Directors.

2. Special meetings of the members may also be called either by the President, or not less than one-tenth of the members having voting rights.

3. The Board of Directors may designate any place, either within or without the State of Illinois, as the place of meeting for any annual meeting or for any special meeting called by the Board of Directors. If no designation is made or if a special meeting be otherwise called, the place of meeting shall be the registered office of the corporation in the State of Illinois, provided, however, that if all of the members shall meet at any time and place, whether within or without the State of Illinois, and consent to the holding of a meeting, such meeting shall be valid without call or notice, and at such meeting any corporate action may be taken.

4. Written or printed notice stating place, day and hour of any meeting of members ahll be delivered, either personally or by mail, to each member entitled to vote at such meeting, not less than five nor more than forty days before the date of such meeting, by or at the direction of the President, or the Secretary, or the officers or persons calling the meeting. In case of a special meeting or when required by statute or by these by-laws, the purpose for which the meeting is called shall be stated in the notice. If mailed, the notice of a meeting shall be deemed delivered when deposited in the United States mail addressed to the member at his address as it appears on the records of the corporation, with postage thereon prepaid.

5. Any action required to be taken at a meeting of the members of the corporation, or any other action which may be taken at a meeting of members may be taken without a meeting if a consent in writing, setting forth the action so taken, shall be signed by all of the members entitled to vote with respect to the subject matter thereof.

6. The members holding one-tenth of the votes which may be cast at any meeting shall constitute a quorum at such meeting. If a quorum is not present at any meeting of members, a majority of the members present may adjourn the meeting from time to time without further notice.

7. At any meeting of members, a member entitled to vote may vote either in person or by proxy executed in writing by the member or by his duly authorized attorney-in-fact. No proxy shall be valid after eleven months from the date of its executive unless otherwise provided in the proxy.

8. The Board of Directors may authorize elections of directors and officers to be conducted by mail.

ARTICLE XI. CONTRACTS, CHECKS, DEPOSITS AND FUNDS

1. The Board of Directors may authorize an officer or officers, agent or agents of the corporation, in addition to the officers so authorized by these by-laws, to enter into any contract or execute and deliver any instrument in the name of an on behalf of the corporation and such authority may be general or confined to specific instances.

2. All checks, drafts or other orders for the payment of money, notes or other evidences of indebtedness issued in the name of the corporation, shall be signed by such officer or officers, agent or agents of the corporation and in such a manner as shall from time to time be determined by resolution of the Board of Directors. In the absence of such determination by the Board of Directors, such

instruments shall be signed by the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer and countersigned by the President or a Vice-President of the corporation.

3. All funds of the corporation shall be deposited from time to time to the credit of the corporation in such banks, trust companies or other depositaries as the Board of Directors may select.

4. The Board of Directors may accept on behalf of the corporation any contribution, gift, bequest or devise for the general purposes or for any special purpose of the corporation.

ARTICLE XII. BOOKS AND RECORDS

The corporation shall keep correct and complete books and records of account and shall also keep minutes of the proceedings of its members, Board of Directors and committees having any of the authority of the Board of Directors, and shall keep at the registered or principal office a record giving the names and addresses of the members entitled to vote. All books and records of the corporation may be inspected by any member, or his agent or attorney, for any proper purpose at any reasonable time.

ARTICLE XIII. SEAL

The Board of Directors shall provide a corporate seal which shall be in the form of a circle and shall have inscribed thereon the name of the corporation and the words "Corporate Seal. Illinois."

ARTICLE XIV. WAIVER OF NOTICE.

Whenever any notice whatever is required to be given under the provisions of the General Net for Profit Corporation Act of Illinois, or under the provisions of the articles of incorporation or the by-laws of the corporation, a waiver thereof in writing signed by the person or persons entitled to such notice, whether before or after the time stated therein, shall be deemed equivalent to the giving of such notice.

ARTICLE XV. REGULATION OF INCOME

No part of the net earnings of the Association shall in any way inure to the benefit of any member, director or officer, but this shall not preclude to the reimbursement for expenses incurred as such or the payment of compensation authorized by the Board of Directors to the Executive Secretary and other persons for services rendered as such. The Association shall not engage in carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation.

ARTICLE XVI. AMENDMENTS

These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote at the annual meeting. Written notice of any proposed amendments shall be submitted to the membership at least 30 days in advance of the meeting; including either the verbatim proposal, or a fair digest which is sufficient to clearly indicate the contents of such proposal.

ARTICLE XVII. PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS

In official meetings of the Association, Roberts Rules of Order shall determine parliamentary procedures.

Reprinted: March 15, 1958
NAIRO, NEW YORK

Tentative Program

NINTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials

November 30 - December 1-2, 1955

Hotel Shrader, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

THEME: "Techniques for Times of Transition."

Tuesday, Nov. 29

2:00 PM - Committee Meetings

7:30 PM - Executive Board Meeting

Wednesday, Nov. 30

9:30 AM - Registration

10:00 AM - General Session

(Mayor's Greeting, President's Message and Keynote—
Keynote Speaker to be selected by Conference Committee

NOON - Six Concurrent Departmental Meetings (Luncheon)

2:30 PM - General Session -- Commission on Education

4:20 PM - Recess

4:40 PM - General Session -- Commission on Manpower Utilization

6:30 PM - Recess

7:30 PM - Buffet Dinner -- Courtesy Blatz Brewing Company

9:30 PM - Annual NAIRO Gridiron Show

Thursday, Dec. 1

9:30 AM - Six Concurrent Departmental Meetings

NOON - General Session -- Luncheon -- Special Presentations by each Department

2:30 PM - General Session -- Commission on Nature, Scope and Theory of Intergroup Relations

4:30 PM - Recess (Resolutions Committee Hearing)

6:00 PM - Banquet -- Speaker: D'Arcy McNickle, Director A. I. D. "Problems Facing American Indians"

8:00 PM - General Session -- Commission on Civil Rights

10:00 PM - President's Reception (Hotel Shrader)

Friday, Dec. 2

9:30 AM - Business Meeting

Officers Report for 1955
Election of Officers and Board for 1956
Report of Committee on Professional Standards

NOON - General Session -- Luncheon -- Commission on Housing and Family Life

3:00 PM - Final Business Session

Committee Reports
Resolutions
New Business

5:00 PM - Adjournment

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION WRITE:

Virginia Huebner, Conference Chairman
% Wisconsin Industrial Commission
794 N. Jefferson Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

M E M O

March 21, 1956

TO: HCF

FROM: GSM

Add the address of this man who is quite good to your Detroit contacts for Bem Price;and Beulah Whitby and Joe Cole who work in his office.

Please be advised that the Michigan Fair Employment Practices Commission's Detroit office is located at 904 Cadillac Square Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

We would appreciate your putting us on your mailing list. Thank you very much.

John G. Feild
Executive Director

sig

March 19, 1956

Mr. John G. Feild, Executive Director
Michigan Fair Employment Practices Commission
904 Cadillac Square Building
Detroit 26, Michigan

Dear John:

Appreciate postcard about Commission and mailing list.

The Southern Regional Council has not got a mailing list but it would like to send New South to your Commission. Sample herewith and subscription blank on back.

Warmest regards,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Encl.

April 19, 1956

Mr. Richard V. Marks, Secretary Relations
National Association of Intergroup Officials
1106 Water Board Building
Detroit 26, Michigan

Dear Dick:

I have received your notice of the NAIRO Board meeting, May 11-12 in Detroit and I shall be there. As I told John Field last year SRC's agreement with me is to pay my way to the Annual Meeting and to one Board meeting per year. I would like to attend all Board meetings and if a speech with an honorarium could be possibly arranged with a group located in the city where the other Board meetings are being held I of course could come. This one in May will be an SRC-financed undertaking.

Best regards,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

GENERAL OFFICES: 1106 WATER BOARD BUILDING
DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN

REPLY TO:

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
MARSHALL BRAGDON
Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee
105 City Hall
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

PRESIDENT-ELECT
JOHN G. FEILD
Fair Employment Practices Commission
Lansing, Michigan

VICE-PRESIDENTS
ALEXANDER MILLER
Anti-Defamation League
New York, New York

GEORGE NESBITT
Urban Renewal Administration
Washington, D. C.

SECRETARY
RICHARD V. MARKS
Commission on Community Relations
Detroit, Michigan

TREASURER
GEORGE CULBERSON
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FRANK HORNE
Washington, D. C.

PAUL KLEIN
New York, N. Y.

HERMAN H. LONG
Race Relations Department, A.M.A.
Fisk University
Nashville, Tenn.

D'ARCY McNICKLE
American Indian Development
Boulder, Colorado

WILL MASLOW
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New York, New York

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ELEANOR T. DUNGAN
Commission on Human Relations
Chicago, Illinois

South
FREDERICK B. ROUTH
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

May 14, 1956

RECEIVED MAY 16 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We have recently recorded receipt of your dues for the current year. Enclosed you will find your membership card.

Let me take this opportunity to express, on behalf of the Association, our appreciation for your support and interest. I trust you are receiving the NAIRO Reporter.

The various Commissions, Departments, and Committees are now developing their program plans for this year and we hope you will find it possible to participate in our Tenth Annual Conference which will be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania this year.

Cordially,

Richard V. Marks

Richard V. Marks
Secretary

RVM:hm
Enclosure

June 12, 1956

Mr. Samuel Spiegler
Managing Editor
National Association of Intergroup
Relations Officials
9 East Thirty-Eighth Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Spiegler:

Mrs. Margaret Dagen has surrendered the Executive Directorship of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations to Mr. Galen Weaver, whose office is at 208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Mrs. Margaret Dagen has become a private school-teaching citizen, resides at 114 South Bemiston, Clayton 5, Missouri. Clayton is next door to St. Louis.

Maggie Dagen continues to be a most helpful citizen.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

GENERAL OFFICES: ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

REPLY TO: 9 East 38th St. New York City
Suite 801

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MARSHALL BRAGDON
Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee
105 City Hall
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

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JOHN G. FEILD
Fair Employment Practices Commission
Lansing, Michigan

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Commission on Human Relations
Chicago, Illinois

South
FREDERICK B. ROUTH
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

June 6, 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

RECEIVED JUN 18 1956

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I send you, enclosed, an address label which the Post Office has returned to us marked "removed."

Can you tell me of Mrs. Dagen's present whereabouts. Your help will be appreciated.

1145 S. Bemiston
Clayton 5,
Missouri

Cordially,

Samuel Spiegler
Managing Editor

SS:RB
Enc.

Copy - HCF

June 27, 1956

Mr. Richard Marx
National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials
1106 Water Board Building
Detroit 26, Michigan

Dear Dick:

Rather than writing directly to Dan Corrigan in St. Paul, I am writing to you and you may advise him about the difference between SRC and SCEF. It would be presumptuous of us to seek to judge another organization and certainly we do not feel that we are the authorized spokesman in the field of human relations. As to distinguishing between the SRC and the SCEF, the following seems important:

1. SCEF was an outgrowth of, and is a successor to, the Southern Conference on Human Welfare. SRC is an outgrowth and successor to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. The two movements have different traditions and different programs and personnel.

2. SRC is tax-exempt; SCEF lost its tax-exemption a few years ago.

3. SRC istrying to build affiliated State membership organizations. SCEF, to the best of my knowledge, is a self-perpetuating Board, and has no affiliated organizations or locals.

4. There are differences in tone and approach which can hardly be fittingly evaluated by us. Perhaps the best way to do so is to compare the publications of the two organizations.

5. We are entirely separate movements, going our separate ways, without either coordination or friction.

I am enclosing copies of several recent issues of New South which you might pass on to Mr. Corrigan. I hope this meets with what you needed.

Best personal regards. I look forward to seeing you at our next Board meeting.

Cordially,

October 1, 1956

Dr. Helen B. Amerman
c/o Council for Civic Unity
437 Market St.
San Francisco 5, California

Dear Helen:

Thanks for your letter of October 20, which came while I was vacationing in Canada.

Thanks, too, for the invitation (which I accept with delight) for the breakfast for selected leaders on Thursday, November 29.

I look forward to seeing you at the meeting.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

cc: Mr. Marshall Bragdon

FBR/bsc

AIRMAIL

October 3, 1956

Miss Paula G. Strobach
Program Chairman
Philadelphia Chapter, NAIRO
800 Commercial Trust Building
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

Dear Miss Strobach:

My apologies for not answering your letter sooner but it came while I was in New York.

Nothing would please me more than to meet with your group and to see my good friend Fred Grossman again. Unfortunately, however, we are particularly hard pressed just now and my New York trip has exhausted my quota for northern visits for the time being. Fred Routh of our staff might be a possibility but he is out of town at the moment. As soon as he returns to the office I will raise the question with him and let you know.

If that doesn't work out and you decide to keep the possibility open, I would be glad to let you know in advance the next time I am to be up that way.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbo

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

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DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN

REPLY TO: 800 Commercial Trust Building
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

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County Committee on Human Relations
Los Angeles, California

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ELEANOR T. DUNGAN
Commission on Human Relations
Chicago, Illinois

South
FREDERICK B. ROUTH
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

September 21, 1956

Mr. Harold Fleming, Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

As you may know, there is in Philadelphia a local group of NAIRO members which meets regularly during the year. This year, I am acting as chairman of the program committee. In thinking about a program for our October meeting, I felt that all of the members, as well as many other people who attend our meetings, would be very interested in a discussion of the current situation in the South. I knew that Dr. Frank Loescher had been in Atlanta last week and I called him to ask if he could suggest possible speakers on this subject. Yours was the first name he mentioned. The program committee - Thelma Babbitt(AFSC), Fred Grossman (ADL), and Robert Johnson - and the local chairman Nat Agran (JCRC), were all enthusiastic.

This letter then is an invitation, but, unfortunately, one with reservations. The local group has no funds available for paying traveling expenses. My thought was that if you plan to be in the Philadelphia area, we would be delighted to arrange a luncheon meeting at your convenience. In the event that you have no such plans, could you suggest any member of your staff or any other informed person who expects to be in this area in October?

I am certain that all of the local people interested in intergroup relations would gain much from the kind of objective, first-hand report you would present. So much of what we read fails to

meet either qualification. As Fred Grossman said to me this morning, it would be wonderful to learn what is going on from someone living with the situation and without "northern interference." Fred, by the way, asked me to send you his best regards.

May I hear from you at your earliest convenience?

Many thanks.

Sincerely,

Paula Strobach

Paula G. Strobach
Program Chairman
Phila. Chapter, NAIRO

PGS/ih

October 4, 1956

Dr. Theodore Leskes
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Ted:

Many thanks for your letter of October 1. We have done considerable research this summer on the resistance movements in the South, but it is in rough form at the time. I will seek to pull together relevant parts of the information in the next few weeks and send the report to you. I did not realize that you would want the report much before the 1st of November, and I hesitate to promise that the paper delivered at the conference will be exactly like the manuscript I send you.

We are finding new material all the time and some of it highly pertinent, but in view of your request, I will send you what I would consider will be a preliminary report.

I look forward to seeing you at the NAIRO meeting.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/bsc

October 5, 1956

Dr. Thoedore Leskes
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Ted:

Please excuse the long delay in getting you some information for the revised edition of The People Take The Lead. I am enclosing two bits of information. One is a supplementary report, on the employment of Negro police since May 1954; and the second is a report of desegregated White institues of higher learning in the South. I hope that this will assist you in your religion.

The total number of cities in the South that employ Negro police now number 145, though there may be others we do not know about. The list of colleges is correct through June, 1956. We are now seeking information on schools which opened this fall.

The only state that we know about which has illuminated the question of race from the driver's license since 1953 is New York

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/bsc

October 10, 1956

Miss Paula G. Strobach
Program Chairman
Philadelphia Chapter, NAIRO
800 Commercial Trust Building
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

Dear Miss Strobach:

Harold Fleming of our office has asked me to drop you a note regarding the possibility of my speaking to the local NAIRO group in Philadelphia. As you probably know, I am on the Board of NAIRO, and am chairman of its Southern Region.

I am leaving shortly for a two week vacation in Canada, but would be happy to stop by Philadelphia and speak to your group. The best date for me would be luncheon on Saturday the 27th. If this is feasible, please let me know.

The address at which you can best reach me would be:
c/Mrs. Tina Kivell
Box 26, RR 1
Hamilton, Ontario
Canada

My best regards to Maurice Fagan and George Schermen.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/bsc

October 18, 1956

Mr. Maurice B. Fagan
Fellowship Commission Building
260 South 15 Street
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

This is to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to Mr. Routh.

Mr. Routh will be out of the office until the 29th of this month. You may expect to hear from him immediately on his return.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony

PA/bsc

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA
COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS
COMMERCIAL TRUST BUILDING
16 SOUTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

TEL. MUNICIPAL 6-9700
EXT. 782

October 19, 1956

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
c/o Mrs. Tina Kivell
Box 26, RR 1
Hamilton
Ontario, Canada

Dear Mr. Routh:

Many thanks for your letter and your generous offer to speak to the local NAIRO group on Saturday, October 27th. Unfortunately, it is just about impossible to convene the members at a Saturday meeting. We have decided, that for the time being, we will not plan to hold any meeting this month. As you no doubt know, a good many of us on the staff of the Commission are involved with the NAIRO Conference. At this point, we are so swamped with details that little time remains for making any additional arrangements. We are hoping that a good many of the local members and friends of NAIRO will be able to attend the luncheon session on the first day of the Conference at which time you are scheduled to speak. Perhaps this will, in some way, serve as a substitute for a regular scheduled meeting to discuss desegregation in the south.

Personally, I feel this meeting is likely to be the high spot of the Conference. I certainly am looking forward to the opportunity of meeting you.

Mr. Schermer, by the way, has just returned to work after a bout with a kidney stone. I haven't yet had a moment to convey your regards to him, but I certainly will. Again, many thanks. See you in November.

Sincerely yours,

Paula G. Strobach,
Research Analyst

PGS:sg
cc: Fleming
Agran

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

GENERAL OFFICES: 1106 WATER BOARD BUILDING
DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN

REPLY TO: c/o Council for Civic Unity
437 Market St.
San Francisco 5, Calif.

RECEIVED OCT 25 1956

Oct. 20, 1956

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FREDERICK B. ROUTH
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear George:

Because he has been slowed down by a knee-fracture, Marsh Bragdon has asked me to write you on his behalf to invite you to attend the special breakfast for human relations center personnel and selected NAIRO leaders at the NAIRO Conference, Thursday, November 29.- no engagements (SP) → Hungry club 28th

This year we anticipate that most of the centers will be represented at the Conference. As you will recall, last year Dean Epley reported on a survey of human relations centers before the Department of Research Services and the following morning the center personnel and NAIRO leaders met to discuss ways in which the Association and the centers might approach the problem of professional training for intergroup relations workers. This year, with more center directors present and the stimulus of Ken Benne's address to the combined Local Public and Local Private Services Departments, we should have an even more productive session.

Will you please send your acceptance to me so that I may reserve a place for you?

Sincerely yours,

Helen E. Amerman

cc: Bragdon, Marks, Feild, Loescher

P. S. I don't expect to have to pester you with my job hunting for a long time now--I became Ed Howden's Assistant Director on October 1. HEA

November 1, 1956

Mr. Maurice Fagan
Fellowship Commission Building
260 South 15th Street
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

Dear Maury:

Your letter arrived while I was vacationing in Canada.

I believe the opening luncheon will be an interesting one, and certainly I look forward to participating on the panel.

I will get in touch with Ken Clark, and we will work out our part on the program. I personally feel that my own contribution might best be made in relating what Dr. Carmichael and Dr. Jansen say to the Southern scene. Both Ken and I (for we have worked together) feel that desegregation and integration must come in communities and community life as a whole, and we will certainly point up this position.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/bsc

November 1, 1956

Mr. John G. Field
Executive Director
Michigan F.E.P.C.
900 Cadillac Square
Detroit, Michigan

Dear John:

Thanks for the effort and for the report thereon. I particularly enjoyed the clipping you sent from the Detroit News. Our Marv apparently is a much more reasonable person when he is speaking in Yankee-land instead of his home bailiwick.

I look forward very much to seeing you at the NAIRO meeting.

Best regards to all my friends there in Michigan.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/bsc

November 1, 1956

Mr. Lowell Giffen
2303 Highland Drive
Fountain City, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Giffen:

Thank you for your two recent letters, both of which arrived while I was vacationing in Canada.

The change of date for my scheduled appearance from December 4 to December 5 is entirely acceptable to me.

I note that the program runs an hour and one half. So I would think that perhaps a forty-minute speech and the rest of the time devoted to questions and answers and discussion would be the best foremat. If this is not in keeping with what you had hoped for, just yell, and we will change.

I will gather together some biographical material and get it to you in a day or so.

I will submit a voucher after I return. There is no need for a travel advance, but thanks for the courtesy of offering it.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/bsc

November 8, 1956

Dr. Theodore Leskes
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Ted:

Fear not! The paper on Southern Resistance Movements, is well under way, and I will have it all set for the annual NAIRO conference.

We are going over some of the facts making doubly sure what we have is accurate. The final report will run between 20 and 30 pages, double spaced typing. The report will consist of, 1) general introduction, 2) an examination of the resistance groups on a regional basis, 3) an examination of their method of operation, 4) an examination of their literature (particularly hate literature), and 5) a state by state break down of resistance groups as to leadership, membership, etc.

Trust this is what you want and had in mind. I hope it will fill the bill. Looking forward to seeing you in Philadelphia.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/bsc

November 26, 1956

Mrs. Lowell L. Giffen
2303 Highland Drive
Fountain City, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Giffen:

Thank you for your letter of November 17th, and I am enclosing as per your request some biographical material.

I am glad that the Jack Wilcoxes, whom I know, are meeting me. I am coming by Delta Air Lines, flight 434. It leaves Atlanta at 9:10 a.m. and arrives in Knoxville at 10:04 a.m. I return to Atlanta the next day on Delta, flight 545, leaving Knoxville at 11:20 a.m.

I will by happy if in some small way I amy contibute to the success of "Units for Unity".

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

Enclosure

FBR/bsc

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

NAIRO - REPORT OF COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

REGARDING:

Tax exemption

DATE
November 29, 1956
Philadelphia

(SEE)

NAME OR SUBJECT

State Organizations - Mimeographed material sent to
(SEE ALSO)
Tax Exemption file - SRC

January 9, 1957

Mr. John G. Feild
Executive Director
Fair Employment Practices Commission
129 Mason Building
Lansing, Michigan

Dear John:

You are too kind, but I am deeply grateful. You and your wife have been good friends to me.

If I have shed a fact or a shove here and there, that is what I ought to be doing.

You are both and all to show in Scotland. Hunt on the map for a place named Applecross. I expect I can be close to there.

At the College at East Lansing newly teaches a man named Joe Fis,man, and his wife, Rae, who doesn't teach but baby-sits — personally. They are good eggs and I hope you will be acquainted with them.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

G. MENNEN WILLIAMS
GOVERNOR

RECEIVED JAN 9 1957

STATE OF MICHIGAN

COMMISSION
SIDNEY M. SHEVITZ, CHAIRMAN
MRS. ANNE H. COOK, SECRETARY
REV. FR. JOHN F. FINNEGAN
ALEX FULLER
HARRY J. KELLEY
REV. CHESTER A. McPHEETERS

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES COMMISSION

129 MASON BUILDING
LANSING, MICHIGAN

900 CADILLAC SQUARE BUILDING, DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN
TELEPHONE: DETROIT WO 2-6680 — EXT. 43 LANSING: IV 5-8144 — EXT. 453

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FRANCES R. COUSENS

LEGAL COUNSEL
GERALD D. WHITE
ASS'T. ATTY. GENERAL

Please Reply: DETROIT

January 4, 1957

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

I have been meaning for some time to write you before your impending departure to Scotland. Let me say first that Marilyn and I and the kids intend to take you up on your invitation and we hope it will not be in the too distant future.

I don't think I need to tell you what it has meant to me personally to have had your friendship over these last ten years. But I know what it has meant to me, spaning way back to the meeting I chaired on police-community relationships at the second NAIRO meeting in Chicago. Looking around today, I don't think there is a person in this field who hasn't barrowed, knowingly or otherwise, some of your insights. Certainly you are leaving this field and this country a rich legacy, both of your wisdom and your humor.

All of this is to say that we're going to miss you. Incidentally, I saw Mrs. Tilly at a meeting last week, and I sent you our warmest regards through her.

Good luck, God bless you, and keep the welcome mat out. See you soon.

Cordially yours,

John G. Feild
Executive Director

JGF:sig
afscme52

Speech Delivered by Herbert Hill
Labor Secretary of the NAACP
at the 14th Annual Institute of Race Relations
July 9, 1957, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee

In a recent study by the 20th Century Fund entitled "AMERICA'S NEEDS AND RESOURCES", a team of twenty-five specialists presented the results of five years research and interpretation of all known facts and figures about the solid base of American life—the business of earning a living. Their findings and forecasts tell us much about the future of every man, woman and child in the United States today and in future generations.

This authoritative study makes the following estimate:

> "America's economic system, the strongest and most productive in human history, is easily capable of reaching a total output of $414 billion five years from now. (Compared with $357 billion in 1954.)
>
> "By 1960 the population will probably climb 25 million from the 1950 figure to a new total of 177 million people.
>
> "The American labor force will reach a total of over 72 million, an increase of nearly 8,000,000 in one decade.
>
> "With about 6% of the world's people and less than 7% of its land area, the United States now produces and consumes more than one-third of the world's goods and services, and turns out nearly one-half of the world's factory-produced goods.
>
> "The aggregate real income of the more than 160 million Americans today probably exceeds the combined income of the 600 million people living in Europe and Russia and far surpasses the total income of the more than 1 billion inhabitants of Asia.
>
> "The United States has not only climbed to a new plateau, but is ascending heights whose upper limit is not yet measurable, and at an accelerated rate of speed."

It is clear that the anticipated increase in productivity is based squarely on the belief that the American labor force, from Company management, and industrial engineers, to production machine operators will use more technical knowledge and skills to produce and distribute the vast quantity of goods and services expected. What are the implications of this estimate for the Negro wage earner and for the entire Negro community? What are the characteristics of the Negro labor force and how is it being utilized? In what areas of employment has the Negro made the greatest gains and where the least? What is the relationship of educational attainment by Negroes to job opportunities when compared with whites? What is the comparative yearly average income of Negro and white labor and what is the effect of trade unionism upon the Negro's economic status?

This paper will attempt to answer some of these questions and indicate related problems in an attempt to determine the future of the Negro worker in

the American economy.

Because the Negro citizen is playing such a decisive role in the current civil rights conflict the matter of developing a firm and secure economic base within the Negro community is of the greatest importance. The disparity in the economic status between Negro and white wage earners and their vulnerability in terms of economic distress are clearly indicated by the facts on income distribution.

In 1939 the typical Negro worker earned an average of $364. a year in wages or salary; the white worker in that year earned $956.; that is 2½ times as much. By 1954 the average or salary income of a Negro worker had risen to $1,589. while the average white worker earned $3,174. This means that the income of the white wage earner was still twice as much as that of the Negro. (STATISTICAL ABSTRACT-1956, Page 311.)

In 1954, 17.6% of all white families in the United States were living on an annual income of $2,000. or less but of non-white families 42.3% were living on an annual income below $2,000.

Another very serious problem which affects the economic well-being of most Negro families is that very limited progress has been made in securing for the Negro worker the same degree of employment stability that the white worker enjoys. As a result the proportion of Negroes unemployed has been approximately twice that of white workers both among men and women. During the last decade this differential has been extended in both good years and bad, nor is there any evidence that this differential is declining. On the contrary a Labor Department report indicates that there seems to be some evidence that the ratio of unemployment among non-whites when compared to that of whites has been increasing since 1951. (MONTHLY LABOR REPORTS-September 1956, Page 1036.)

The available data for September 1956 indicates that 2.5% of the white civilian labor force and 6.1% of the Negro civilian labor force were unemployed. It is evident that despite great changes in the employment and occupational characteristics of Negro wage earners in the last ten years, the economic condition of Negroes remains substantially below that of the white population.

Throughout the industrial economy of the United States major changes are taking place that directly affect every wage earner, white and colored. These significant technological changes, called automation, have a special meaning for Negro workers and a direct relationship to the well-being of the entire Negro community.

The fact that there is a great concentration of Negro workers in the ranks of the unskilled and semi-skilled means that the increasing introduction of advanced methods of production will result in the wholesale displacement of Negroes currently employed in unskilled jobs. Already one can cite many instances where a highly trained white man and a new machine have replaced many unskilled Negro workers.

A basic need today is to make possible the full realization of the individual Negro's talents and abilities in terms of industrial and engineering skills, to eliminate all the restrictions and limitations which prevent Negro youth from becoming highly skilled workers, sharing the full benefits of the rich American economy. If we do not succeed in large measure in making possible the realization of the Negro potential, American society will be denied urgently needed manpower skills and the Negro will be forced into an even more marginal position in the American economy even though the expansion of economic opportunity increases for other groups within the community.

Because the quality and quantity of vocational and technical training is a basic element in fundamentally changing the Negro's economic status efforts to eliminate current restrictions that prevent the admission of qualified Negroes into apprenticeship training programs and other forms of vocational training must now be given greater attention by industrial management as well as by organized labor and state and federal governments.

The Federal Government through grants-in-aid from the U.S. Office of Education in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare provides funds which subsidize apprenticeship training programs in the various states. The Federal Government, therefore is directly subsidizing discrimination in the skilled trades wherever the respective union involved excludes Negroes from admission into the training programs. An example of this is currently to be found in Cleveland, Ohio, where the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers absolutely refuses to admit qualified Negroes into the apprenticeship training program controlled by the Union. Additional U. S. Government participation in the apprenticeship training field is promoted by the Federal Committee on Apprentice Training which is an operation of the U. S. Department of Labor. While this Agency evidently makes no direct subsidy to apprenticeship training programs it encourages and develops such programs for various craft unions which deliberately exclude Negroes from apprentice facilities. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has repeatedly urged that all forms of public support be withdrawn from discriminatory apprenticeship

programs including the use of public school buildings and other facilities in programs which deny admission to Negroes.

At the present time there is virtually a systematic exclusion of qualified Negro youth from certain apprenticeship training programs jointly conducted by industrial management and labor unions in the North as well as in the South. For many craft occupations the only way a worker can be recognized as qualified for employment is to complete the apprenticeship training program. This is true for the printing trades, among machinists and metal workers, the various craft unions in the building and construction trades industry and many others. The role of the labor union in these occupations is decisive because the trade union determines who is admitted into the training program and, therefore who is admitted into the union..

Any analysis of employment patterns would be incomplete without some measure of the extent to which the education, training and skill of the Negro worker is utilized by industry. This problem is crucial since there is a loss to the entire economy when basic resources whether human or non-human are under utilized.

We know that there is a significant correlation between educational attainment and job status. However, a high proportion of educated and trained Negroes are working at levels much lower than their educational attainment would indicate. Where specific craft and technical training rather than general education is considered this pattern of underemployment is even more apparent. In virtually every industrial community there is a large but varying proportion of non-whites, trained as craftsmen and professional and clerical workers who are employed significantly below their trained capacities. Of these the skilled craftsmen is the most underemployed. A recent study conducted by members of the Department of Economics of Washington University provides data for St. Louis, Missouri, indicating the degree of non-white underemployment in that community. The basis for this evaluation is both in terms of educational attainment and specific vocational training.

The St. Louis area is highly industrialized with many major manufacturing plants and with a large and diverse Negro community. Where occupational classification is compared with educational attainment the researchers found that four out of ten who have one to three years of college training and five out of ten who had completed high school are now employed in lower occupational categories than white persons with similar education and suffer considerable underemployment. A comparison of specific vocational training with jobs held

indicates that seven of ten who have craft training, five of ten who have clerical training, and over five of ten who have training as machine operators are currently employed in occupational classifications well below their trained capacities. This underemployment has continued despite a four-year period during which there were shortages of craft and clerical workers. Unfortunately this pattern is repeated in many industrial communities across the country.

On August 12, 1953 President Eisenhower issued an Executive Order setting up the President's Committee on Government Contracts to eliminate discrimination in employment by any party contracting with the Federal Government. Government agencies are required to write into all government contracts provisions against discrimination and a committee of officers and eminent citizens was established to investigate complaints and to secure compliance. It was hoped that this action would develop as one of the firmest weapons in the struggle for equal rights for minorities.

It is with much regret that we are forced to note the lack of vigorous enforcement and broad application of the promise contained in the President's Executive Order establishing the President's Committee on Government Contracts. Even a cursory examination of the status of Negro workers in industrial plants throughout America operating on government contracts reveals a blatant and widespread violation of the anti-discrimination clause contained in all government contracts.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People acting on behalf of Negro workers has filed many complaints with the President's Committee on Government Contracts. The Association has documented an industry-wide pattern of racial discrimination in the aircraft manufacturing industry and in the oil refining and chemical industries. At the present time cases are pending against major aircraft manufacturing companies including:

Boeing Aircraft and Cessna Aircraft Cos.-Wichita, Kansas
Lockheed Aircraft Corporation - Marietta, Georgia
Hayes Aircraft Company - Birmingham, Alabama
Rohr Aircraft Corporation - Riverside, California

In the oil refining and chemical industry the Association has filed cases against:

Esso-Standard Oil Company - Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Union Carbon and Carbide Corp. - Texas City, Texas
Lion Oil Company - El Dorado, Arkansas
Union Carbon and Carbide Corp. - Charleston, W. Va.

In some of these and other cases complaints have been pending for well over two years without any action by the President's Committee. In addition complaints have also been filed against the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company

which categorically refuses to hire Negroes however well qualified.

The American economy is predominantly interstate in its very nature and, therefore a basic responsibility for eliminating discriminatory employment practices must fall upon the Federal Government especially where Federal funds are used. A recent example of the need for Federal action in relation to evasions of state civil rights laws is the problem of airlines operating in New York State.

On October 2, 1956, a joint statement was issued by the New York State Commission Against Discrimination and eighteen airlines in which the Government subsidized airlines pledged agreement to accept applicants "in all categories of employment and...upgrading on the basis of merit without regard to color, race, creed, or national origin." As a direct result of that policy, the airlines indicated there would be "no solicitation of applicants, employment agencies, training schools, or other sources which discriminated in referral of job candidates." The agreement also states, "the overall objective will be to encourage employment policies and practices fully in keeping with the New York State laws."

This new statement of policy was the culmination of a long series of conferences between the State Commission Against Discrimination, leaders in the airline industry and with civil rights agencies. Developments following the issuance of the agreement clearly indicate that while significant changes have taken place in the employment of Negroes for ground jobs, absolutely no Negroes have been employed in flight operations with the exception of the New York Airways Helicopter Service. This includes pilots, flight engineers, radio operators, navigators, stewards and stewardesses.

It is now evident that the major airlines operating in the State of New York have broken their agreement with the State Commission Against Discrimination by their adamant refusal to employ qualified Negroes in flight classifications. Several of these cases are now pending with the State Commission. It is significant to note that for purposes of escaping the jurisdiction of the New York State Commission, both American Airlines and Eastern Airlines have transferred their initial employment processing to other states. Until very recently, American Airlines processed applicants and in fact employed persons through their New York office. Today, we are told, all employment operations are conducted through the Company's Fort Worth office in Texas.

Eastern Airlines does a major portion of its business between Miami

and New York. A great part of its traffic originates in New York and New Jersey for Florida resorts. Today, Eastern's hiring for flight personnel is undertaken in Miami, which has no state law banning discriminatory hiring. While both these and other airlines conduct a major portion of their business in northern states having State Fair Employment Practice laws, they are able to escape the jurisdiction of these commissions simply by shifting hiring activities into other states. Since no applicant is rejected in New York or New Jersey, no complaint will ever be filed with these State Commissions and the companies' racial employment practices, therefore, will not be tested.

It is precisely in these and similar situations, where an interstate corporation escapes the jurisdiction of a State FEPC law by moving its employment operations elsewhere, that the President's Committee on Government Contracts must and can invoke its authority. If it does not, it is therefore encouraging evasions of state civil rights statutes by permitting private firms to operate with federal government contracts while openly violating state fair employment practice laws.

Because the President's Committee on Government Contracts could be a basic factor during this period in eliminating racial restrictions in the training and employment of Negro workers it is most unfortunate that so much of its activity has been devoted to ritual and rhetoric with little substance.

A clause requiring union membership as a condition of employment is to be found in virtually all collective bargaining agreements in the building and construction trades industry. Because unions perform certain managerial functions in the construction industry the refusal to admit into membership because of color completely denies qualified Negroes the right to work in their chosen trades.

The most significant example during the past year of the adamant racist practices of some building trades unions was the refusal of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 38, Cleveland, Ohio, to admit Negro mechanics.

On June 18, 1956 the Community Relations Board of Cleveland, which performs the function of a fair employment practices commission, found Local 38, of the IBEW, unanimously guilty of racial discrimination against Negro workers. The decision of the Community Relations Board called for the admission of qualified Negroes and for the acceptance of Negroes into the apprenticeship training programs conducted by the Union.

Local 38 remains in defiance of the decision of the Board and has refused to admit Negroes, however well qualified, into union membership. As a result skilled Negro mechanics are completely denied the right to work in construction installations in the Cleveland area. This includes major construction projects erected with Federal Government funds such as six NIKE launching and control sites for guided missiles under construction for the U.S. Army and a large Veterans Administration hospital.

It is important to note that after much discussion and debate within the labor movement the President of the AFL-CIO has finally announced that Local 38 will lose its charter early in July unless it admits the Negro plaintiffs.

On February 18, 1955 the Wisconsin Industrial Commission found Local 8 of the Bricklayers, Masons, Marble Masons Protective International Union guilty of racial discrimination in refusing to admit into membership two qualified Negro bricklayers. This finding was the result of a long period of investigation and finally a public hearing on January 19, 1955.

The Wisconsin Industrial Commission which administers the State's extremely limited and weak fair employment practices statute attempted to secure compliance with its decision after the Union refused to admit the Negroes by initiating a court action. In response the Bricklayers Union brought an action in the Wisconsin State courts to have the findings and recommendations of the Commission set aside. The court without reviewing the issue of refusal of membership held that the order of the Commission being merely an unenforceable recommendation was not subject to review by the Courts. In the course of this litigation the Court held that:

> "Membership in a voluntary association is a privilege which may be accorded or withheld, and not a right which can be gained and then enforced.
>
> "The courts cannot compel the admission of an individual into such an association, and if his application is refused, he is entirely without legal remedy no matter how arbitrary or unjust may be his exclusion."

Application of this doctrine involving voluntary associations and clubs to a trade union is indeed a dangerous one and would set a precedent having serious consequences in related situations elsewhere. Unfortunately the Wisconsin State Supreme Court sustained the decision of the lower court.

Appeals to the International Union of the Bricklayers organization have brought no results. Local 8 remains as it has always been in the past, a completely "lily-white" union.

AFL-CIO policy declarations against racial discrimination in trade unions and the continued support by the merged labor movement for civil rights measures is greatly welcomed by Negro wage earners and the entire Negro community. The commitment of the National AFL-CIO to "help assure the implementation of the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools" was particularly meaningful in the light of attacks on this policy by some southern unions and threats of disaffiliation because of the AFL-CIO's affirmative position on civil rights.

Trade union attitudes towards Negro labor in the South are invariably torn between the traditional humanitarian and democratic ideals of the American labor movement and the regional bias against integration and equality of opportunity. Because the racial policies of trade unions are often the decisive factor in determining the employment status of Negro workers in major sectors of the economy, it is hoped that the National leadership of the AFL-CIO will soon proceed to eliminate anti-Negro practices in the ranks of affiliated unions, especially the building trades unions, with the same vigor shown in its determination to cleanse organized labor of gangsters and racketeers.

A most disturbing aspect of the great industrial development taking place in the southeastern states has been the serious inability of Negro workers to register any significant employment gains since the end of World War II in the manufacturing plants which are transforming not only the countryside but also the old social patterns of southern life. Investigations indicate that in the textile industry, still the basic industry of the South, Negroes remain in a most marginal position. Among the 400,000 textile workers in Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina there is apparently not a single Negro employed as a weaver, spinner or loom fixer.

One might have anticipated that southern industrial development taking place in areas of heavy Negro population would result in a greater use of available Negro labor. Unfortunately this has not happened. For example, according to State Government figures the number of textile workers employed in South Carolina was forty-eight thousand in 1918 and 124,000 in 1950 while the percentage of Negroes in the textile labor force fell from 9% to 4.8% over this same period.

In heavy industry, as opposed to consumer manufacturing, the gains of Negro labor is most limited. Negro employment is negligible in such major industrial plants as the General Motors and Ford plants in Atlanta; Hayes-King Aircraft Company in Birmingham and the big Ford assembly plant in Dallas, Texas.

In these plants if Negroes are employed at all it is in the most menial jobs. Recent investigations in the four southern manufacturing plants of the Ford Motor Company are most revealing. At the Company's plant in Dallas, Texas, there is employed a total of 2,991 workers. Of these nine are Negroes, all in menial capacities. In the Atlanta plant there are employed a total of 1,588, of which there are 21 Negroes, all in unskilled jobs. In the Norfolk-Portsmouth plant there are 1,626 workers, of which there are nine Negro janitors and in the Memphis, Tennessee plant employing a total of 1,458 there are exactly 35 Negro janitors.

An investigation by the NAACP at the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation plant in Marietta, Georgia, indicates as of January 1957 that the Company employs 1,350 Negroes out of a total work force of 18,000 workers. This limited figure represents an unusually large number of Negro employees in relation to the prevailing pattern in industrial plants in and around Atlanta. More typical of the southern industrial scene is the fact that the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation employs 2,400 white women but only seven Negro women, all in custodial menial jobs. The full meaning of these figures can only be understood in relation to the large and diverse Negro manpower source available in the Marietta-Atlanta area.

The limited occupational diversification found at the Lockheed Aircraft plant is typical of the status of Negroes in other sectors of the growing southern economy.

As a result of a sustained effort by the NAACP with the President and Southern Regional Director of the International Association of Machinists, Negroes will soon be admitted for the first time into the apprenticeship training program at the Lockheed plant jointly conducted by the Union and the Company.

During the month of June the Company recognized for the first time the seniority rights of Negro workers in relation to promotion when a group of 16 colored workers were promoted to what had previously been all-white job classifications.

Among the most significant developments involving the status of Negroes in southern industry during the past year were the events in the oil refining and chemical industry where the NAACP made an attack against the separate line of progression in collective bargaining agreements. At the large Magnolia Refinery in Beaumont, Texas a group of thirty-two Negro workers were promoted for the first time into the "process mechanical division" which had hitherto been "lily-white." In addition several Negroes were initially employed in production

departments hitherto employing white labor exclusively and for the first time segregation was eliminated in the all-Negro "labor department." Similar changes involving a lesser number of Negroes took place at the Gulf Oil Corporation and at the Shell Oil Company's plants in Houston, Texas and at the Cit-Con Oil Refinery in Lake Charles, Louisiana.

In the course of filing complaints before the President's Committee on Government Contracts the Association documented an industrywide pattern of discriminatory employment practices including improper classification of Negro workers, wage differentials based upon race, denial of apprentice and other training facilities to Negroes and violation of seniority rights together with a lack of democratic trade union representation.

Much credit belongs to the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union which established and enforced a new industrywide policy prohibiting the separate line of progression in collective bargaining agreements and calling upon local affiliates to eliminate discriminatory practices and segregated locals.

Racial conflict in the South has now begun to directly affect the future of southern industrialization. Today, throughout the South, in precisely those states where there has been the greatest movement of new manufacturing plants the issue of the Negro's status has been posed in the sharpest terms, sharper now than perhaps at any time since the Reconstruction period.

The serious threat to the continuous development of Southern industry is two-fold. Industrialists have noted that turmoil and violence resulting from racial bigotry often results in serious interruptions and stoppages of vital production as in the rubber manufacturing plants in and around Tuscaloosa, Alabama during the demonstrations and riots which occurred when Miss Autherine Lucy appeared on the campus of the State University. Recent events indicate that the newly developed work discipline of southern white industrial workers disappears during a period of racial violence.

The second serious factor having a negative effect on Southern industrial growth as a result of racial conflict is the economic boycott used by both races against merchants and companies accused of having partisan interests in the segregation question. Many state leaders in southern communities have expressed concern about the effects of boycotts upon economic development.

Recently the Birmingham, Alabama POST HERALD editorialized as follows: "Now, Birmingham can see the price which must be paid for the racial outbreaks

and the resulting hoodlumism....It is understandable that plant officials would hesitate to move a plant into a city where there has been such violence. This points up the necessity for our public officials to apprehend and bring to trial those persons who have been guilty of this violence."

A front page story in the New York TIMES dated March 13, 1956 is headed "RACE TENSION DISCOURAGES MOVES TO SOUTH" and reports "A definite diminishing of the desire of industry to move South." The WALL STREET JOURNAL on March 8, 1956 stated "the present southern boycotts are the most far reaching ever faced by American businessmen. Many southerners including some firmly committed to continuing segregated schools deplore the use of economic pressure by either race--the boycotts and other things now happening definitely are not a solution."

Recently Hugh White, former Governor of Mississippi, commenting on the rise of racial violence stated "Our State's economy has already been severely involved. They can say State law has broken down. There is no telling what will happen."

The effects of racial conflict upon southern industrial development is just now beginning. It will continue to develop and may deepen into a crisis of major significance for the whole southern economy.

The great transition in the American South from an economically stagnant and socially depressed area into a vital industrialized society will be seriously impeded for the next period. The profound industrial revolution of the South, which in the past decade dramatically raised living standards and made possible a very high level of employment is now interrupted.

In refusing to accept the recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the school segregation and transportation cases together with a traditional resort to violence the white South finds itself in a great dilemma in which once again it is its own victim.

NAIRO

February 14, 1957

Mr. John G. Feild
Executive Director
National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials
900 Cadillac Square Building
Detroit 26, Michigan

Dear John:

This letter has three purposes:

(1) I am pleased to accept the position as Chairman of NAIRO's Commission on Education. I have some ideas on the annual report which I would like to discuss with you in the not too distant future after things have calmed down here. I note in your letter you say I will be invited to participate in the Board meeting in May. Does this mean NAIRO is going to pay my expenses? You see, I am already a regular member of the Board, having been elected in 1955 for a three year period. I was somehow or other, though, left off the stationery list of the Board. Dick Marks is in the process of correcting this error.

(2) I cannot accept the position as Executive Secretary of NAIRO and coordinator of its Apprentice Training Program. George Shermer of Philadelphia called me and said I headed the list of the "ten most wanted men." As I explained to you regarding the possibility of the Detroit job, I cannot consider in good conscience leaving the South at this time.

(3) SRC is having difficulties raising funds in the South because of the worsening situation down here. The money we received from the Fund and other foundations must be supplemented if we are to carry on. Could you possibly provide us with an entree to some liberal labor leaders, manufacturers, and financiers with whom you have come in contact through your job? People of the caliber of Mr. Kelly who have a concern for the growth of democracy and who might contribute $100.00 or more to SRC. We are tax exempt, you know.

John, sure would appreciate it if you could scare us up a few such guys.

Best regards to Marilyn and you.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

NAIRO

April 9, 1957

Mr. John G. Feild
President
National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials
900 Cadillac Square Building
Detroit 26, Michigan

Dear John:

I have received your letter of April 4th, informing Board Members and Chairmen of Commissions, Departments, and Committees of NAIRO that the Board meeting has been moved to April 12 and 13. I very much regret I will be unable to attend this meeting for I have been scheduled for a special conference in Memphis during those two days.

I had made special arrangements to get to New York for the meeting which was scheduled for May 3 and 4, including the opportunity to have my way paid by another organization, but as we say down here, life is sometimes like that.

Some time ago I wrote you agreeing to serve as Chairman of the Commission on Education, and I ended the letter by asking if you knew of any industrialists or other people in the Detroit area who might be interested in donating to the Southern Regional Council. These are, as you know, extremely critical times in the South and it is more difficult than ever to raise funds. This is especially true for those organizations which do not accept the segregation orthodoxy. Therefore, any leads you might be able to give us would be very deeply appreciated.

I will be in Michigan in mid-June, for I am speaking to the UAW-CIO at its FDR camp on June 20th. I will certainly take time to look you up then and we can get together, bend an elbow, and talk over our respective work.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

NAIRO

May 23, 1957

Dr. Dean George Epley, Chairman
Department of Human Relations
University of Miami
Coral Gables 46, Florida

Dear Dean:

I have received your letter of May 15th and would have replied sooner but for the heavy schedule of conferences in which we now find ourselves.

I will be happy to serve on the membership committee of NAIRO. As you know, I am at the present time a member of the Board and Chairman of the Commission on Education.

Warm regards to you and Don.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

GENERAL OFFICES: 1106 WATER BOARD BUILDING
DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN

REPLY TO: Dr. Dean G. Epley, Chairman
Department of Human Relations
University of Miami
Coral Gables 46, Florida

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FREDERICK B. ROUTH
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

May 15, 1957

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

Miss Thelma Babbitt, Chairman of the NAIRO Membership Committee, has asked me, as Southern Regional Chairman, to invite you to become a member of NAIRO's Membership Committee. NAIRO is making an effort to develop local groups in various areas of the country and to provide names of people who might be prospects for NAIRO membership.

In order to accomplish these purposes, it seemed desirable to enlarge the Committee so that its members will be conveniently located for contacts in person as well as by correspondence. The promotion of the aims of NAIRO depend in large measure upon the willing cooperation of such interested persons as yourself. By virtue of your membership in NAIRO, you are already qualified to serve both NAIRO in general and your community in particular by accepting this invitation. We hope, therefore, that you will be able to do so.

May we have the pleasure of receiving your favorable response soon?

Most sinerely,

Dean G. Epley

Dean G. Epley
Southern Regional Chairman

DGE:pdk

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

SEPTEMBER 4, 1957

RICHARD V. MARKS
N.A.I.R.O. SECRETARY
1106 WATER BOARD BUILDING
DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN

WILL ATTEND NAIRO BOARD MEETING - SEE YOU FRIDAY.

FRED ROUTH

NAIRO

October 7, 1957

Mr. John Lassoe
Executive Secretary
NAIRO
1106 Water Board Building
Detroit 26, Michigan

Dear John:

Mrs. Hamilton of the Atlanta Urban League called me this morning saying that she had received a note from you about a possible trip to Atlanta. Both the Urban League and SRC now have their interns.

SRC has chosen as its intern a young Georgian by the name of Machion Garrison. He is, we feel, well qualified to fill this position. We were particularly anxious to find a young person recently out of college who was seeking a life career in the field of inter-group relations. We believe we have found such a person. We were also anxious to find a qualified Negro for the position for we had considerable difficulty finding qualified Negroes when we sought to staff our state affiliated organizations. So again we feel fortunate in our choice.

After talking with Mrs. Hamilton both of us felt that the week of October 21 might be an appropriate time for you to come. If this is possible please specify what dates during that week you will come. If that is impossible please suggest alternative dates.

It was good to see you in Detroit at the NAIRO meeting. I look forward to working with you in the future .

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:fcl

NAIRO

October 16, 1957

Mr. John V. P. Lassoe, Jr.
Executive Secretary
NAIRO
152 West 42 Street, Room 1508
New York 36, New York

Dear John:

Certainly glad that you are coming down to Atlanta. Mrs. Hamilton and I look forward greatly to your arrival. I have made reservations for you at the Peachtree on Peachtree Hotel (man, how Southern can you get!).

I trust there is no significance in it, but the undertakers are holding a convention in town at the same time.

The P'tree Hotel is a nice clean and decent hotel. We have guaranteed your room and told them you would be arriving very late the night of the 22nd and would be staying through the night of the 23rd. Your room is a single with bath.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:fcl

Undated

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

GENERAL OFFICES: 1106 WATER BOARD BUILDING
DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN

REPLY TO: 152 West 42 Street, Room 1508
New York 36, New York

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Jewish Community Relations Bureau
Kansas City, Missouri

South
DEAN GEORGE EPLEY
University of Miami
Coral Gables, Florida

15 October 1957

Dear Fred:

I am very pleased to learn that SRC and the Urban League now have their interns, and I welcome the opportunity to come to Atlanta next week. The best days would seem to be Wednesday and Thursday.

In the interests of economy, I thought that I should come by Night Air Coach, arriving around 2 o'clock Wednesday morning. Would you be kind enough to reserve a hotel room for me so that I can go directly there? Just for the record, since I know famed Southern hospitality, I do not expect to be met at that uncivilized hour. I will look forward to seeing you at your office around 10 a.m., which is really much more gracious for every one concerned.

I will plan to spend all Wednesday and Thursday in Atlanta, at your disposal and at Mrs. Hamilton's.

Will you be kind enough to let me know about the hotel room at your earliest convenience. I do look forward to seeing you again.

Cordially,

John

John V.P. Lassoe, Jr.
Executive Secretary

fib

cc: Feild, Aronson, Marks

Dr. Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E. - Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

VIA: Air Mail

P'tree or P'tree
22nd 23rd

December 4, 1957

Mrs. John Lassoe, Executive Secretary
NAIRO
152 West 42nd Street
New York 36, N.Y.

Dear John:

Even though the enclosed conference evaluation sheet came from Arnie I note the return address is yours, so here it is.

I was just up in the BIG CITY for the conference of Episcopal clergymen and selected laymen. Your name was on the roster, but you were a missing rooster - how come? Seriously, really sorry to have missed you. I stopped by the office in mid-afternoon, but alas and alack it was locked. I hope for better luck next time.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

Enclosure.

FBR:fcl

December 20, 1957

Mr. Arnold Aronson
President
National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials
152 West 42nd Street, Room 1508
New York 36, N.Y.

Dear Arnie:

Have just received your letter of the 18th and hasten to reply. I trust that the federal mails in spite of the rush will get it to you before the Christmas deadline.

I like the letter and believe it covers the situation thoroughly. I have made some suggested corrections in language which you may accept or reject at will. There is no pride of editorship on my part.

Best personal regards and happy Chanukah.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

Enclosure.

FBR:fcl

Harold Fronson,

A

Dear _____:

This letter is written by direction of the Eleventh Annual Conference of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, which concluded in Kansas City on November 22 last. Its purpose is to over all possible assistance and cooperation to the Commission on Civil Rights

The N-A-I-R-O is an organization of persons engaged professionally in intergroup relations work. With occasional exceptions, the members of the Association are employed by agencies and organizations, public and private, committed to the advancement of equality of opportunity and the preservation and enhancement of equal rights in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and in the spirit of democracy.

As individuals, many members of the Association are in positions to make available to your Commission information on the status and progress of civil rights in the communities, states or regions in which they work. Many may be able to be helpful in various ways in connection with programs of interpretation or with the creation of such advisory or other bodies as the Commission may determine upon. All members of the Association will be pleased to cooperate in every appropriate way in connection with the publicization of hearings that the Commission may decide to hold, in the presentation of testimony and otherwise.

Recognizing that the staff work of the Commission will require the services of legally trained persons, the Association has asked me to convey to you its hope that the legal aspects of the Commission's operations will not militate against what we regard as a profoundly necessary concern for other approaches. The procedures and practices developed in recent years by the profession of intergroup relations can contribute greatly - and in respects in which legal methods and procedures alone may be inadequate - to the harmonious resolution of civil rights problem. Intergroup relations practitioners, in addition to possessing skills and knowledge and experience useful in the resolution of conflict situation associated with denials of civil rights, have gained extensive familiarity with the

legislative needs in the civil rights field; and their participation in the formulation of recommendations for legislative action is in our view greatly to be urged.

We hope that the Commission will accept our proffer of cooperation and that, as it proceeds with the urgent and demanding task that has been laid upon it by the Congress, it will not hesitate to seek any specific information or invite any specific assistance that our Association or its members may be in a position to supply.

With this letter go the earnest wishes of all members of our Association to you and your associates for the fruitful fulfilment of your great responsibility.

Sincerely,

RESOLUTION (As originally proposed by George Culberson)

Statement: As members of the profession, we individually offer the new Commission on Civil Rights of the United States Government every cooperation and assistance in the performance of its duties. While we cannot commit the public and private agencies for which we work, we believe that these agencies, also, will wish to be of every assistance to the Commission and we will urge them to do so.

Specifically, we are prepared to assist by furnishing information and facts concerning civil rights problems and progress in our own communities, states or areas. In the establishment of "advisory committees within states" we feel that we can assist in the selection and formation of these bodies. If public or private hearings are used as one means of gathering information, we can assist in publicizing and bringing individuals and organizations before such hearings.

We urge the Commission on Civil Rights to secure experienced and professionally competent intergroup relations workers for its staff. As the professional organization in this field, we offer the advisory services of NAIRO to the Commission in establishing the criteria and standards of selection for the various staff positions which will be required.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

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Jewish Community Relations Bureau
Kansas City, Missouri

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DEAN GEORGE EPLEY
University of Miami
Coral Gables, Florida

18 December 1957

Dear Fred:

You will recall, I know, that the Executive Committee was charged with the editing and release of the Conference's one resolution - that offered by George Culberson (copy enclosed).

I have attempted to incorporate the elements of that resolution in a letter addressed to the Commission on Civil Rights, and my draft is enclosed. I want very much to get your comments and suggestions.

At the present time, in the light of Justice Reed's resignation, there is a question as to the proper person to receive it, and we may have to wait until the President names the new chairman. In any case, we want to be ready to send it promptly when the choice is announced.

May I hear from you as soon as convenient? If I do not hear otherwise by Christmas, I will take the liberty of interpreting silence as consent.

Good wishes for a happy holiday.

Sincerely,

Arnie

ARNOLD ARONSON
President

fib
Enclosures

Dr. Frederick B. Routh, Asst. Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E. - Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE COMMISSION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION
270 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y.
Tel.: BA 7-1616

To: NAIRO Special Research Advisory Committee Date: January 6, 1958

From: Edward Rutledge, Chairman

Subject: NAIRO Housing Study

On November 15, 1957 I informed you that we had received the green light to rewrite the special report on the role of intergroup relations officials in combatting discrimination in housing. Our Committee held two meetings between that date and December 17th, at which time the Griers submitted their report for Committee approval.

The Committee felt the Griers did an excellent job and submitted the report to Davis McEntire on December 19th.

Copies of the report are not available as yet. If possible, we may try to get the Foreward and Summary mimeographed so that all members of the Committee might be acquainted with the essence of the report.

We believe the Griers did an outstanding job and are to be commended not only for their skills but for their interest and diligence in coming through with an onerous task.

I also want to take this occasion to state that the Committee fully appreciated the herculean job undertaken by Helen Amerman who designed the questionnaire and prepared the first draft of the study.

Edward Rutledge

Edward Rutledge,
Chairman, NAIRO Special
Research Advisory Committee

ER:ej

January 16, 1958

Mr. Edward Rutledge, Chairman
NAIRO Special Research Advisory Committee
c/o State Commission Against Discrimination
270 Broadway
New York 7, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I have read your correspondence with Davis McEntire. I share with you some astonishment at the conclusions he drew from the report. From my viewpoint the report showed that under considerable difficulties, including limited finances, several of the agencies were showing not only concern about, but concrete work in, the problems of housing for minority groups.

You are on the right track, so hi-ball it along.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

P.S. We just received a copy of your Newsletter, Vol. 1, No. 4. To my horror on page 2 I found a picture of me talking with Arnold Aronson and George Badgely. All I can say is we look like something out of the British House of Commons!

FBR:fcl

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE COMMISSION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION
270 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y.
Tel.: BA 7-1616

To: NAIRO Special Research Advisory Committee Date: January 9, 1958

From: Edward Rutledge, Chairman

Subject: NAIRO Housing Study

In my memorandum of January 6, 1958, addressed to the Committee on the NAIRO housing study, I indicated to you that we will attempt to get the Foreword and Summary of this study mimeographed. I can report now that we should have that part of the study available for you within the next two weeks.

Attached hereto is a letter from Davis McEntire, dated December 27, 1957, acknowledging the receipt of the NAIRO housing report. I was pleased by his response to the report in the first two paragraphs but considerably disturbed by some of his observations in the two following paragraphs. I, therefore, prepared a reply which I believe reflects the thinking of those members of the Special Research Advisory Committee with whom I have been working regularly and who have attended the meetings we have held for the last half year on this report. A mimeographed copy of this letter is also attached.

I should like to receive any comments you may have in regard to an exchange of letters between Davis McEntire and myself. I assume I am on the right track.

Edward Rutledge

Edward Rutledge,
Chairman, NAIRO Special
Research Advisory Committee

ER:ej
Encs. (2)

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE COMMISSION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION
270 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 7, N. Y.
TEL.: BARCLAY 7-1616

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EDWARD RUTLEDGE
HOUSING DIRECTOR
HENRY SPITZ
GENERAL COUNSEL
JOHN B. SULLIVAN
DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION

January 8, 1958

Dr. Davis McEntire, Research Director
Commission on Race and Housing
2180 Milvia Street
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Davis:

Thank you for your letter of December 27. I agree to all the text revisions you request. I am glad that you are pleased with the readability and interest of the report.

I am frankly puzzled, however, by the conclusions you have drawn as to its meaning. The report is a compilation of the viewpoints of intergroup workers in housing throughout the country. Its major contribution -- a most valuable one -- may be to make clear that the problems faced by individual workers and their judgments as to the reasons for these problems are not unique, but general phenomena the country over. I think that the study will be most useful if it enables workers to see their own situations in the broad context of others' experiences.

I do not understand what you mean when you refer to the report as supplying "a corrective" for unspecified "claims". I believe the report amply indicates that those who responded approach their own work with an attitude of honest and realistic self-evaluation which is the surest route to increased effectiveness and is particularly commendable in view of their ideological motivation. Certainly, the survey questions were not answered, nor was the report written as propaganda to raise money from foundations.

I find it hard to understand also your statements that the report shows that intergroup agencies "have not developed much program" or that the report "does not attempt to relate resources to program". The report devotes over one-third of its length to a discussion of program. Four main categories of program which have been developed by intergroup agencies to combat housing problems are identified and analyzed. Not only does the report describe the limited resources currently available to agencies, discussing very clearly and concretely how few people are working on these problems; it also repeatedly relates the paucity of resources both to the effort to develop effective programs and to the enormity of the problems which these programs attempt to meet. You will find these relationships discussed on pages 2, 4, 5a, 8, 9, 10, 11, 26, 33, and 34 through 37.

I was struck most forcibly throughout the report by the vast disparity between the resources which intergroup workers see as operating to promote segregation in housing and the resources which are currently available to combat it. In the light of this disparity, I was frankly encouraged by the finding that some results had been achieved to date -- and also by the fact that so many workers viewed their programs clearly as long-range efforts.

I had thought the report spoke for itself. In the light of your comments, however, I should like to have you incorporate as the concluding paragraph in the Foreword to this report submitted by the Committee the attached statement.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Rutledge
Housing Director

ER:ej
Enc.

CONCLUDING REMARKS IN THE FOREWORD

The Committee was most forcibly impressed throughout the report by the vast disparity between the resources which intergroup workers see as operating to promote segregation in housing and the resources which are currently available to combat it. In the light of this disparity, the Committee was frankly encouraged by the findings that some results had been achieved to date -- and also by the fact that so many workers viewed their programs clearly as long-range efforts.

On the basis of the findings in this report, the Committee would recommend that foundations develop and expand their support for intergroup agencies' activities in discrimination in housing in the fields of research, education and community relations.

COPY

COMMISSION ON RACE AND HOUSING

Research Office:
2180 Milvia Street
Berkeley 4, California

December 27, 1957

Mr. Edward Rutledge, Chairman
NAIRO Special Research Advisory Committee
c/o State Commission Against Discrimination
270 Broadway
New York 7, New York

Dear Ed:

This will acknowledge with pleasure the NAIRO report, "The Professional Intergroup Relations Worker and Minority Housing Problems." The report is obviously a large improvement over the first one. Considering the limitations of the material with which your authors have had to work, I think they have produced a readable and interesting report.

Before dittoing the report for circulation to members of our Commission, I wonder if you would agree to a few minor editorial changes. (1) On page ii, paragraph 2, line 7, may we insert "and activities" following the word "views"? (2) On page iii, line 1, may we change the preposition "in" to "from"? (3) On page v, may we identify the list of names as NAIRO Special Research Advisory Committee"? (4) On page 1, paragraph 2, the first sentence as it stands is in error. May we change it to read ". . . originally performed by the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials at the request of the Commission on Race and Housing"?

I am sure that this report will be read with considerable interest by the members of the Commission on Race and Housing, particularly by the subcommittee which is studying the activities and the role, actual and potential, of intergroup relations organizations in reducing discrimination in housing. It will undoubtedly contribute to some new thinking on this subject. Some of us, I believe, have been inclined to see a greater potential for leadership and effective action in the intergroup relations agencies than the present report seems to indicate. I gather from the report, on the whole, that the intergroup relations agencies have not developed much program, and such efforts as have been made are not considered to have had much result. Some sources, as you know, have made larger claims for the achievements of the intergroup relations agencies, and on the surface it would appear that they have had a significant

impact in some areas. The judgments of the NAIRO report supply a corrective which no doubt is needed.

One of the questions which the Commission has been considering is whether it should recommend to foundations an expansion of support for intergroup relations agencies activities in housing and if so, for what types of program. Your report seems to discourage this approach. Although the report describes the limited resources of intergroup relations agencies very well, in a general way, it does not attempt to relate resources to program, nor does it suggest possibilities of more effective action if more resources were available. I mention this not in criticism of the report, but only to suggest its probable effect on the thinking of the group to which it is initially directed. Some members of NAIRO have been among those who have most strongly urged the Commission to support an expansion of intergroup relations programs in the housing field.

With kind personal regards,

Cordially,

/s/ Davis McEntire

Davis McEntire

DMcE:jh
cc: John G. Feild
George W. Culberson

January 20, 1958

Mr. Edward Rutledge, Chairman
NAIRO Special Research Advisory Committee
New York State Commission Against Discrimination
270 Broadway
New York 7, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Thanks for the concluding chapter in your correspondence with Dave McEntire. 'Twas a happy ending to the volume!

Warm regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:fcl

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE COMMISSION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION
270 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y.
Tel.: BA 7-1616

To: NAIRO Special Research Advisory Committee Date: January 16, 1958

From: Edward Rutledge, Chairman

Subject: NAIRO Housing Study -
Follow up on 1/9/58 memorandum

The attached letter from Dr. Davis McEntire certainly was most gratifying.

In addition, you will note that he has agreed to supply the Committee and NAIRO Board members with dittoed copies of the full report.

Edward Rutledge

Edward Rutledge,
Chairman, NAIRO Special
Research Advisory Committee

ER:ej
Enc.

COPY

COMMISSION ON RACE AND HOUSING

Research Office:
2180 Milvia Street
Berkeley 4, California

January 13, 1958

Mr. Edward Rutledge
Housing Director
State Commission Against Discrimination
270 Broadway
New York 7, New York

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your letter of January 8. The underlying question in my comments of December 27 was whether you considered that the report gave a correct and adequate estimate of the activities of intergroup relations agencies in reducing housing discrimination. You have answered my question. The foreword will be supplemented as directed.

We shall ditto the report within the next week or two for circulation to Commission members and will supply copies for your Committee and the NAIRO Board. The copies for NAIRO people we shall send to you for distribution.

Cordially,

/s/ Davis

Davis McEntire

DMcE:jh

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
152 West 42nd Street (Room 1508), New York 36, New York

NAIRO BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING
Chicago, Illinois
January 24-25, 1958

Summary of Action (Roman numerals refer to Agenda items)

I. Minutes of November Board meetings approved.

III. Treasurer's report for 1957 accepted with commendation.
Budget for 1958 approved.
Separate bank account for severance pay reserve authorized.
Finance Committee asked to develop form and content of financial report to contributing foundations.

IV. Ad Hoc Committee formed to boost REPORTER circulation.
Resources and Planning Committee asked to develop and coordinate Special Funds Drive for $2,500.

V. Commission on Interreligious Relations established.
Department of Research Services abolished.
Committee on Professional Standards charged with consideration of questions of job security.
New Plan for Operation and function of NAIRO Commissions adopted.

VI. Proposed change in By-Laws referred to membership with Board endoresement: increasing from four to eight the number of Regional Chairmen.
Appointment by President of four (interim) "Regional Representatives" approved: total of eight NAIRO regions established.
Function of Membership Committee redefined.

VII. Opening of NAIRO Internship Seminar to limited number of non-interns - on a fee basis - approved.
Suggested criteria for selection of internship agencies, 1958-1959, approved for use by participating foundations.
Active NAIRO effort to place interns after year's training approved.

VIII. Prospectus for NAIRO Research Conference to be basis for request for a grant.

IX. Resources and Planning Committee asked to consider proposal for summer workshop for intergroup relations practitioners.

X. Distrubition of Housing Study to be reviewed.

XI. Special Committee efforts to finance Washington, D.C., Study approved; administrative grant to NAIRO added to project budget.

XII. Personnel Registry services for non-members ended.

XIII. Executive Committee members elected - - Membership Committee chairman elected.
Conference Committee chairman elected - Chairmen approved for all other NAIRO bodies.

XIV. Extension of Annual Conference to four days approved; question referred to membership - by mail poll - for final decision.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
152 West 42nd Street (Room 1508), New York 36, New York

NAIRO BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING
Chicago, Illinois
January 24-25, 1958

PRESENT: (Board) President Aronson, Allen, Babbitt, Coffey, Culberson, Fager, Garrity, Gray, Lawrence, Leskes, Marks, Whitby.

(Non-Board) Lloyd Davis, William Gremley, John Lassoe, Jr.

I. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

The minutes of the November 19-20 Board meeting were approved as submitted. (MOTION: Fager-Leskes)

II. REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY (John Lassoe, Jr.)

A. Membership: As of January 20, 451 members were carried on the roster, as follows: paid through 1958, 181; paid through 1957, 178; paid through 1956, 58; paid through 1955, 34. Since only members paid through 1957 or 1958 are considered to be in good standing, NAIRO's actual membership is currently 359. Urgent letters have been sent to the 92 delinquents, advising them that they will be dropped from membership unless dues are paid by February 28 (deadline for the compilation of the Membership Roster). After discussion, it was established that delinquent members may rejoin NAIRO without payment of back dues, although this is not to be encouraged until their memberships actually lapse.

B. Office Administration: Reviewing the office workload of the first six months, the Executive Secretary requested authorization to spend up to $30 monthly (excluding July & August) for necessary extra secretarial services. The Treasurer reported that this item, and one for vacation secretarial replacement, were included in the 1958 Budget under "Contractual Secretarial Services". The President noted the importance of continuing to farm out secretarial work to officers and members so that the NAIRO office would not be overwhelmed. Mr. Lawrence agreed to process the Board Minutes in his office, and Mr. Leskes volunteered the services of the American Jewish Committee in the publication of the NAIRO Membership Roster (mimeographed). These offers were accepted with appreciation. Mrs. Babbitt asked if Board minutes could be sent to the entire NAIRO membership, but it was later agreed that a summary of action in the NEWSLETTER would be sufficient.

C. Publications: The proposed DIRECTORY OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS AGENCIES WITH PAID STAFF is in preparation; questionnaires have been sent to all known agencies in the field (list compiled by Helen Amerman).(The directory will be prepared and published by NAIRO in cooperation with the Anti-Defamation League.)

A brochure describing NAIRO and its activities, requested at the September Board meeting, was delayed pending review of NAIRO's structure. Assuming completion of the review at this meeting, the brochure will be prepared immediately afterwards.

Promotion of the REPORTER has been hindered by lack of time and the difficulty in obtaining good mailing lists. Mr. Aronson suggested that Board members could help by including sample copies (available from NAIRO in quantity, without charge) in their respective agencies' mailings.

III. REPORT OF THE TREASURER (George Culberson)

The Treasurer presented his report for the year 1957, together with audited reports for 1956 and 1957 (James O. MacLean,CPA). He noted that receipts from REPORTER subscriptions. sale of publications, and Intern Trainee pledges were considerably below budget estimates, while membership dues receipts were almost as budgeted. The Treasurer's report (copy attached) was accepted with high commendation. (MOTION: Gray-Whitby)

The question of financial accounting to sponsoring foundations (i.e.Fund for the Republic and McGregor Fund) was raised. Separate books on the expenditure of foundation funds were ruled out, and Mr. Fager suggested that the report should be in terms of program accomplishment rather than dollar expenditures. The form and content of the report were referred to the Finance Committee for recommendations by the May Board meeting. (MOTION: Allen-Gray)

Convening as a Committee of the Whole, the Board considered the 1958 Budget proposed by Mr. Culberson. As an introduction, he stressed the fact that the bulk of NAIRO's current annual income ($25,000 from foundation grants) was assured for only 1½ more years and that it was vitally important that NAIRO now build a cash reserve and at the same time develop new sources of revenue. He noted that Internship Pledges from members and others could not be expected to reach the $5,000 goal suggested originally; accordingly, the 1958 pledge estimate had been dropped to $2,500, and a Special Funds Drive goal of $2,500 added. Anticipated receipts from membership dues and Reporter sales had been based on a substantial increase in both.

Anticipated expenditures had been based on the first six months' operation of the New York office and represented a reasonable target estimate for 1958. They included a $25,000 Bond for the Treasurer (cost: $35 annually), which had been recommended by the auditor and which was duly approved by the Board; promotion (travel) expenses for four regional chairmen and four regional representatives, which was later confirmed by the Board; and an allowance for the Executive's Hospitality Expenses (to be approved individually by one officer other than Treasurer), which the Board also approved.

Reconvening, the Board approved the Budget for 1958 as amended (copy attached). (MOTION: Allen-Gray)

At the Treasurer's request, the Board authorized a separate bank account for the Executive Secretary's severance pay reserve.

IV. REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Culberson)

Meeting in Kansas City, The Sub-Committee offered five specific financial recommendations, dealt with by the Board as follows:

A. "A renewed drive for pledges to help NAIRO fulfil its commitment to raise $5,000 of its total budget this year" - Noting the fact that income from pledges in 1957 totaled only $1,765, Mr. Culberson again recommended that the 1958 goad be reduced to $2,500. He suggested that the Finance Committee be given the responsibility for this item.

B. "A renewed drive for new members with a goal of a net gain of 100" - Mr. Culberson suggested that the drive for 100 newmembers (net) and for renewals (to reduce the number of defections among 1955 and 1956 delinquents) be the responsibility of the Membership Committee.

C. "A renewed drive to increase the number of subscriptions to the NAIRO Reporter"- Mr. Culberson recommended the appointment of an Ad Hoc Committee on REPORTER Promotion - with the responsibility for active solicitiation of new subscriptions and with the power to increase subscription rates at their discretion to $2.50 (bulk) and $3.50 (individual). This was approved by the Board.(MOTION:Culberson-Marks)

D. "A special effort by the Executive Secretary and the Board to secure foundation grants for administrative purposes, as well as for special projects" - this was left as a staff-Board responsibility, with the specific understanding that foundation grants received would not be considered as Special Funds Drive receipts.

E. "Authorization for the Board to conduct special fund-raising events in select cities " - Mr. Culberson translated this into the Special Funds Drive budget item of $2,500. He noted that it would not be very easy to raise even this small amount through special events but felt that the modest goal would be good experience for years ahead. This was referred to the Resources and Planning Committee, which was asked to develop ideas for appropriate events or efforts that might be undertaken by local NAIRO groups. The Committee was also asked to coordinate such activities and to decide which types were appropriate for NAIRO.

V. REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

The Sub-Committee, instructed at the September Board meeting to review NAIRO's Commission, Department and Committee structure, met in Kansas City and offered several recommendations, dealt with by the Board as follows:

A. "The concept and structure of the Departments are sound. NAIRO members should automatically become members of Departments in accordance with the type of agency they work for." It was agreed that the Departments would operate as before: automatic affiliation of each NAIRO member with a Department; representation of each Department on the Conference Program Committee, to coordinate planning of Departmental sessions; Departmental emphasis on exchange of information (developments, methods, techniques, etc.) relating to professional function within that type of agency. Mr. Lawrence offered a strong recommendation that each department be encouraged to institute (or re-institute) a Departmental Newsletter.

B. "In accordance with the concept of agency representation noted above, a Research Department is an anomaly. NAIRO members whose principal vocation or interest is research might properly be members of Departments in accordance with agencies they represent. However, consideration should be given to proper placement within the Department structure not only of researchers but of NAIRO members who are members of universities or who are academicians." -- Accepting this recommendation, the Board abolished the Research Services Department. (MOTION: Culberson-Marks)

C. "NAIRO Commissions should consist of members who share a common field of work, interest or responsibility. The Commissions should be a medium through which information, knowledge and insights are exchanged."

D. "Consideration whould be given to the establishment of an additional Commission to deal with the subject of interreligious relations." This recommendation, echoed by the Local Private and Local Public Departments, was endorsed by the Board, and the Commission on Interreligious Relations was created. (MOTION: Gray-Culberson) There was some dissatisfaction with the Commission's name, and the Executive Committee was asked to consider possible alternatives.

E. "The Commissions Should define their interests and mobilize their resources and insights around specific topics." (See below)

F. "The structure of NAIRO as amended in accordance with the suggestions offered is essentially sound. It has not operated as well as it might partly because of the problem of communication and geographical distance among members. Meaningful work by Departments, Commissions, and Committees can best be done by groups of members who can meet on a local level." (see below)

G. "NAIRO leadership should formulate three or four meaningful questions for the Departments and Commissions and have these questions considered throughout the year by groups of NAIRO members on the local level. These questions could then form the major areas of discussion at the annual NAIRO conferences." (see below)

The last three recommendations were embodied in a detailed plan for Commission reorganization submitted by the President (see attached, Appendix I). He defined as two major NAIRO problems the question of participation by members in NAIRO activities between Conferences and the question of geographical representation in NAIRO bodies. Noting that under the present structure the two conflict, he suggested that greater activity in local NAIRO groups would seem to provide the best solution and that the Commissions could be related program-wise to these local bodies. In similar vein, he suggested that the primary responsibility of regional chairmen should be to organize and stimulate these local groups. The President's proposal (Appendix I) was adopted.(MOTION: Gray-Marks)

H. "Consideration should be given to the establishment of a new Committee to deal with job security for NAIRO members." The Board referred the question of job security to the Committee on Professional Standards (which may create a special sub-committee).(MOTION: Gray-Marks)

The Sub-Committee's report was accepted. (MOTION: Coffey-Allen)

VI. REPORT OF THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE (Mrs. Thelma Babbitt)

Discussion of the role and function of the Membership Committee and its relationship to RegionalChairmen and Regional Representations (see below) brought the following consensus:

The Membership Committee has primary responsibility for recommending and enforcing membership qualifications, for recruitment and maintenance of membership (i.e. new members and renewals, including re-enrollment of delinquents). This Committee shall work with and through the Regional Chairmen and Regional Representatives.

The Regional Chairmen and Regional Representatives are primarily responsible for organizing and stimulating local NAIRO groups, for aiding them in their programming, for coordinating their activities, and for reporting on them to the Board. As representatives of the NAIRO Board, they are also responsible for interpreting NAIRO policy in their respective regions. Finally, they are responsible for appointing people within their regions to handle membership recruitment and renewals in cooperation with the Membership Committee.

In approving this interpretation, the Board also recommended to the membership a change in the By-Laws increasing from four to eight the number of regional chairmen, this to be voted on at the 1958 Annual Business meeting. In the interim, the Board approved the eight regions as defined by the Membership Committee and authorized the President to appoint four Regional Representatives, to supplement the four Regional Chairmen already authorized by the By-Laws. Although the Regional Representatives cannot have Board status until the By-Laws are altered, they are otherwise to fillthe same role as Regional Chairmen in their respective regions. (MOTION: Fager-Whitby)

Discussion of the definition of local NAIRO groups brought the following clarifications: (1) they are not "chapters" or "branches" in the formal sense but simply gatherings of NAIRO members in given cities or areas; (2) Each group is open to, and automatically includes, all NAIRO members in its area; (3) No one can belong to a local NAIRO group except as a member of national NAIRO but local NAIRO groups may invite non-members to take part in their activities; and (4) existing (non-NAIRO) local organizations of professionals may not affiliate formally with NAIRO except insofar as their individual members become members of NAIRO and come together on that basis (I. e. NAIRO continues to be an association of individuals only).

VII. REPORT ON THE NAIRO INTERNSHIP PROGRAM (John Lassoe, Jr.)

The Executive Secretary reported on the first six months of the Internship Program, offering four generalizations based on his contact with all but two of the first year's interns: (1) the intern selection process worked well, and all of the interns seem to be both promising for the field and well-placed in their particular assignments; (2) most of the interns are getting experience and training that is transferable, and most are therefore in a position to move into other agencies in this field (a few do not fall in this category because the context and/or nature of their training experience is not what would commonly be considered "intergroup relations"). (3) the agency selection process could be improved; some of the agencies were ill-chosen for this particular program; and (4) most of the agencies and most of the interns seem satisfied with their participation in the program; a few agencies lament the fact that they cannot give the supervision they would like to, and a few interns feel that they do not have clear training assignments.

The mid-year Internship Seminar, originally scheduled for March 1-14, has been postponed until April or May to permit more careful planning and the recruitment of an outstanding Workshop Leader. The Educational and Professional Training Committee, in addition, recommended that a limited number of non-interns be permitted to register for the two-week workshop on a fee basis. This was seen by the Committee as a tentative

exploration of a possible future NAIRO activity: training seminars for junior professional staff. It also suggested a partial means of support for the seminars after the major foundation grants have expired. The Board agreed that a limited number of non-interns (6) should be permitted to enroll for the Seminar at a total cost of $150.00 ($250 minus $100 scholarship), covering tuition and room and board. Criteria for the selection of these non-interns was left to the Educational and Professional Training Committee.

In considering the selection process for next year's internships, the Committee felt that some criteria for agency selection might be prepared for use by participating foundations; accordingly, a 9-point document, "Criteria for Agency Selection, 1958-1959", was prepared - officially at the request of the Fund for the Republic. The Board approved this document and directed that it be circulated.

The Executive Secretary noted that eight interns would be seeking employment at the end of their year of training and asked permission to circulate information about available interns among potential employers. He was directed to prepare a resume of education, experience, and reference sources on each of the available interns and to distribute these sheets before the end of their respective internships.

VIII. NAIRO RESEARCH CONFERENCE

Dr. Don Hager reported, by letter, that he was currently developing the plans for NAIRO's third Research Conference. Although the Research Services Department has been abolished, it was agreed that Dr. Hager would be asked to develop a prospectus for early submission to foundations as part of a formal request for a grant to cover Conference costs.

IX. NAIRO SUMMER WORKSHOP PROPOSAL

The Board referred to the Resources and Planning Committee a proposal submitted by Dr. Martin Chworowsky, Albert Greenfield Human Relations Center, University of Pennsylvania, for cooperative sponsorship of a summer (1959) workshop for intergroup relations practitioners. The Committee was asked to draft a more detailed proposal - in consultation with Dr. Chworowsky - for consideration by the Board at an early meeting. (MOTION: Babbitt-Coffey)

X. NAIRO HOUSING STUDY

Mr. Aronson reported that the Housing Study material originally compiled by Dr. Helen Amerman had been re-written by George and Eunice Grier for The Special Research Advisory Committee (Edward Rutledge, chairman). This had then been submitted to the Commission on Race and Housing in fulfilment of NAIRO's commitment under the special grant. Copies are being reproduced by the Commission for distribution to the NAIRO Board and the Special Committee. It was suggested that this might be reproduced by NAIRO for distribution to the general membership, perhaps as part of the report of the Commission on Housing and Family Life. The Board reserved decision until copies had been reviewed. The President, in mail consultation with the Board, will then decide on possible publication and distribution.

XI. WASHINGTON, D. C. STUDY PROPOSAL

Mr. Aronson reported that the Special Committee (Frances Levenson, Herman Long, George Nesbitt) was attempting to secure foundation support for this project. The Study Proposal, as currently outlined, was reviewed, and some members suggested that NAIRO's role needed clarification. The Board also asked that the project budget be redrawn to insure that no less than 5% of any foundation grant accrue to NAIRO for administration costs. (MOTION: Culberson-Allen) With these stipulations, the action of the Special Committee in seeking foundation support was approved.

XII. REPORT OF PERSONNEL REGISTRY REVIEW COMMITTEE (Chester Gray)

Mr. Grayreported for the Committee (which had also included: Paul Klein, chairman, Maurice Moss, Irene Miller, Richard Marks). Recommendations: That the Registry be continued for both members and non-members - free to the former but with a nominal charge for the latter (perhaps as an "associate membership," since New York laws forbid fees of any kind for this type of service); that each registrant complete a standard form or face sheet, which would be reproduced in quantity; that registrants continue to receive notice - by mail - of all job openings; that agencies, upon payment of a fee (recommended: $5.00) - would be entitled to receive copies of all registrants' face sheets; that agencies - without payment of a fee - might examine these same face sheets in the NAIRO office; and that procedures be developed for regular clearance of the Registry file and for follow-up survey of the Registry's service to registrants.

The Board noted that only 4 of the 125 current registrants were members in good standing and decided to limit the Registry to NAIRO members. It decided against any fee device designed to circumvent the New York law and asked instead that non-members be encouraged to subscribe to the NAIRO Reporter, in which monthly listings of job openings will still be carried. Feeling that the work of reproducing registrant face sheets would be an excessive burden for the NAIRO office at this time, it voted against making these available - on a fee basis - to agencies. Reservations about employer access to the Registry files were also expressed. It was decided that, for the present, the Registry would confine its services to members only and that strengthening of the Registry would be postponed until more members made use of it.

XIII. APPOINTMENTS AND ELECTIONS

A. The following were unanimously elected to the Executive Committee (in addition to the officers): THELMA BABBITT, JOHN G. FEILD, JOHN HOPE, II.

B. Mrs. Thelma Babbitt was unanimously re-elected chairman of the Membership Committee. By Board consent, the choice of the members of this Committee was left to its chairman in consultation with the President of NAIRO.

C. LOUIS MASON (Commission on Human Relations, Pittsburgh) was unanimously elected chairman of the 1958 NAIRO Conference Committee. Members of the Pittsburgh Conference Planning Committee were then confirmed as members of the NAIRO Committee.

Noting that the delay until January in the appointment of the various chairmen hampered NAIRO's activity and wasted at least two months of

the year, the Board recommended that hereafter the President-elect be prepared to name Committee, Commission and Department chairmen at the Boardmeeting immediately following the Annual Conference; that this post-Conference Board meeting be scheduled - in advance - as a full 1½-day session; and that it serve as the organizational meeting of the new Board, including on its agenda the preparation of the 1959 Budget and other key business matters. (MOTION: Babbitt-Lawrence)

D. In presenting his nominations for the various chairmanships, Mr. Aronson suggested thatconsideration be given now or later to two-year terms for Commission and Department chairmen, to give them greater opportunity to develop program and organize their units effectively.

Mr. Aronson also explained that he had reluctantly by-passed all current chairmen in making his 1958 appointments. Despite the excellent work that many of them had done, he felt that new faces should be introduced into leadership roles this year and that it was fairer to appoint a completely new slate than to single out a few for re-appointment. He added that, since none of the nominees had been approached in advance of the meeting, some might decline. All appointments are, therefore, tentative and confidential, pending acceptance.

The following Commission chairmen were nominated by the President and confirmed by the Board (geographic centers chosen in accordance with the Commission reorganization adopted earlier):

Nature, Scope & Theory (Detroit) - JOSEPH FAUMAN, Jewish Community Council

Manpower (Cleveland) - CHESTER GRAY

Housing (Philadelphia) - JOHN McDERMOTT, National Conference of Christians and Jews

Education (Chicago) - ANNABELE C. PRESCOTT, Chicago Public Schools

Interreligious Relations (New York) - ROY McCORKEL, National Conference of Christians and Jews

(Other Civil Rights) "Washington D.C.) - BENJAMIN SEGAL, Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties & Rights

It was decided that the 1957 Manpower Commission (Louis Mason, chairman) would remain in operation until publication of its report, scheduled for March 1. It was also decided that, in the event that a nominee could not accept the chairmanship, the President was authorized to choose a replacement in the same city.

The following Department chairmen were nominated by the President and confirmed by the Board:

Local Private - LLOYD DAVIS, Catholic Interracial Council, Chicago

Local Public - BURTON I. GORDIN, Commission on Human Relations, Philadelphia

State Public - JOHN BINKLEY, Colorado Anti-Discrimination Commission, Denver

National Private - ISAIAH TERMAN, American Jewish Committee New York (N.B. Mr. Terman decld)

Federal Services - BOOKER McGRAW, Housing & Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C.

In nominating the NAIRO Committee chairmen, Mr. Aronson spelled out the assignment of each Committee for 1958.

Resources and Planning - Consisting of present officers and all past presidents, this Committee has the responsibility for exploring and recommending new program activities and new sources of income. Since the program and finance aspects are seen as inseparable (the one depending on the other), an earlier division of this Committee into two subcommittees has been abandoned. In 1958, this Committee has the special charge of developing and coordinating program activities that will implement the Special Funds Drive for $2,500. Chairman: LOUIS RADELET, National Conference of Christians and Jews, New York City.

Professional Standards - This Committee is expected to continue and expand the discussion of professional standards initiated by its predecessors. Starting point in 1958 will be the report developed by the 1957 Committee for discussion at the Kansas City NAIRO Conference. The Committee also has the special charge of studying questions of job security for NAIRO members. Chairman: GRACE MARR, American Nurses Association, New York City.

Resolutions - This Committee is charged with the development of a draft statement of concern, to be submitted to the NAIRO membership in advance of the 1958 Conference where it will be discussed and acted upon. The statement of concern is seen as a more appropriate alternative to specific, topical Conference resolutions, it is hoped that its early submission to the membership will encourage its consideration by local NAIRO groups in advance of the annual meeting. Chairman: SAMUEL SPIEGLER, National Community Relations Advisory Council, New York City.

Interprofessional Relations - Drawing on the members of NAIRO who are also active in other professions and other professional bodies, (law, nursing, education, etc.), this Committee will seek to develop closer liaison with allied disciplines and to promote appropriate joint projects or activities. Chairman: CHARLES LIVERMORE, New York State Commission Against Discrimination.

Publications - Formerly this Committee was nominally responsible for all NAIRO publications, including the Reporter. In 1958, its primary concern will be the proposed JOURNAL OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS (6 issues, published bi-monthly), which will be based on the respective reports of the six Commissions. Chairman (and overall JOURNAL editor): S. ANDHIL FINEBERG, American Jewish Committee, New York City. (N.B. Dr. Fineberg declined)

Educational and Professional Training - Reactivated last year to serve as the Advisory Committee for the NAIRO Internship Program, this Committee will continue with its present membership for the duration of that program. By design, it is equally balanced among academicians, practitioners from internship agencies, and practitioners from non-internship agencies. It continues to be responsible for advising the Executive Secretary in his administration and coordination of the interns' training. Chairman (replacing Charles Livermore, who continues on the Committee): Dr. MARTIN CHWOROWSKY, Albert Greenfield Human Relations Center, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Finance - Headed by the Treasurer, this Committee is responsible for the Annual Budget and for other matters relating to the administration of NAIRO finances. In 1958, it also assumes responsibility for securing and collecting both individual and agency pledges toward the NAIRO Internship Program. Chairman: GEORGE CULBERSON.

Conference Program - Continuing the practice inaugurated last year, this Committee is composed of representatives of each Department and Commission, together with such other members as the Chairman may appoint. It is responsible for planning the program of the 1958 Conference, subject to Board approval, and for securing the speakers. In 1958, its membership will be centered in the New York area. Chairman: IRVING GOLDABER, New York Commission on Intergroup Relations.

There was some discussion of the desirability of greater geographic representation in the chairmanships, especially in the South and Far West. Mr. Aronson noted that this year's appointments were at least a step in that direction and expressed the belief that the rotating city-centered Commission would, for example, locate eventually in almost every city in which there were even a few NAIRO members. The Board urged that this concern over wide geographic representation be borne in mind in future years and approved the appointment of all chairmen nominated. (MOTION: Whitby-Allen).

XIV. 1957 CONFERENCE: REPORT AND EVALUATION (Sidney Lawrence)

A. Finances: Despite the fact that approximately $925 was raised locally, the 1957 Conference incurred a $50 deficit. Mr. Lawrence indicated that this would be met locally but, as a matter of future policy, asked for a ruling on financial responsibility for the Annual Conference. The Board asked the Executive Committee to consider the question of whether NAIRO or the local sponsors should be financially responsible for the Annual Conference, and to report to the Board - with a policy recommendation - at the May meeting. (MOTION: Whitby-Culberson)

B. Mr. Lawrence presented a brief analysis of the Conference Evaulation sheets returned by some 41 member-delegates. The general sessions and the "opportunity for informal exchange" were rated as the best features of the Kansas City meeting; Commission and Department meetings were rated weakest. The general tone of the replies suggested that delegates felt crowded in time, and the Board went on record as favoring the extension of the Annual Conference to four days, i. e. Tuesday morning through Friday noon, followed by the Board meeting through Saturday. It was decided to poll the membership on this possibility, with an extension of the 1958 Conference (Pittsburgh) in mind if hotel reservations can be assured. The evaulation sheets

contained various program suggestions, all of which were relayed to the Conference Program Committee. That body was instructed to report to the Board at its May meeting.

The Board expressed its grateful appreciation to Margaret Garrity and the President's Committee on Government Contracts for the hospitality extended at this meeting.

APPENDIX I
Minutes, Board Meeting
Chicago, Illinois: January 24, 25, 1958

RECOMMENDATION: REORGANIZATION OF NAIRO COMMISSION STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION

A. The Commissions, now six in number, shall be localized this year around six cities in which there are nuclei of professionals especially interested in the respective areas of concern.

MANPOWER UTILIZATION :	Cleveland	NATURE, SCOPE & THEORY:	Detroit
HOUSING AND FAMILY LIFE :	Philadelphia	EDUCATION :	Chicago
INTERRELIGIOUS RELATIONS:	New York	(Other Civil Rights*):	Washington, D.C.

*The Commission - formerly known as the Commission on Civil Rights - that deals with such topics as Transportation, Recreation, Public Accommodations, Voting, etc., needs a title that is more accurately descriptive of its special concerns.

B. The Commission members in the respective cities shall constitute the Steering Committee of each Commission; NAIRO members located outside the Commission cities will be invited to affiliate as correspondent-participants.

C. The city-centered Commission cores shall be responsible for:

(1) Their Commission report, for which they shall serve as editorial committee. They may, of course, solicit articles from others.

(2) Formulation of a major topic of particular interest in their Commission's area of concern - for discussion in local NAIRO groups around the country and perhaps at the NAIRO Conference.

D. The six annual Commission reports shall be staggered at bi-monthly intervals (beginning with Manpower Utilization in March) and shall be the basis for the (NAIRO) JOURNAL OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS. Overall editorship of the JOURNAL shall be in the hands of NAIRO's Publications Committee; editorial supervision of each issue will be exercised by the city-centered core of the Commission reporting.

E. Each Commission will be represented on the Conference Program Committee by a New York area representative selected by the Commission chairman (the Conference Program Committee will be centered in New York City this year). This representative will help plan the 1958 Conference and, in the discussion of Commission sessions, will reflect the concerns of his own Commission members.

F. Localizing of the Commissions in the six cities shall be for one year only. It is contemplated that the Commissions will rotate from year to year among cities in which there are nuclei of NAIRO members, eventually covering all.

NOTE: This recommendation was adopted - in essence - by the Board of Directors without dissent.

APPENDIX II
NAIRO - 1958 BUDGET

ANTICIPATED RECEIPTS

Fund for the Republic		$20,000.00
McGregor Fund		5,000.00
Internship Pledges from Members:		
On hand	$ 800.00	
To be secured	1,700.00	2,500.00
Membership Dues:		
60 at Special Rate	600.00	
178 Other Renewals	2,670.00	
100 New Members	1,500.00	
92 Delinquent Members (estimated renewals: 30 at $25 each)	750.00	5,520.00
Reporter Sales:		
Bulk	2,000.00	
Individual	1,000.00	3,000.00
Publication Sales		200.00
1958 Non-member Conference Registrations		300.00
Interest on Savings Accounts		450.00
Special Funds Drive		2,500.00
TOTAL ANTICIPATED RECEIPTS		$39,470.00

Notes:

1. Internship Pledges - Finance Committee responsibility
2. New Members and Renewal - Membership Committee
3. Reporter Sales - Increase rates to $2.50 for bulk and $3.00 for individual. Establish special committee.
4. Non-Member Conference registrations - Local Conf. Com. responsibility.
5. Special Funds Drive - Resources and Program Development Committee

ANTICIPATED EXPENDITURES

Administration (national office)		
Salaries:		
Executive Secretary	$9,500.00	
Office Secretary	3,700.00	
PT Clerical Help	600.00	$13,800.00
Severance Pay Reserve		475.00
Employee Benefits:		
Hospitalization	83.00	
Social Security	177.00	260.00
Executives Hospitality Exp.		500.00
Rent		1,400.00
Equipment		25.00
Printing		1,000.00
Postage		800.00
Telephone		500.00
Office supplies		500.00
Addressing service		100.00
Travel:		
Transportation	1,500.00	
Board and room	1,000.00	2,500.00
President's Office		
Postage and telephone		200.00
Treasurer's Office		
Bookkeeper services	300.00	
Audit	60.00	
Postage and telephone	50.00	
Miscellaneous supplies	30.00	
$25,000 Bond	35.00	475.00
Reporter		
Manager's Services	1,000.00	
Printing	1,900.00	
Postage	350.00	
List changes	70.00	
Promotion & sales expense	100.00	
Miscellaneous	6.00	3,426.00
Publications		
Commission Reports (5)	500.00	
Other	200.00	700.00
Promotion		
Regional Chairman	400.00	
Regional Representatives	400.00	800.00
Internship Seminar		5,000. 00
TOTAL ANTICIPATED EXPENDITURES		$31,261.00

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
COMPARISON OF ANNUAL BUDGET AND EXPENDITURES
JANUARY 1 to DECEMBER 31, 1957

INCOME

Source	Receipts	Anticipated Receipts
Fund for the Republic	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00
McGregor Fund	2,500.00	5,000.00
Internship Pledges	1,765.00	5,000.00
Membership Dues	3,480.00	3,500.00
Reporter - Sales	1,289.31	2,400.00
NAIRO Publications	156.00	400.00
Revolving Fund Returns	620.00	
1956 Annual Conference	201.00	
1957 Annual Conference	2,791.45	
1957 Annual Conference Anticipated Surplus		300.00
Interest on Savings Account	225.00	
Miscellaneous	28.96	
	$ 33,056.72	$ 36,600.00

EXPENDITURES

Administration		Expenditure	Budget
Salaries			
Executive Secretary	$ 4,125.00	$	$ 9,000.00
Office Secretary	1,516.50		3,600.00
Secretary's Office Secy.	425.00	6,066.50	
Severance Pay Reserve			450.00
Hospitalization Insurance		63.40	200.00
Rent		463.84	1,800.00
Printing		404.79	1,500.00
Postage		449.27	500.00
Telephone		482.46	350.00
Office Supplies		451.58	300.00
Equipment		848.85	
1957 Annual Conference		2,837.28	
Miscellaneous	63.73		
1956 Annual Conference	38.72		
Moving Expenses	185.01	287.46	350.00
Travel			
Executive Secretary	1,390.73		
Personnel Committee	129.02	1,519.75	2,500.00
Revolving Fund Advances		620.00	
Deposit Guarantees			
Air Travel	425.00		
Rent	231.92		
Telephone	50.00	706.92	
Reporter		3,095.94	2,800.00
Publications			
Publications	98.68		
NAIRO Housing Report	500.00	598.68	700.00
Promotion-Regional Chairman			400.00
Internship Seminar			5,000.00
		$ 18,896.72	$ 29,450.00

NAIRO
Educational and Professional Training Committee
NAIRO Internship Program

January, 1958

Suggested criteria for Agency selection, 1958-9

It is suggested that preference be given to agencies that meet the following criteria:

A. The agency is primarily engaged in intergroup relations.

B. The agency program is such that the intern can be given experience in a variety of intergroup situations - school desegregation, housing integration, reduction of prejudice, interreligious understanding, fair employment practices, police-community relations, etc.

C. The agency program is such that the intern will work with members of more than one ethnic group in situations that will expose him to the actual workings of intergroup conflict or intergroup understanding.

* * * * *

It is further suggested that recipient agencies be asked to commit themselves to the following:

A. The agency will provide staff supervision by one or more persons who are professionally experienced in intergroup relations.

B. The agency will cooperate with NAIRO, the Program's coordinating agency, in the development of the mid-year seminar and in the evaluation of the program. With respect to the latter, the agency will provide NAIRO with bi-monthly reports from its intern and semi-annual reports from the intern's supervisor.

C. The agency will send its intern to the two-week Internship Seminar, and his supervisor to at least three days of that seminar, sharing travel costs with other internship agencies (on a travel pool basis, such costs not to exceed $500).

D. The agency will select its intern on the following basis:

1. The intern is interested in preparing for a professional career in the field of intergroup relations, and expects to remain in this field after his internship.

2. The intern shall not be otherwise employed during his internship and shall devote full-time to that training.

3. The intern shall be employed for a period of one year (12 months) at an adequate junior professional salary (in 1957-1958, intern salaries averaged $4,250).

E. The agency will prepare - and submit as part of its application or shortly after its acceptance - an outline of the proposed year's training, which shall include:

1. Opportunity for internal orientation to the agency program and philosophy.

./.

SUGGESTED CRITERIA - 2

2. Opportunity to become acquainted with the program and philosophy of the other intergroup relations agencies in the area, and with the community as a whole.

3. Opportunity for specific work assignments, under supervision but with increasing responsibility and latitude for decision and initiative. (Insofar as possible, work assignments encompassing a variety of skills useful in intergroup relations - public relations, administration, community organization, investigation and mediation, etc.).

4. Opportunity for ample and regular consultation with the supervisor.

F. In those situations where the intern is in fact a staff trainee, slated to remain with the agency after completion of the internship year, the agency will expose the intern to problem areas and job assignments beyond those for which he is being trained specifically.

NOTE: The suggested criteria were drawn up by NAIRO's Educational and Professional Training Committee at the request of the Fund for the Republic, one of the foundations sponsoring the Internship Program. Selection of agencies to receive second-year grants will be made by participating foundations, not by NAIRO.

fib

February 4, 1958

Mr. Arnold Aronson
President
N. A. I. R. O.
152 West 42nd Street
New York 36, New York

Dear Mr. Aronson:

Enclosed you will find the completed NAIRO questionnaire which you requested.

If you need additional information, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf
Enclosure - 1 (NAIRO Questionnaire)

RECEIVED JAN 23 1958

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

152 WEST 42ND STREET — ROOM 1508
NEW YORK 36, NEW YORK
LONGACRE 3-6757

OR REPLY TO:

PRESIDENT
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N.C.R.A.C.
New York, New York

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Board of Community Relations
Toledo, Ohio
South
JOHN HOPE, II
Race Relations Department, A.M.A.
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
JOHN V.P. LASSOE, JR.

20 January 1958

Dear Agency Executive:

NAIRO, in cooperation with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, is preparing to publish a DIRECTORY OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS AGENCIES WITH PAID STAFF. It is our understanding that your Agency (a) is primarily concerned with intergroup relations and (b) has some paid staff.

In order to make this DIRECTORY as comprehensive and useful as possible, we are asking you to complete and return the enclosed form. Please feel free to give (or send) as much information as you deem pertinent.

Of course, if your agency does not wish to be listed or does not meet the criteria stated above, we would appreciate your notifying us. However, if we do not receive a reply from your agency by February 1, we shall presume that it is to be listed.

I hope that you will respond fully and promptly. We want this DIRECTORY to be of maximum value to the entire field.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Arnold Aronson

ARNOLD ARONSON
President

fib
Enclosure

NOTE: We must ask that the questionnaire be returned to us by February 1. Otherwise, your agency will be listed by name and address only.

February 8, 1958

BY-LAWS OF THE SOUTHWEST REGIONAL COUNCIL
AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Unanimously adopted at the Southwest Regional Council Meeting and Conference, February 8 & 9, 1958, Dallas, Texas, at the afternoon session on Saturday February 8, 1958.

ARTICLE I

ORGANIZATION

Sec. 1. As authorized by the Executive Board of the American Jewish Committee, on April 28, 1956, a Southwest Regional Council is hereby organized to represent the states of Arkansas, Oklahoma, Southwest Tennessee and Texas.

Sec. 2. These by-laws become effective when approved by constituent representatives of the Region and proper authority in the National Organization.

ARTICLE II

PURPOSES AND GOALS

Within the framework of established policy, it shall be the function of this Council to promote the aims, purposes and welfare of the American Jewish Committee in the Southwest Region by means of:

Sec. 1. Facilitating the availability of resources and services of the National Organization to Regional and Local activities and interests.

Sec. 2. Facilitating communication of national policy statements and items of information to chapters, units and members of the American Jewish Committee within the region and regional attitudes, reactions and issues back to the National Organization.

Sec. 3. Interpreting of regional attitudes for national policy deliberations.

Sec. 4. Developing means for utilizing regional resources to deal cooperatively with other interested groups on matters of local and regional concern.

ARTICLE III

MEMBERSHIP

Sec. 1. Each Chapter shall choose one delegate for every twenty members or a minimum of two delegates.

Sec. 2. Each unit shall choose two delegates.

Sec. 3. The Chairman, with Council approval, may appoint a maximum of two delegates from towns having no chapter or unit.

Sec. 4. The Chairman, with Council approval, may appoint a maximum of twenty-five delegates-at-large in addition to Sec. 3, above.

Sec. 5. Delegates shall serve for a term of two years beginning on the date of the Annual Council Meeting. Initial appointments by the Chapters, Units and Council Chairman shall follow the principle of staggered terms with one-half of all delegate groups serving for one year and one-half for two years.

Sec. 6. No delegate may serve for more than four consecutive years except those appointed under Sec. 4, above.

ARTICLE IV

MEETINGS

Sec. 1. The Annual Meeting of the Council shall be held between September and November. Date and place are to be designated by the Chairman or Executive Committee. This meeting shall be open to all Chapter, Unit and National AJC members and guests.

Sec. 2. An Executive Session for Council members only will be held in May or June at time and place designated by the Chairman.

Sec. 3. Special Meetings of the Council may be called at any time by the Chairman or a Vice-Chairman in case of the Chairman's disability.

Sec. 4. A Quorum shall consist of one-fourth of the qualified delegates.

ARTICLE V

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Sec. 1. Appointments - The Executive Committee shall consist of all officers and seven additional Council members appointed by the Chairman and approved by the Council, to serve for one year, dating from the Annual Meeting.

Sec. 2. Functions - The Executive Committee shall have full power to act for the Council in the interim between meetings.

Sec. 3. Chairman - The Chairman of the Council shall serve as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VI

OFFICERS AND STAFF

Sec. 1. A Chairman, First and Second Vice-Chairmen, a Secretary and a Treasurer shall be elected by members of the Council and hold office for a period of one year from the date of election at the Annual Council Meeting. If filling a vacancy during the unexpired term of office, they shall serve until the next Annual Meeting. Officers may not serve more than two consecutive terms exclusive of vacancy appointments.

Sec. 2. The outgoing Chairman shall serve as honorary Chairman and member of the Executive Committee during the tenure of his successor.

Sec. 3. The functions of the officers shall be those usually prescribed for such offices.

Sec. 4. The Director of the Southwest Region and his staff shall be available to the Council for appropriate service.

ARTICLE VII

COMMITTEES

Sec. 1. The Chairman shall appoint such committees as may be required to conduct the business of the Council.

ARTICLE VIII

AMENDMENTS

Sec. 1. These by-laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the delegates provided at least one-third of the delegates is present. Notice of proposed amendments must be sent to all delegates one month prior to the meeting, and all amendments must be approved by the National Organization.

ARTICLE IX

OFFICE

Sec. 1. The office of the Council shall be located at the Southwest Regional Office.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

152 WEST 42ND STREET — ROOM 1508
NEW YORK 36, NEW YORK
LONGACRE 3-6757

OR REPLY TO:

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N.C.R.A.C.
New York, New York

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JOHN HOPE, II
Race Relations Department, A.M.A.
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
JOHN V.P. LASSOE, JR.

17 February 1958

Dear Fred:

I think that the enclosed mimeographed letter is self-explanatory, as should be the enclosed Criteria. If you are planning to submit an application for another internship grant, it should be in our hands by the end of the month.

Please do not hesitate to call me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

John

John V.P. Lassoe, Jr.

fib
Enclosures

Dr. Frederick B. Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

March 21, 1958

Mr. Louis A. Radelet, Chairman
Resources and Planning Committee
N. A. I. R. O.
152 West 42nd Street, Room 1508
New York 36, New York

Dear Lou:

In response to your memo of March 19th, I have jotted down, in general terms, my concept of the role and responsibilities of NAIRO's Resources and Planning Committee.

I plan to be in New York for the next NAIRO Board Meeting and hope there will be time for this committee to meet as you propose.

All good wishes.

In haste,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/mf
Enclosure - 1 (Statement)

ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY OF NAIRO'S RESOURCES AND PLANNING COMMITTEE

(A statement submitted by F. B. Routh,
Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Ga.)

The Resources and Planning Committee is a creature of the Board of Directors; it is responsible to the Board. Its function is to assess long-term trends in the field of intergroup relations and the professional needs of intergroup relations officials; to recommend to the Board, on the basis of its findings, such actions as will make NAIRO a more effective and well-respected professional association.

In pursuit of these goals it shall carry out such assignments as the Board may direct and carry on such other activities as may be necessary in the fulfillment of its obligations.

3/21/58

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

152 WEST 42ND STREET — ROOM 1508
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OR REPLY TO:

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Nashville, Tennessee

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
JOHN V.P. LASSOE, JR.

19 March 1958

NAIRO RESOURCES & PLANNING COMMITTEE

Dear Member:

I am enclosing the minutes of our most recent meeting - a memorable session in Philadelphia last month.

PLEASE NOTE the important charge on the last page: an urgent requirement that each member submit to me promptly in writing a statement of his ideas on the Committee's role, function, and future. I will then circulate these among you at least one week in advance of our next meeting.

And PLEASE NOTE that our next meeting is scheduled for Thursday, May 1, in New York City - at the Building for Brotherhood, 43 West 57 Street (9:30 a.m. - 4 p.m.). NAIRO's Board of Directors meets here on May 2 and 3, and we want to have a report for its consideration.

I look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience. We need the guidance of every Committee member in arriving at some agreement on the most appropriate and valuable contribution that we can make to NAIRO during the year ahead.

Sincerely,

Lou

LOUIS A. RADELET
Chairman
Resources and Planning Committee

P.S. Naturally, all members are cordially invited to take part in the Board meetings that will follow our one-day session.

347

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
152 West 42 Street New York 36, New York

M I N U T E S

Resources and Planning Committee
February 14, 1958
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Present: Louis A. Radelet, Chairman; Arnold Aronson, Marshall Bragdon, Maurice Fagan, John G. Feild, Charles Livermore, George Schermer. Guests: Leonard Aries, John Lassoe, Jr.

Absent: George Culberson, Margaret Garrity, Sidney Lawrence, Harold Lett, Herman Long, Francis McPeek, Frederick Routh.

Arnold Aronson reviewed the past history and present assignment of the Resources and Planning Committee. Originally established by Herman Long during his presidency, it has consisted of past presidents and others, and has been charged with the long-range development of NAIRO program and financial support. Both the Internship Program and the employment of an Executive Secretary were planned by this Committee, and it is appropriate that this Committee now provide the broad directions needed for NAIRO's future. The life span of NAIRO's national staff and office is limited by the internship grant, due to expire in 1959, and it is time now to chart certain long range goals for NAIRO, incorporating as one considerations of program and finance.

In addition to this broad charge, Mr. Aronson noted that at least three specific matters had been referred by the Board: (1) the Special Funds Drive for $2,500 during 1958, with the request that the Committee delineate the type of fund-raising activity that would be appropriate for local NAIRO groups, (2) a proposal presented by Dr. Martin Chworowsky for summer workshops for senior intergroup relations practitioners, jointly sponsored by NAIRO and the Albert Greenfield Center for Human Relations, University of Pennsylvania; and (3) various proposals that NAIRO establish and provide the type of clearing-house services offered by the American Council on Race Relations.

Discussing the specific proposals, Maurice Fagan felt that the proposed workshop for senior practitioners might be too exclusive -- inappropriate for NAIRO since some of its members (newcomers and junior professionals) would be excluded. On the other hand, a broader workshop that involved lay leadership might gain their support for NAIRO, as well as their agencies'. By the same token, agencies might welcome NAIRO-organized seminars or workshops to which they could - for a stated fee - send their junior professional members.

Mr. Schermer noted that the decision had been made - several times over - to remain as a professional association, becoming neither an action agency nor a federation of agencies. This did not, however, preclude the development of

- more -

the development of services to agencies on a subscription basis. Many agencies have $500 - $2,500 per year that could be paid out for real consultative and informational services. One hears discussion of a possible clearing-house service among agencies, and this may provide NAIRO with the opportunity to be both an association of individuals and an agency services organization. This might resolve our dilemma of wanting to be a professional organization but of also wanting to be and do more than the profession of intergroup relations can support financially. We must figure out, therefore, how we can function as a professional organization of integrity, and still exist.

Mr. Radelet stressed the need for projection in terms of goals for the Committee itself, relating what NAIRO is to what NAIRO should be. It was suggested that NAIRO activities should promote personal growth, security, efficiency, etc. of its members, and that this should include consideration of such matters as job security and pension plans. In similar vein, the development of intergroup relations as a profession is dependent upon NAIRO since that body provides the necessary community of interest and the requisite drive to professionalize. How then can NAIRO best accomplish these aims and, at the same time, support itself? (Mr. Fagan observed that the bulk of our finances must come from agencies and that all we have to give them is "ourselves.")

Mr. Livermore noted that the leadership group of NAIRO is a largely-unused resource, with little chance to function as such or to provide its services. Although this core group has a responsibility for making articulate the things in which it believes, it has never spoken as such and is missing an opportunity to become an operative group in the national picture. The Resources and Planning Committee should be expanded to include people nominated by the past presidents and present officers, comprising the key people in this field. The Committee should meet four times annually for 2-day periods and should concern itself with determining key issues, discussing them, and issuing reports designed to secure national publicity. (Mr. Livermore then moved this suggestion, seconded by Mr. Schermer.)

Mr. Feild felt that this function would be completely inappropriate for this Committee, that the only vehicle for such public statements should be the NAIRO Board of Directors. (The motion was defeated after considerable discussion.)

It was agreed that there needed to be further clarification of the Committee's role and function, that this should be developed by the Committee itself and submitted to the Board at its next meeting. Mr. Feild then moved, seconded by Mr. Livermore, that this Committee meet one day in advance of the next Board meeting (specifically, on May 1), that each member of the Committee submit to the chairman well in advance of that meeting a written statement of the most appropriate role and function for the Committee, and that the chairman in turn distribute such statements to the members one or two weeks before the May 1 meeting. The motion was adopted without dissent.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN V.P. LASSOE, JR.

fib
March, 1958

March 26, 1958

Mr. Louis A. Radelet
Commission on Community Organizations
National Conference of Christians and Jews
43 West 57th Street
New York 19, N.Y.

Dear Lou:

I hope to be able to attend the resources and planning committee meeting scheduled for May 1st in New York. I would prefer a dinner or evening meeting to one during the afternoon, but will try to accommodate the rest of the group if they desire otherwise. Please let me know when the meeting is scheduled. This means, of course, I will attend NAIRO's Board meeting on May 2nd and 3rd. I look forward to seeing you then.

All good wishes.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:fcl

NAIRO

March 27, 1958

Miss Thelma W. Babbitt
American Friends Service Committee
20 South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia, 7, Pennsylvania

Dear Thelma:

Thank you for your recent letter with the enclosed copy of the letter you hope to send to prospective NAIRO-ites.

I would suggest Harry Jones (121 East Third Street, Room 209, Charlotte, North Carolina) and Bill Williams (213 N.E. Second Avenue, Miami, Florida) for membership committee assignments. They are the Directors of our cooperating state groups in their respective states. I am enclosing a list of professionals in the field of inter-group relations who should be members of NAIRO and who I am sure would welcome a letter from you. Feel free to say that I suggested their names. I hope this helps.

All good regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

Enclosure.

FBR:fcl

March 27, 1958

HUMAN RELATIONS PROFESSIONALS SUGGESTED BY FREDERICK B. ROUTH AS POSSIBLE MEMBERS FOR NAIRO:

1. Executive Directors of state Human Relations Councils:

Rev. Robert E. Hughes
Alabama Council on Human Relations
Room 1218, Comer Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Mr. Nat Griswold
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. William K. Williams
Florida Council on Human Relations
213 N.E. Second Avenue
Miami, Florida

Dr. Guy H. Wells
Georgia Council on Human Relations
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Rev. Hugh Brimm
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
4435 Blenheim Road
Louisville 7, Kentucky

Rev. Harry S. Jones
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Mrs. E. H. Spearman
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1745 Sumter Street, Room 100
Columbia, South Carolina

Rev. Edwin G. Kloppe
Texas Council on Human Relations
407 West 27th Street
Austin, Texas

Dr. John H. Marion
Virginia Council on Human Relations
1409 Chowan Road
Richmond 26, Virginia

2. Personnel of other agencies:

Mr. F. E. Hutchens
Regional Executive Secretary
American Friends Service Committee
407 W. 27th Street
Austin, Texas

Mr. Wade Mackie
American Friends Service Committee
Merit Employment Program
1608 Government Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Mr. Tartt Bell
Regional Executive Secretary
American Friends Service Committee
P.O. Box 1307
High Point, North Carolina

Mr. Samuel Lubin
Regional Director
American Jewish Committee
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Seymour Samet
Regional Director
American Jewish Committee
1208 Congress Building
Miami, Florida

Mr. Gustave Falk
Regional Director
American Jewish Committee
523 Fidelity Building
Dallas 2, Texas

Mr. Haskell L. Lazere
American Jewish Congress
Congress Building, Room 906
111 N.E. Second Avenue
Miami, Florida

Mr. Murray Friedman
Regional Director
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
403 E. Franklin Street, Room 211
Richmond, Virginia

Continued . . .

Mr. Arthur J. Levin
Regional Director
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mr. Nathan Perlmutter
Regional Director
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
330 Seybold Building
Miami, Florida

Mr. Irving Schulman
Regional Director
Anti-Defamation Leageu of B'Nai B'rith
606 Common Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Mr. Theodore Freedman
Regional Director
Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'rith
1101 Blodgett Street
Houston 4, Texas

Miss Dorothy Hampton
Race Relations Department
Congregational Christian Churches
1530 Benneham Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Mrs. Pauline Puryear
Race Relations Department
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Rev. Edward A. Driscoll
Executive Secretary
Georgia Council of Churches
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mrs. Ruby Hurley
Southeastern Director
NAACP
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Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Gordon W. Lovejoy
National Program Consultant
National Conference of Christians and Jews
P.O. Box 507
Guilford College, North Carolina

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Associate Executive Director
National Council of Churchos
1716 West End Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Harry L. Alston
Director, Southern Field Division
National Urban League
250 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Jean Russell
Board of Christian Education
Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.
824 Tusculm Boulevard
Greenville, Tennessee

Mr. Malcolm P. Calhoun
Board of Church Extension
Presbyterian Church in the U.S.
341-B Ponce de Leon Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.
President
Southern Leadership Conference
530 South Union Street
Montgomery, Alabama

Rev. Galen Martin
Unitarian Service Committee
Box 887
Knoxville, Tennessee

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Area Student Council
Y.M.C.A.
706 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Miss Florence C. Harris
Southern Regional Office
Y.W.C.A.
41 Exchange Place, S.E. Suite 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

152 WEST 42ND STREET — ROOM 1508
NEW YORK 36, NEW YORK
LONGACRE 3-6757

OR REPLY TO: American Friends Service Committee
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

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Race Relations Department, A.M.A.
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
JOHN V.P. LASSOE, JR.

March 19, 1958

TO: NAIRO REGIONAL CHAIRMEN AND REPRESENTATIVES

Louise Blackham
John Buggs
Frank Fager
Garnet Guild
John Hope
Wade Mackie
Fred Routh
Ed Rutledge

Dear Fred Routh:

Attached is a copy of a letter which I hope to use in encouraging membership in NAIRO. It would be most helpful if you would develop a list of names in your region to whom this letter might be sent, and send this list to us as soon as possible.

By the way, if you have not already sent me suggestions for Membership Committee members in your region, would you please let me have these names immediately? Otherwise, we will have to appoint people from the national membership list from various regions in the country.

Cordially,

Thelma W. Babbitt
lw

Thelma W. Babbitt, Chairman
NAIRO Membership Committee

TWB:lw

att.

cc: Arnold Aronson
John Lassoe

NAIRO Reporter

Vol. VIII No. 6 March, 1958

Events and Trends in Intergroup Relations

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

Room 1508, 152 West 42nd Street, New York 36, N.Y.
Telephone: MUrray Hill 5-1606

Federal Civil Rights Developments

Nearly half a year after its creation by act of Congress, the Federal Civil Rights Commission at this writing has had no funds appropriated for its operations, is still waiting for the Senate to act on confirmation of its executive director, and has on the record disclaimed all intention of investigating any such incident as that at Little Rock. One quarter of the Commission's statutory life span of two years having already elapsed, vigorous prosecution of its task will be necessary if it is to discharge the responsibility with which the law charges it. Signs of movement in this direction are earnestly awaited.

Appropriation "Deferred"

The White House had included in the 1959 appropriation bill for general government expenses an item of $750,000 to finance the Civil Rights Commission. On February 7, the House Appropriations Committee "deferred" action on this item. Moreover, it made it clear that it would not be disposed to provide interim funds in lesser amounts until the Commission was better organized for work. Committee members indicated that they were reluctant to approve the appropriation without hearing an Administration representative —as is customary—explain why the money is needed and how it is to be spent. No such representative appeared to justify or defend this particular request. (The Commission's essential expenses, meanwhile are being met by allotments from the President's special emergency funds.) The members of the Commission had not yet been confirmed by the Senate, as the law requires; and no staff director—also subject to Senate confirmation—had yet been named, at the time of the Appropriations Committee hearing.

Rumors were rife in Washington that the Administration was having trouble finding a qualified person of appropriate stature to accept the appointment as staff director. Anthony Lewis, *New York Times* reporter, writing in that paper on February 16, commented that a candidate for the post had to be "moderate" enough to have a reasonable chance of being accepted by Southern Senators and not so "moderate" as to ensure the opposition of Northern Senators, and that he had to be willing to take on a short-term job calculated to win more enemies than friends and with no political future.

Staff Director Named

On February 19, President Eisenhower announced his choice, Gordon M. Tiffany, attorney of Concord, N.H. Mr. Tiffany has practiced law in Washington. He was Sherman Adams' aide in 1950 when the present presidential adviser was governor of New Hampshire, and was state Attorney-General from 1951 to 1953, when he became City Solicitor of Concord. New Hampshire's Republican Senator Cotton said of Mr. Tiffany that he is "a highly reputable and conscientious lawyer," but he added he did not know the appointee's views on civil rights. Senator Eastland of Mississippi, powerful chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which passes on candidates for confirmation, told reporters he did not know when a hearing on Tiffany's confirmation would be held.

The Judiciary Committee did hold hearings February 24 on the members of the Commission. At these hearings the Commissioners assured the Committee that they regarded the Commission as a fact-finding body and that they would regard any investigation of integration disputes such as Little Rock quite beyond their authority. In response to close questioning by Southern Senators on the Committee,

New York State Supreme Court Ruling on Anti-Bias Housing Law

A New York State Supreme Court judge, in upholding the constitutionality of New York State's law prohibiting racial and religious discrimination in publicly assisted housing, used a line of reasoning that could apply to the similar laws of other states and to laws barring discrimination in private housing as well.

Justice Samuel W. Eager rendered the decision in the case of Pelham Hall Apartments, Inc., operators of Rochelle Arms, an apartment house in New Rochelle. (See *NAIRO Reporter,* July 1957.) The operators in effect admitted, as charged by the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, that they had refused a qualified Negro applicant an apartment solely because of his race.

They contested the SCAD order directing them to cease and desist from this discrimination on the grounds (a) that the law (Metcalf-Baker Act of 1955) is unconstitutional, since it violates the right of private owners of property to choose those to whom the property is to be sold or rented and since it conflicts with the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment by applying only to owners of housing receiving assistance after a certain date and thus discriminating against them as compared with other owners; and (b) that the law does not apply to Rochelle Arms anyhow because the original FHA commitment to insure a loan on the project was made one day before the effective date of the Act (which was July 1, 1955).

Justice Eager disposed of the latter contention briefly, pointing out that, although

(Continued on page 3, col. 1)

Dr. John A. Hannah, Michigan State College president who is Commission Chairman, and Commission members John S. Battle, former Virginia governor, and Father Theodore M. Hesburgh, Notre Dame University president, all gave essentially this answer.

Narrow Construction of Law

It was certainly a most narrow interpretation of the law, as was pointed out by a lawyer on the Judiciary Committee's staff, Robert Young, who observed that the law creating the Commission gave it broad powers of investigation and subpoena which certainly would extend to the taking of testimony under oath about controversial integration situations, and the referral of the results of such investigations to the Justice Department. As reported in *NAIRO Reporter,* Vol. VIII, No. 1, October 1957, the Civil Rights Act directs the Commission, among other things, to conduct studies of "legal developments constituting a denial of equal protection of the laws."

Dr. Hannah said, however, that it was his "feeling" that the Commission should be wholly separate from the Justice Department and not be used as what he called its "tool."

Notwithstanding these assurances, the Southern Senators on the Committee could not bring themselves to vote for confirmation of the Northerners on the Commission when the matter came to a vote in committee on March 3. The Three Southerners—Dean Robert G. Storey of Southern Methodist University Law School, former Governor Doyle E. Carlton of Florida, and former Governor Battle were unanimously approved for confirmation. But Senators Eastland, Olin D. Johnston (D., S.C.), John J. McClellan (D., Ark.) and Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D., N.C.) voted against Dr. Hannah, Father Hesburgh, and J. Ernest Wilkins (Assistant Secretary of Labor). All the Commission members were subsequently confirmed by voice vote on the Senate floor.

Civil Rights Head Grilled

Meanwhile, the newly appointed head of the Justice Department's new Civil Rights Division, created by the same Civil Rights Law that created the Civil Rights Commission, was not faring so well. The Judiciary Committee subjected him to intensive questioning twice and ordered him back for further grilling. Questioning of the nominee, W. Wilson White, centered on his role in the Administration's decision to send troops to Little Rock last September. Mr. White was then head of the Legal Division of the Justice Department, which prepared the brief on which the President based his proclamation ordering the troops into the Arkansas city.

While the Southern Senators continue their tactics of delay and obstruction, and the Administration through Attorney General William P. Rogers calls for a moratorium on further civil rights legislation, a bipartisan group of Northern liberal Senators have sponsored a new and different civil rights bill, S. 3257. The sponsors are: Douglas (D.) of Illinois, Humphrey (D.) of Minnesota, Ives (R.) of New York, Hennings (D.) of Missouri, Case (R.) of New Jersey, Morse (D.) of Oregon, Dirksen (R.) of Illinois, McNamara (D.) of Michigan, Javits (R.) of New York, Clark (D.) of Pennsylvania, Pastore (D.) of Rhode Island, Beall (R.) of Maryland, Carroll (D.) of Colorado.

Introducing the bill on February 10, Senator Douglas said its purpose was "to extend full first-class citizenship and equality of opportunity to all of our Negro and Spanish-speaking citizens."

New Legislative Approach

The bill represents a wholly new approach to the problem of promoting compliance with Supreme Court interpretations of the Constitution as regards equal treatment. It proposes to substitute reward for punishment, to offer inducements rather than threats, to replace federal authority with federal aid; in short to make it profitable to communities and states to comply and thus costly to remain intransigent. Senator Douglas, in his sponsoring speech, outlined the bill as follows:

Title II authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to assist, through the compilation and distribution of data, the making of surveys, the arrangement of conferences, the appointment of advisory councils, the provision of specialists' services, and the development of community understanding for desegregation programs that are in harmony with the Constitution. Appropriations up to $2.5 million a year for 5 years are authorized for these purposes.

Title III authorizes the Secretary to make grants for school facilities in areas where the chief problem preventing or hindering effective compliance is the lack of adequate buildings or other physical equipment.

It also authorizes grants for employing additional teachers, in-service teacher training, employment of specialists, short-term training courses, and other additional educational measures undertaken to eliminate segregation, while at the same time assuring that existing educational standards will not be lowered.

Funds would also be available to local communities that wish to comply with the Court's decisions, but where, as in Georgia and Virginia, the State threatens to cut off funds or close the schools.

Appropriations of not more than $40 million a year for 5 years are authorized to cover the costs of the grant programs.

Title IV provides that when other methods fail, the executive branch of Government . . . shall assume responsibility for initiating the development of desegregation plans to accomplish the objectives of the Court's decisions. In the development of both the tentative and approved plans, however, there are express provisions for the fullest possible local consultation and participation. . . .

In the history of America's advance toward equal justice, court proceedings have been the means of making many of our greatest forward steps. They are still an indispensable part of our protections against racial discriminations.

A growing group of States, however, have passed so-called antibarratry laws which make it much more difficult for civil-rights groups or others to assist persons in bringing or maintaining lawsuits for the vindication of their civil rights. Other forms of pressure — such as organized boycotts, threats, and intimidation — have also been used to deter such legal actions.

Since the persons who are denied their rights to equal protection are more often than not poor persons, unable alone to sustain the heavy costs of litigation, and more subject than others to hostile pressures, these laws and pressures will increasingly padlock out of court the Negroes and also the Spanish-speaking Americans of the Southwest in their efforts to maintain suits to carry out the law of the land.

To meet this situation, the proposed legislation would authorize the Attorney General of the United States to start civil actions for preventive relief against those who deprive persons of their rights to equal protection of the laws, on account of race, color, religion, or national origin.

[This authority is much like that provided in part II of last year's bill H.R. 6127, and in the 1956 measure, H.R. 627, both overwhelmingly approved by the House.]

Title V confers the power to file compliance actions in school cases in connection with approved desegregation plans, when the Secretary certifies that all efforts to secure compliance by conciliation, assistance, and otherwise have failed.

Title VI first authorizes preventive action against those State and local officials and others acting under color of State law in cases involving denial of equal protection generally, including school cases, by reason of race, color, religion, or national origin; but it provides that the Attorney General may sue only upon a signed complaint, and when, in his judgment, the person aggrieved is unable to seek effective legal protection for himself.

Suits are also authorized by the Attorney General against those who attempt to prevent local officials from according persons equal protection of the laws, or who act to hinder the execution of court orders for

(Continued bottom col. 1, p. 3)

N.Y. State Supreme Court

(Continued from page 1)

the commitment was made on June 30, the actual financing and its insurance by FHA came after July 1, 1955.

Constitutional Interpretations

More significant are Justice Eager's rulings on the constitutional issues. Of the right of private ownership, he wrote:

> The private ownership of private property, free of unreasonable restriction upon the control thereof, is truly a part of our way of life, but, on the other hand, we, as a people do hold firmly to the philosophy that all men are created equal. Indeed, discrimination against any individual here on account of race, color or religion is antagonistic to fundamental tenets of our form of government and of the God in whom we place our trust. . . .
>
> In the final analysis, . . . what is here involved is a conflict between the rights of the private property owner and the inherent power of the state to regulate the use and enjoyment of private property in the interest of public welfare; and . . . the power of the state, when reasonably exercised, is supreme.

Specifically, in rejecting the defense contention, he declared:

> Now, it is firmly settled that private property rights are subject to the exercise of police power legislation. . . . Broad discretion resides in the Legislature, comprised of elected representatives of the people, to decide what is necessary in the interests of the public good . . . a legislative act may not be annulled by a court merely because it doubts the wisdom thereof. . . . These particular legislative acts directed against the practice of racial or religious discrimination are presumed constitutional. . . . I am satisfied that the legislature did act within the bounds of the police power in enacting provisions against racial and religious discrimination in publicly-assisted housing accommodations.

Dealing with the defendant's invocation of the 14th Amendment, Justice Eager wrote:

> . . . the prohibition against denial of equal protection of laws does not preclude a state from resorting to classification for purposes of legislation. . . . The test is whether or not the classification rests upon some reasonable basis bearing in mind the subject-matter and the object of the legislation. . . . Civil rights and anti-discrimination legislation in this state, and on the federal basis for that matter, has been and is a step by step proposition. . . . A proceeding step by step by legislative bodies to eliminate the practice of racial discrimination in affairs closely connected with the lives of our citizens is not only a reasonable, but in view of changing times and circumstances, a required method of procedure in the interest of public welfare. The Legislature was authorized to proceed as it did in imposing a ban against discrimination in housing, that is, by gradual steps, beginning with provisions applicable to various classes of publicly owned and managed housing and over a period of time extending the provisions to specified classes of private housing projects inaugurated or carried out with governmental assistance. Proceeding in such manner required classification in the legislation enacted from time to time; and, under the circumstances, reasonable classification was justified. It is concluded that the classification in the particular 1955 and 1956 amendments to the Civil Rights Law and the Executive Law having to do with publicly-assisted housing accommodations is not so arbitrary and unreasonable as to be in violation of the equal protection clauses.

An appeal from this ruling is anticipated and the issue probably will be brought before the United States Supreme Court in due course.

(Continued from page 2)

equal protection. Action to deprive persons of their rights under the 14th amendment because such persons are opposing denial of the rights of others, is also made a basis for legal action by the Attorney General. In addition, the Attorney General is explicitly authorized to intervene in cases brought by others for relief against the denial of equal protection of the laws, because of race, color, religion, or national origin.

Little hope for action on this bill in the present session is held out by legislative observers.

Community Worker Wins NCCJ Certificate of Recognition

Among the recipients of 1958 certificates of recognition from the National Conference of Christians and Jews is Louis Kousin, Executive Director of the Eastern Union County Jewish Community Council, with offices in Elizabeth, N.J.

Mr. Kousin writes a column, "Brotherhood Every Day," which appears bimonthly in the *Elizabeth Daily Journal.* It deals, for the most part, with the positive developments in the general field of community and human relations with special emphasis on intergroup understanding. The column has appeared regularly since 1953. So far as we know, Mr. Kousin is the only intergroup relations practitioner to win this award for essentially journalistic contributions to brotherhood.

Job Openings Reported

POSITION: Director, North Carolina School Integration Program, American Friends Service Committee.
Salary: $4,600 - $5,000 to start
Apply to: Personnel Secretary, American Friends Service Committee, 20 S. 12th Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

▲

POSITION: Specialist, Employment and Guidance.
Salary: $5,500 - $7,500
Qualifications: 1-5 years industrial relations, social work or intergroup experience; bachelors degree required, M.A. preferred.
Apply to: Mr. Raphael O. Lewis, Chicago Urban League, 2410 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 16, Ill.

▲

POSITION: Community Service Secretary, CSO, Oakland, California (Community organization, fund-raising, public relations)
Salary: $4,600 - $6,300
Qualifications: Community organization experience, fluency in Spanish

POSITION: Indian Center Group Worker, Intertribal Friendship House, Oakland, California
Salary: $4,000 - $6,300
Qualifications: Group work experience, "convictions appropriate to Friends"
For both above positions, apply to: American Friends Service Committee, 1830 Sutter St., San Francisco 15, Calif.

▲

POSITION: Executive Director, Illinois Commission on Human Relations
Salary: Not stated
Apply to: Room 1832, State of Illinois Building, 160 N. La Salle Street, Chicago 1, Ill.

▲

POSITION: Community Services Specialist.
Salary: $5,500-$7,000.
Apply to: Edwin C. Berry, Executive Director, Chicago Urban League, 2410 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 16, Ill.

▲

POSITION: Executive Secretary, Tennessee Council on Human Relations (Nashville).
Salary: $5,000-$6,000.
Qualifications: "Someone who can organize human relations councils in the various cities of the state, provide resource materials, offer suggestions. . . . Southern background preferred."
Apply to: Harold D. Drummond, Tennessee Council on Human Relations, 416 Twenty-First Avenue South, Nashville, Tenn.

New Trial Ordered Because of Discriminatory Language in Argument to Jury

A federal district judge sitting in St. Joseph, Mo., set aside a jury verdict for the defendant in a civil action because counsel in arguing to the jury used the terms "Jewed up" and "Jewed down."

In moving for a new trial, the plaintiff's lawyers, who were Jewish, claimed improper conduct by the defendant's attorney in his argument to the jury.

In granting the motion for a new trial, the court said that it was sure that the defendant's attorney had not intended any offense or to reflect upon the religious faith of counsel for the plaintiff. The court concluded, however, that whether the statements were intentionally made by counsel for the defendants or not, "It is the opinion of the court that they were highly prejudicial, and that the best interests of justice demand that a new trial be granted."

Letter of the Week

The following letter by Mark Ethridge, publisher of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal *appeared, on February 23, in the* Washington Post and Times-Herald:

My wife's piece in *This Week* Magazine about our being "mugged" in Washington and the round-up on crime—"Fear in the Street of the Nation's Capital" in the *U.S. News and World Report* for Feb. 14—have produced a spate of letters addressed to us. Some of them are indignant over crime in the Capital, some are sympathetic, and some, from my less ardent admirers in the South, think that only poetic justice was done when a Negro hit me in the head.

That is what disturbs me about both pieces. It never occurred to my wife to say that they were white boys, and the piece in the *U.S. News and World Report* leaves the implication that they were indeed Negroes. They were not. There were five of the young thugs; three stayed in the get-away car and two "mugged" and "yoked" us, whatever the expression is.

All of them were white; three from Asheville, N.C., one from South Carolina and one from Maryland, just over the District line. All of them had good old English names common to the South; all were products of good old segregated Southern white schools.

I'm sorry to discomfit those who seemed pleased to have me hit in the head, but I did want to set the record straight. Besides, I would never admit that a Negro could hit any harder than a white boy.

In the Recent Literature:

Alexander, Jean. *Let's Get Down to Cases.* Revised 1957. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 515 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N.Y. 32 p. 25¢—A study plan for group discussions covering problems of interfaith, interracial and intercultural relations, stressing discussion and role-playing as methods.

Belth, N. C., ed. (in association with Harold Braverman and Norman Puner). *Barriers: Patterns of Discrimination Against Jews.* 1958. Friendly House Publishers, 65 Suffolk St., New York 2, N.Y. 121 p. $2.95. Also available in paper covers from B'nai B'rith, 515 Madison Ave., New York 22, N.Y. at $1.50.—Collection of essays and articles on discrimination against Jews in employment, education, housing, other areas.

Higham, John. *Social Discrimination Against Jews in America, 1830-1930.* 1958. American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 12, N.Y. 33 p. 40¢. 25 or more @ 30¢ ea.—Reprinted from the September 1957 issue of the Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society. The title is descriptive.

Report of the Secretary of Defense Presidential Designee Under Public Law 296, 84th Congress. 1958. 19 p. Free. May be obtained from office of Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, Personnel and Reserve, Washington, D.C.—Report on steps taken by states up to July 1957 to carry out the intent of the federal law designed to make possible absentee voting by military and other federal personnel.

Report on Merit Employment in the Airline Industry. January 1958. Commission on Human Relations, 518 City-County Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa. 17 p. mimeo. Free—A report of findings in a "total industry" approach to study of merit employment practices, based on personal interviews with sales managers of eight major passenger airlines serving Pittsburgh.

Robison, Joseph B. and Chabot, Herbert L. *Report on State Anti-Discrimination Agencies and the Laws They Administer.* 1958. American Jewish Congress, 15 East 84th Street, New York 28, N.Y. 21 p. mimeo. Apply—Review of the provisions of the laws establishing state anti-discrimination agencies, complaints filed in the various states, and related matters.

Sterling, Dorothy, with Gross, Donald. *Tender Warriors.* 1958. Hill and Wang, Inc., 104 Fifth Ave., New York 11, N.Y. 96 p. $2.50 cloth, $1.50 paper.—Word and picture story (photos by Myron Ehrenberg) of the effects on children, parents, teachers of the drama of school desegregation in the South. Little Rock, Clinton, Clay, Louisville are represented. Introductory section gives background of Supreme Court decision.

Shishkin, Boris. *The Civil Rights Law—What It Is, What It Does.* Reprint from *American Federationist* of October 1957. Available from AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 8 p. Free—Succinct summary of the 1957 federal civil rights law.

Van Til, William. *Prejudiced—How Do People Get That Way?* 1957. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 515 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N.Y. 31 p. 25¢—The psychological process of learning to be prejudiced and what can be done to prevent and overcome prejudice. Illustrations. This is the first in a projected series titled "The One Nation Library."

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Frederick B. Routh Asst. Dir.
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga. M

NY Bd meet

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
Statement at close of business April 30, 1958

Balance January 1, 1958			$ 16309.64
Receipts			
Membership-New	$ 420.00		
-Renewal-80 at $10.00	800.00		
-Renewal-68 at $15.00	1020.00	$ 2240.00	
Subscriptions-Agency and Bulk	690.00		
-Individual	163.00	853.00	
Publications		33.04	
Intern Trainee Pledges		210.00	
McGregor Fund Grant		2500.00	
NAIRO Housing Report Grant		206.36	
Severance Pay Reserve		319.75	
Total Receipts			6362.15
Total Cash to be accounted for			22671.79
Disbursements			
Reporter-Printing	793.10		
-Management Service	300.00		
-Postage	136.45		
-List Changes	35.32		
-Miscellaneous	1.93	1266.80	
Publications		21.80	
Treas Audit	60.00		
-Bookkeeping and Clerical	100.00		
-Miscellaneous	8.81	168.81	
Regional Chairmen-Fager		68.10	
Revolving Funds-Spiegler	20.00		
-Lassoe-Office	200.00		
-Lassoe-Travel	250.00	470.00	
Miscellaneous		11.00	
Executive Secretary			
-Salary-Executive Secretary	3000.00		
-Salary-Office Secretary	1213.20		
-Severance Pay Reserve	319.75		
-Telephone	113.96		
-Rent	463.84		
-Postage and Mailing	224.25		
-Office Supplies	240.74		
-Printing	262.13		
-Equipment	2.00		
-Travel	554.65		
-Clerical	83.25		
-Entertainment	18.75		
-Hospitalization	8.90		
-Miscellaneous	6.19	6511.61	
Total Expenditures			8518.12
Balance on Hand			14153.67
			$ 22671.79

Peoples First National Bank	$ 3608.92
Dollar Savings Bank	10225.00
Dollar Savings Bank	319.75
	$ 14153.67

May 19, 1958

Mr. John V. P. Lassoe, Jr.
Executive Secretary
N. A. I. R. O.
152 West 42nd Street, Rm. 1508
New York 36, New York

Dear John:

Danka for your letter of May 15th. Yes, I still plan to attend the NAIRO Intern Seminar in Chicago and the dates you suggest have been entered on my appointment calendar.

I must be in Atlanta for an NSA Regional Committee meeting on Monday, June 16th - so please set Friday eve, June 13th for "The South Today."

To the second request, the answer is also "yes" and the $50 honorarium is fine. I donate all honoraria to SRC and all contributions are gratefully received.

As to Chuck's letter, "it's spinach and I say the hell with it!"

Best regards,

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/mf

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

152 WEST 42ND STREET — ROOM 1508
NEW YORK 36, NEW YORK
LONGACRE 3-6757

OR REPLY TO:

PRESIDENT
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New York, New York

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East
EDWARD RUTLEDGE
State Commission Against Discrimination
New York, New York
West
JOHN A. BUGGS
County Committee on Human Relations
Los Angeles, California
North
FRANK W. FAGER
Board of Community Relations
Toledo, Ohio
South
JOHN HOPE, II
Race Relations Department, A.M.A.
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
JOHN V.P. LASSOE, JR.

15 May 1958

Dear Fred:

I hope that you are still planning to attend our Internship Seminar in Chicago - at least over the middle weekend of June 14 and 15. In fact, I am counting on it and would like to ask you to assume two specific responsibilities.

One would be a talk with discussion on "The South Today," touching on developments, implications and special professional considerations. I would hope that this could be arranged on Friday evening, June 13, or Monday morning, June 16, depending on your travel plans.

The second request is somewhat more demanding, namely, to chair the evaluation sessions over that weekend - Saturday and Sunday afternoons, and possibly Sunday evening. We want to get the fullest and frankest comments possible, and I think that you have the skill to draw these out. We can discuss - by mail or when you arrive in Chicago - the specifics of this evaluation as Arnie and some of our Advisory Committee members see it.

I would ask you for that speech as a contribution to NAIRO and without blushing. For the evaluation task, however, may I insult you with a purely token offer of a $50 honorarium? I hope that you will be able to say "yes" to both requests, but don't let the money frighten you - we can always give it to the SCEF!

Pay no attention to Chuck Livermore's letter. I not only have the money but also have the official entries.

Let me hear from you.

Sincerely,

John

JOHN V.P. LASSOE, JR.

fib

Dr. Frederick B. Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E. - Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

347

Memo

FROM THE DESK OF **FRED ROUTH**

Dear John,

Danka for your letter of May 15th. Yes, I still plan to attend the NAIRO Intern Seminar in Chicago and the dates you suggest have been entered on my appointment calendar.

I must be in Atlanta for an NSA Regional committee meeting on Monday June 16 — so please set Friday eve, June 13th for "The South Today."

To the second request, the answer is also "yes" and the $50 honorarium is fine. I donate all honoraria to SRC and all contributions are gratefully received.

As to Chucho's letter, "it's spinach and I say the hell with it!"

Best regards, Cordially FBR Ast Dir

FBR —

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

152 WEST 42ND STREET — ROOM 1508
NEW YORK 36, NEW YORK
LONGACRE 3-6757

Would Madison want to apply for another one? H.
HF Can't by NAIRO policy. F.

OR REPLY TO:

PRESIDENT
ARNOLD ARONSON
N.C.R.A.C.
New York, New York

PRESIDENT-ELECT
MARGARET GARRITY
President's Committee on Government Contracts
Chicago, Illinois

VICE-PRESIDENTS
FRANCIS McPEEK
Commission on Human Relations
Chicago, Illinois
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Southern Regional Council
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New York, New York
ALEXANDER F. MILLER
Anti-Defamation League
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Toledo, Ohio
South
JOHN HOPE, II
Race Relations Department, A.M.A.
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
JOHN V. LASSOE, JR.

May 1958

Dear Friend:

I am enclosing some brochures announcing the second phase of our National Internship Program. Agencies participating in 1958-1959 are anxious to receive applications from qualified candidates, and I hope that you will encourage appropriate people to apply.

You will note that applications should be sent directly to the training agencies listed; they will in turn select their own trainees. NAIRO serves simply as the overall coordinating and administering agency.

Please do not hesitate to write to this office if we can provide additional brochures (in any quantity that you desire) or other information.

I might add that, although the application deadline is set as July 1, some of the agencies may continue interviewing during the summer. Therefore, after the official deadline, you might encourage likely candidates to write to NAIRO for the names of agencies still considering applications.

We shall appreciate any help that you can give in publicizing this program, so vital to our professional growth.

Sincerely,

Arnold Aronson

ARNOLD ARONSON
President

fib
Enclosures

ON-THE-JOB PROFESSIONAL TRAINING IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES, 1958—1959

Training opportunities will be provided by the thirteen agencies listed below. Applicants should apply *directly* to one or more of them, not later than June 30, 1958. A separate letter must be sent to every agency in which the applicant would be interested in training.

American Friends Service Committee
1830 Sutter Street
San Francisco 15, California

Catholic Interracial Council
20 Vesey Street
New York 7, New York

Chicago Urban League*
2410 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago 16, Illinois

Cleveland Baptist Association
1926 East 18th Street
Cleveland 15, Ohio

Commission on Human Relations, City of Philadelphia
16 South Broad Street
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Council for Civic Unity
437 Market Street
San Francisco 5, California

Fair Employment Practices Commission, State of Michigan
900 Cadillac Square Building
Detroit 26, Michigan

Florida Council on Human Relations
213 N.E. 2nd Avenue
Miami, Florida

Los Angeles County Conference on Community Relations
1205 West Jefferson Boulevard
Los Angeles 7, California

Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee
105 City Hall
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

Stiles Hall, YMCA
University of California
2400 Bancroft Way
Berkeley 4, California

Urban League of Greater New York
202 West 136th Street
New York 30, New York

The William Penn Center
Fallsington, Pennsylvania

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* *Agency has already selected its intern. Please do not apply.*

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

152 West 42nd Street **New York 36, New York**

Arnold Aronson
President

John V.P. Lassoe, Jr.
Executive Secretary

Please Post

Announcing

OPPORTUNITIES FOR

ON-THE-JOB PROFESSIONAL TRAINING IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS

1958—1959

PURPOSE

To provide young men and women with an opportunity to prepare for professional careers in intergroup relations through one year of supervised on-the-job training in an intergroup relations agency.

PROGRAM

Each trainee will spend twelve months on a paid work assignment in an agency somewhere in the United States. Training will vary according to agency program and geographic location, but all of the assignments may be expected to include exposure to a variety of intergroup situations in such areas as housing, employment, education, police-community relations, and interreligious understanding.

Following **orientation** to the training agency, other intergroup relations organizations, the community, and basic concepts and techniques of intergroup relations, the trainee will receive actual **work experience**—responsibility on a continuing basis for some phase of the agency's program, under staff supervision but with opportunity for initiative and decision.

The training year will include a **two-week workshop** for trainees and their supervisors. In addition, trainees may be offered courses, workshops, or reading programs.

STIPEND

Fellowships equivalent to junior professional salaries will be awarded for the year's training. These will vary with the agency, but in 1957-1958 they averaged $4,250.

DURATION OF TRAINING

Trainees will be expected to complete the full twelve months of training on a full-time basis; they may not be otherwise employed. Upon successful completion of the year's training, they may anticipate employment at the junior professional level in an intergroup relations agency: the one in which they trained or some other.

ELIGIBILITY

Applications will be accepted from all persons who are interested in professional careers in intergroup relations.

Each training agency selects its own trainee from among those individuals who apply *directly* to it, and each agency sets its own requirements and prerequisites for the post. For example, although only a college degree will be required in most cases, a few agencies will seek those with advanced degrees, while others may be willing to accept those who have not yet completed college. No previous experience in this or any other field is necessary, in any case.

SPONSORSHIP

These training opportunities are made possible by grants from several sponsoring foundations and through the cooperation of the participating agencies. Overall administration of the program has been delegated to the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials (NAIRO), an organization of individuals concerned with advancing intergroup relations knowledge and skills, and with improving the standards of intergroup relations practice, to the end that all persons may enjoy equality of opportunity and maximum dignity.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Letters of application may be sent to one or more of the training agencies; a *separate* letter must be sent to every agency in which the applicant would be interested in receiving training. The letter should describe education, experience, and special qualifications; it should also include a clear statement of the applicant's reasons for seeking a career in this field.

Applications should be submitted as early as possible but **no later than June 30, 1958.** Training programs will commence sometime before September 2, 1958.

July 21, 1958

Mr. George Culberson
Chairman, NAIRO Banquet Committee
518 City County Building
Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania

Dear George:

I believe that Harry Ashmore would be by far the best speaker available for the banquet. He is unusually well informed, highly articulate, and has been through the mill at Little Rock.

Another very able speaker I would bring to your attention is Marion A. Wright, "Top Knot", Linville Fall, North Carolina.

Mr. Wright is a former President of the Southern Regional Council; he was for many years an outstanding attorney in South Carolina; on the state literacy board, and was President of the University of South Carolina Law School Alumnae Association. He is an Adlai Stevenson with a southern accent. He is a phrase-maker of Churchillian stature. Believe me, you could do no better.

Hope this is better than a reply post card.

All good regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

TWELFTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials

PENN-SHERATON HOTEL, PITTSBURGH 19, PENNSYLVANIA

NOVEMBER 19-22, 1958

July 9, 1958

CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN
LOUIS MASON, JR.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Registration
MRS. LILLIAN A. FRIEDBERG

Recorders
ELEANOR L. RYDER
ROBERT MAST

Physical Arrangements
RICHARD ANLIOT

Finance
ROLAND M. SAWYER

Publicity
ALEXANDER J. ALLEN

Treasurer
MRS. MARGUERITE HOFER

Banquet
GEORGE W. CULBERSON

Exhibits
HOPE McDERMOTT
MICHEL ISKANDER

Dear Executive Board Member:

The banquet committee for the 1958 Conference has three names to propose to the Executive Board for approval as the main speaker at the Wednesday evening banquet. The subject as determined by the Board is to be an analysis of the situation in the South and its implications for the country as a whole. We give a high preference rating to our first choice, would be happy with the second, but are a little uncertain about our third.

1. Harry Ashmore, executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette, winner of the Pulitzer Prize for his handling of the Little Rock situation.

2. Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta.

3. Brooks Hayes, congressman from the State of Arkansas, who attempted to mediate the situation between the Governor and the President.

Newspaper editors and publishers in Pittsburgh are enthusiastic about the possibility of securing Harry Ashmore and he would receive good coverage both nationally and locally. Dr. Mays draws well in Pittsburgh and was here last about two years ago. Brooks Hayes is just a name to most and would have to be sold.

We have also considered Governor Theodore McKeldin, E. Franklin Frazier, Don Shoemaker and others. Will you express your preference on the enclosed card and return promptly.

Yours,

George Culberson, Chairman
Banquet Committee

GWC:ram

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

MATTIE ADDIS
LOUISE ANDERSON
HERBERT AURBACH
EMERY BACON
RITA BEERMAN
RAYMOND BLOCH
GAINES BRADFORD
HARRY BRAY
MRS. HOMER S. BROWN
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RICHARD DOWDY
MARY GILMORE
MADELINE GRECO
JOHN J. GROVE
ROBERT HAAS
ELIZABETH HENDERSON
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ELLA JACKSON
THEODORE JOHNSON
PAUL F. JONES
MARION JORDON
WILBUR JOSEPH
EDWARD KING
SIDNEY LINDENBERG
AUDREY MAETZOLD
MIRIAM MERRITT
HENRY D. McCULLOUGH
FREDERICK C. McKEE
KATRINE NICKEL
DAVID OLBUM
WILLIAM POWELL
MRS. LOUIS J. REIZENSTEIN
JOSEPH H. SABEL
RICHARD SCOBIE
REV. HOWARD SCHARFE
MEYER SCHWARTZ
FRANCIS C. SHANE
EDWARD E. SHELTON
MARSHALL STALLEY
ROSE TERLIN
ELMER TROPMAN
MRS. ROBERT L. VANN
JUDGE SAMUEL WEISS

Dear Mr. Culberson:

I approve of the following speakers listed in order of my preference,

1. _____

2. _____

I do not approve any of the suggestions _____

Signed _____

Dear Fred:
Thanks for calling Mr. Ashmore
— I hope we can get him.
George

518 City County Building
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

July 25, 1958

Mr. Harry Ashmore, Executive Editor
The Arkansas Gazette
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Ashmore:

The Twelfth Annual Conference of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials will meet in the City of Pittsburgh from November 19-22, 1958. We are inviting you to be the speaker at the Conference Banquet on November 19 at 6:30 PM in the Penn Sheraton Hotel.

Attending this Conference will be 400 persons from all sections of the country. They will be individuals who are professionally engaged with both public and private agencies in the task of securing improved intergroup relations. Most work at the local level but many are also employed in state, regional and national positions. Almost everyone who is giving full time to this field of work will be present. In addition to these members of the Association there will be present at the banquet about the same number of people from the local community as this is the only public meeting of the Annual Conference.

The Executive Board has determined that the banquet session should consider an analysis of the situation in the South and its implications for the country as a whole. This must be an objective and realistic analysis if it is to be helpful. You are the unanimous choice of both the local Conference Program Committee and the Executive Board as the person best equipped and qualified to handle this assignment.

We know that you must have enormous demands on your time in these crucial days and therefore must be selective in your out-of-town engagements but we ask you to consider the fact that this audience will reach every major agency working to improve relationships between racial, religious and nationality groups. In fact, I think you might enjoy attending sessions of the Conference earlier that day and on the two following days. If so, we would be happy to pay your expenses for the entire period of the Conference.

The Honorable Sidney McMath is acquainted with me and with the Mayor's Commission on Human Relations of which I am the Executive Director. He came to Pittsburgh in September of 1956 to assist us with a program and received quite a welcome from Mayor David L. Lawrence and Pittsburgh generally. I therefore give him as a reference for Pittsburgh hospitality. Frederick B. Routh, one of our Vice Presidents, is a member whom you know and I give him as a reference for further information about the National Association.

Your previous writings and appearances before other groups are well known to the people in this field and it is our belief that you have made a real contribution to knowledge and understanding of the complex problem which is the main concern of our time. Furthermore, we believe that now is the proper time and NAIRO is the proper forum for an interpretation of the meaning of current events as they affect those most closely associated with bringing about social change in an orderly manner.

We sincerely hope that you can and will accept this invitation.

Yours truly,

George W. Culberson, Chairman
Annual Conference Banquet Committee

GWC:dg

Conference Bulletin #1

TWELFTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials

PENN-SHERATON HOTEL, PITTSBURGH 19, PENNSYLVANIA

NOVEMBER 19-22, 1958

CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN
LOUIS MASON, JR.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

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MRS. LILLIAN A. FRIEDBERG

Recorders
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Publicity
ALEXANDER J. ALLEN

Treasurer
MRS. MARGUERITE HOFER

Banquet
GEORGE W. CULBERSON

Exhibits
HOPE McDERMOTT
MICHEL ISKANDER

August 27, 1958

To:- NAIRO Members

From:- Conference Chairman

Subject:- NAIRO SUMMIT Conference

This is the first of a series of conference bulletins designed to inform membership about the forthcoming conference of NAIRO. This particular bulletin will give only a broad picture of conference plans to date. Later bulletins will provide detailed data on program content, speakers and consultants.

The conference theme - "Intergroup Relations -- Crisis and Opportunity" appears to be a most challenging one, particularly as the seriousness of the school situation in the South intensifies. The banquet now scheduled for Wednesday, November 19 will feature a review of the South Today.

NAIRO faces a CRISIS in its search for new techniques and methods for the solution of new problems.

NAIRO offers ample OPPORTUNITY to its membership to participate in its plenary sessions, Commission and Department meetings, clinics which are set up around specific subject matter and the President's Reception. This years conference schedule will not be as tight as heretofore. Delegates will have more free time!

Such challenging subjects as "Case Studies in Conflict", "Integration vs Non-Discrimination", "Population Movement and Political Change" etc., have been selected for stimulating realistic and practical conference discussions.

Pittsburgh, the host city, offers the warmest of hospitality which is being generated by an enthusiastic Local Conference Committee. This committee is leaving no stone unturned to make your visit most pleasant.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

MATTIE ADDIS
LOUISE ANDERSON
HERBERT AURBACH
EMERY BACON
RITA BEERMAN
RAYMOND BLOCH
GAINES BRADFORD
HARRY BRAY
MRS. HOMER S. BROWN
FLORENE CHERRY
RICHARD DOWDY
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REV. HOWARD SCHARFE
MEYER SCHWARTZ
FRANCIS C. SHANE
EDWARD E. SHELTON
MARSHALL STALLEY
ROSE TERLIN
ELMER TROPMAN
MRS. ROBERT L. VANN
JUDGE SAMUEL WEISS

Pittsburgh is celebrating its Bicentennial which begins four or five days after NAIRO conference. The theme of the Bicentennial celebration is "Pittsburgh--Gateway to the Future." In effect, NAIRO is raising the curtain on this celebration.

Your visit to the steel capital of the world will afford you an opportunity to view the famous Golden Triangle, the new all aluminum Alcoa Building, Mellon Park in the heart of the business district, Point Park, and the towering buildings of steel which make up the famous Gateway Center, as well as the many steel mills which line the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers.

Make your plans now and come to Pittsburgh for this curtain raising, thought-provoking and important SUMMIT Conference of NAIRO.

CONFERENCE DATA

Headquarters -- from now until November 17 conference headquarters is the Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations, 518 City County Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa. Inquiries about the conference can be addressed to the above address.

Registration -- registration in advance will be handled by the Jewish Community Relations Council, 200 Ross Street. (detailed information will be supplied later)

Hotel Reservations -- reservations can be made by writing directly to Mr. John Garvin, Front Office Manager, Penn-Sheraton Hotel, William Penn Place, Pittsburgh, Pa. Advance reservation cards will be mailed you in Bulletin #2. Early reservations are encouraged. If an overflow is indicated early enough arrangements can be made for additional space.

Conference Opening and Closing -- the conference opens at 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, November 19, with registration beginning at 8:30 a.m. Conference closes at 4:00 p.m. on Friday, November 21.

Transportation -- Pittsburgh is serviced by two major railroads; namely, the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio. There are 7 major airlines servicing the city with the airport 45 minutes from the hotel.

From the West by automobile, the Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania Turnpike brings you directly to the city. From the East, the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Turnpike enters the city. Because of its central location Pittsburgh is easy to get to.

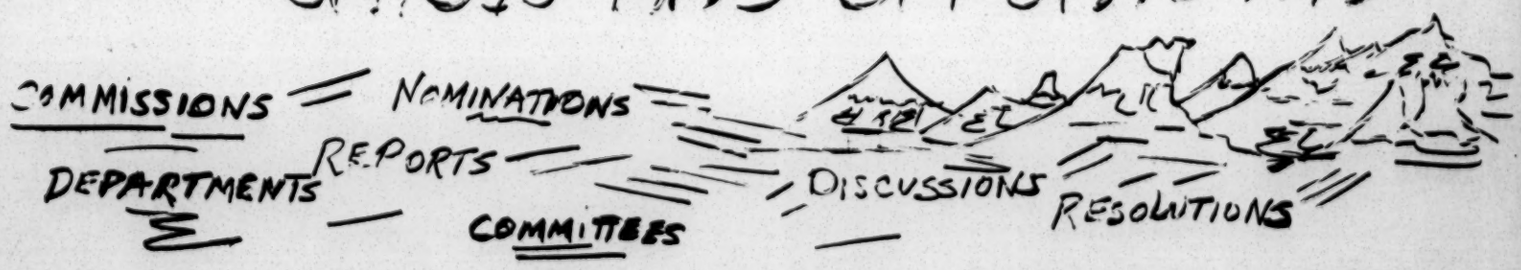
Parking -- the hotel headquarters is surrounded by ample public and private parking facilities.

NAIRO -
Annual meeting 1958 -
Bulletin # 1

NAIRO SUMMIT CONFERENCE

NOVEMBER - 19-22
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

"INTERGROUP RELATIONS - CRISIS AND OPPORTUNITY"



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
152 West 42nd Street, New York 36, New York

MINUTES

Meeting, NAIRO Board of Directors, September 19-20, 1958 Pittsburgh

Present: Arnold Aronson, presiding; Alexander J. Allen, George Culberson, Frank Fager, John Feild, Margaret Garrity, Sidney Lawrence, Theodore Leskes, Richard Marks.
Others: Irving Goldaber, Louis Mason, Jr., John Lassoe, Jr.

1. REPORT OF THE TREASURER

George Culberson reviewed Receipts and Expenditures, January 1 - August 31, 1958 (see attached statement). He noted that receipts from Special Funds Drive, Internship Pledges, and Memberships will probably not reach anticipated amounts, although membership dues income has been higher than in previous years. On the other hand, expenditures are running as predicted or lower, with only the cost of Commission Reports expected to exceed the budgeted amount. Mr. Aronson noted that receipts over and above the $25,000 in foundation grants were less than 50% of the goal, while the year is 75% over. The Board agreed on the urgent need for additional internship pledges and recommended again an approach to the Board members of agencies, especially those participating in the internship program. Note: Mr. Culberson asked that the item of Expenditures listed as "Internship Program" be changed to "Internship Promotional Expense," since it represents only the money spent to publicize internship openings.

Mr. Culberson offered a special breakdown of Expenses For First Internship Seminar (also attached), the total being just over one-half of the amount budgeted. John Lassoe noted that the actual expense to NAIRO was even lower ($2,283.22), since reimbursement for living expenses was received from the wife of one intern and from the three fee-paying junior professionals. Each of the latter paid $150 for the Seminar, and the entire amount ($450) was credited to Special Funds Drive. Actual cost per person was $61.50. Mr. Culberson noted for the record that Seminar Expenses as enumerated did not include salaries of NAIRO's Executive Secretary (an estimated 3-4 weeks) or office secretary (1-2 weeks, preparing materials), or the cost of preparing and mailing the forthcoming Report.

The Treasurer's report was accepted (Leskes-Feild).

Mr. Culberson named the following Board members to serve on the Finance Committee, with preparation of the 1959 budget as the first task: Allen, Garrity, Chester Gray, Leskes, and Culberson. All but Mr. Gray were present and accepted.

II. REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

A. John Lassoe noted that publications sales have been high and are still increasing, although there are still few subscriptions to the JOURNAL OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS. Since other NAIRO publications are exhausted or scarce, publications revenue becomes dependent on the new JOURNAL. Recommendations: (a) That a special promotional piece be printed and distributed, soliciting subscriptions for both the JOURNAL and REPORTER, and (b) that at least one-half of the surplus copies of JOURNAL issues 1-3 be used as sample copies in promotional mailings. Both were approved by the Board, the cost to be paid under the appropriate budget items (printing, and REPORTER promotion).

B. Noting a marked increase in requests for distribution by NAIRO of various types of materials, the Executive Secretary asked for a policy decision on each category.

APPROVED FOR DISTRIBUTION: Professional tools (sample publications, bibliographies, how-to materials, speeches or articles, etc.))

NOT APPROVED FOR DISTRIBUTION: Organizational promotional material (pamphlets about agencies, fund solicitations, etc.); publication promotional material (brochures advertising books, pamphlets or periodicals, whether authored by NAIRO members or not); film promotional material.

Books, pamphlets, and films will continue to be listed in the Reporter; in addition, the Executive Secretary and the Managing Editor of the Reporter were asked to investigate the possibility of paid advertisements (books or films) in either the Reporter or the Journal.

C. NAIRO membership now totals 416 (325 paid through 1958; 91 paid through 1957). This represents an increase of 30 since May, an increase of 57 since January. Since May, three former NAIRO members have rejoined but without payment of back dues. The 91 members who have paid no dues in 1958 will be billed in October. In addition, an intensive drive for new members will be encouraged in October and November, and letters will be sent from the National Office to key prospects.

D. A capsule summary of NAIRO Commission, Department, and Committee activity since the May Board meeting was offered, as follows:

Committees: Interprofessional Relations - inactive; Professional Standards - intensive work on its Questionnaire on Functions, Standards, and Qualifications of Practice, just mailed to all NAIRO members; Resolutions - correspondence with Commissions and with entire membership, soliciting suggestions for a draft Statement of Concern that will be submitted at the Annual Meeting; Educational and Professional Training - planning for the Internship Seminar last June, now preparing for special attention to internship evaluation; Membership - inactive, with first meeting scheduled for late September; Resources and Planning - forced to cancel Pittsburgh meeting on September 18, now planning to meet in New York in October.

Departments: Local Private - published third issue of Departmental newsletter, SHOP TALK, now planning for Conference sessions; Local Public - published first issue of Departmental newsletter, now planning for Conference sessions; State Public - published first issue of Departmental newsletter, now planning for Conference sessions; National Private - now planning for Conference sessions.

Commissions: Housing and Family Life - JOURNAL issue now in process, publication expected in October; Nature, Scope & Theory - JOURNAL issue now in process, publication expected in October; Other Civil Rights - Washington, D.C., survey of civil rights continuing, with JOURNAL issue due in January; Interreligious Relations - JOURNAL issue in process, due for publication in November; Manpower Utilization - Commission in process of formation, with JOURNAL issue due in May, 1959; Education - Commission in process of formation, with JOURNAL issue due in March, 1959. The Board voted unanimously to continue - for at least one year - the present system of Commission city rotation, with each Commission changing to a new city as soon as its issue of the JOURNAL is published. (Allen-Feild)

E. Local NAIRO group activity continued through the Spring, and at least one major meeting is already planned for the fall. New York City NAIRO held its first meeting in June, with 40 members and prospective members attending an evening discussion session; Southern Connecticut NAIRO sponsored a statewide Conference on Human Values, with over 100 in attendance at a full day's session in New Haven; Detroit-Michigan NAIRO also held a one-day conference in June; and Chicago NAIRO honored the 1958 NAIRO interns at a special luncheon during the June Internship Seminar. On the West Coast, the Southwestern Region of NAIRO will hold a two-day Conference in Los Angeles (September 25-26). Local groups in Cleveland and Philadelphia continued their regular meetings.

F. The Executive Secretary reported that the Seminar had been a complete success from the point of view of intern, supervisor, and Seminar leaders alike. All had agreed, however, that a split Seminar (one week in the early fall, and one week in late Spring) would have greater value for the interns and would relieve the considerable strain of two full weeks at one time. The Board authorized the expenditure of up to $800 over current Seminar cost estimates ($2,500) for partial subsidization of intern travel to a split Seminar session during the week of November 16-21 - in Pittsburgh at the time of the NAIRO Conference; decision on to the desirability of such a session rests with the Educational and Professional Training Committee, scheduled to meet in October. (Culberson-Feild) Implicit in this authorization was the understanding that the June session would be limited to one week and that room, board, and leadership costs would be no higher for two separate week-long sessions than for one two-week meeting. Internship agencies will still be expected to provide travel expenses for interns and supervisors attending the spring session.

All but two of the first-year interns have been placed in post-Internship jobs; six remained with their training agencies in permanent posts, two found employment in other intergroup relations agencies, while seven secured posts in agencies peripheral to intergroup relations. A full report on the first year of the Internship Program is being prepared and should be available by mid-October.

In the 1958-9 Internship Program, interns have been selected by 10 of 14 agencies now participating (the South Chicago Community Center having been added since the last Board meeting). Six foundations are included among the sponsors, with the Cleveland Foundation replacing the Kansas City Association of Trusts and Foundations this year.

The Executive Secretary recommended that the Internship Program be continued for at least one more year and that an attempt be made to secure foundation funds for its support. (Decision deferred until discussion of future development.)

III. REVISION OF THE NAIRO BY-LAWS

The Board endorsed an amendment proposed by George Culberson et al, creating the category of Student membership in NAIRO and entitling those in that category to all services and privileges except the right to vote and hold office. If the amendment is adopted at the Annual Meeting, annual Student dues of $5 will be proposed by the Board. (Culberson-Marks) Mr. Culberson offered the following definition of Student: "Any person enrolled in a recognized college or university and working toward a degree with the intention of entering the field of inter-group relations."

This amendment - with two others previously endorsed - will be offered to the membership at the Annual Meeting on November 19.

Mr. Aronson raised the issue of possible mail balloting for officers and directors, moving toward greater involvement of the NAIRO membership. He suggested that this be added to the proposed amendment that would permit nomination and election to major office of any member of NAIRO (removing - if adopted - the present requirement that the nominees for such offices be current or immediate past members of the Board). Mr. Leskes questioned whether mail nomination and election of officers would indeed produce greater participation: mail nominations usually present considerable difficulties (it being hard to secure the requisite number of signatures) and mail elections bring few returned ballots if they lact contests for office. Mr. Aronson explained that, while the Nominating Committee would offer only one candidate for each officer's post, he would expect enough names to provide a contest for Directorships. The total membership would, in any case, have a greater feeling of participation. The Board deferred action on the proposal until the Annual Business Meeting, when it will be referred to the membership for discussion.

IV. 1959 CONFERENCE SITE

1959 Conference bids from four cities were presented and discussed.

(1) CHICAGO - Has the advantages of a strong local NAIRO group, a central location that would encourage attendance, and good local resources; has the disadvantage of representing NAIRO's first repeat of a Conference site, if chosen.

(2) MIAMI - An invitation transmitted by Dean G. Epley, suggesting various Miami Beach hotels in which a non-discrimination policy could be guaranteed. Has the advantage of being a new site and located in the South; has the disadvantage of lacking a strong NAIRO group. Some also questioned the impact on the Southern scene of a convention in Miami Beach, which is an atypical Southern community.

(3) SAN FRANCISCO - An invitation transmitted by Helen Amerman on behalf of the local NAIRO group and the local agencies. Has the advantage of being a new site in an area in which NAIRO has many members but has never met; has the disadvantage of travel distance that could cut attendance of members from eastern and central cities.

(4) SAN JUAN - An invitation from Joseph Monserrat on behalf of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Has the advantage of being a new site with special professional interest for many members; has the disadvantage of travel distance that could cut attendance by members from western and central cities. Lacks a local NAIRO group but government resources would be available; these would be coordinated by Mr. Monserrat in the New York office.

Board discussion centered on San Francisco and San Juan; there was general agreement that both would be very desirable sites but that both would have reduced attendance because of travel distance. Final decision was deferred until November, pending receipt of additional information from Mr. Monserrat. It was agreed that both the 1959 and 1960 sites would be chosen at that time.

V. 1958 CONFERENCE PLANS

Mr. Goldaber reviewed the Conference program and presented an outline of the schedule and topics, as follows:

Wednesday, November 19

9:30 A.M.	Opening Session (Welcome; President's Address; Executive Secretary's Report; Treasurer's Report; Action on Proposed By-Laws Changes)
12:00 Noon	Luncheon (Topic: "Integration vs. Non-Discrimination," with two speakers)
2 P.M.	Concurrent Meetings of four Commissions (Education, Manpower Utilization, Housing & Family Life, Interreligious Relations), discussion the Luncheon topic.
4 P.M.	Concurrent Meetings of NAIRO Departments (on their own topics)
6:30 P.M.	Banquet (Topic: "The South Today" Speaker: Marion A. Wright, former president, Southern Regional Council)
9 P.M.	Clinics

Thursday, November 20

8 A.M.	Breakfast Meetings (of various committees)
9:30 A.M.	Business Meeting #1 (Report of the Nominating Committee; Report of Resolutions Committee and Action of proposed Statement of Concern)
12 Noon	Luncheon (Topic: "Constructive Use of Intergroup Conflict: Three Case Studies." Reports by different individuals on a case of housing integration conflict, a case of school desegregation conflict, and a case of interreligious tension.)
2 P.M.	Concurrent Meetings of NAIRO Departments (on luncheon topic)
4 P.M.	Concurrent Meetings of NAIRO Commissions (on own topics)
6:30 P.M.	Free Dinner Period
8 P.M.	Clinics
10 P.M.	President's Reception

Friday, November 21

8 A.M.	Breakfast Meeting (of special interest groups)
9:30 A.M.	Business Meeting #2 (Report of Resources and Planning Committee; Report of Professional Standards Committee; Election of Officers and Directors)
12:30 P.M.	Free Luncheon Period
2:30 P.M.	General Session (Topic: "Population Movement and Political Change" Speaker: tentative; Samuel Lubell, political analyst.)
4 P.M.	Adjournment

Clinic topics will be developed by the Conference Program Committee and clinics scheduled for one of the two periods set aside for them. Resource people will be invited to lead informal discussion at each. There will also be opportunity for scheduling additional clinics on the spot, whenever interest warrants.

Mr. Mason outlined the arrangements that had been made by the (local) Conference Committee. He noted, among other points, that the Finance Subcommittee had raised $950 toward its goal of $2,000; that recorders had been recruited for all sessions and plans laid for publication of Conference Proceedings by January 15; that twenty-two agencies were currently planning Conference exhibits; and that a special effort would be made to encourage college students to register and attend sessions. The Board approved Mr. Mason's recommendation that college students be admitted to any one day's sessions for fifty cents; the regular non-member Conference registration fee will remain at $3.

It was agreed that the Board of Directors would hold its pre-Conference meeting on Tuesday afternoon, November 18, beginning at 3 p.m. That evening will be reserved for Committee meetings. The incoming Board will hold its post-Conference meeting on Friday evening and Saturday morning, November 21 and 22.

The reports of the Conference Program Committee and Conference Committee were accepted with a special vote of thanks.

VI. FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF NAIRO

Mr. Aronson invited the Board's comments on possibilities for program development in a variety of areas, all within the framework of NAIRO's role as a clearinghouse for the field of intergroup relations and all within the context of a purpose briefly defined as: "to raise standards and improve performance of professional intergroup relations practice in this and allied fields." For purposes of discussion, the Board utilized a chart dividing these areas of interest as follows: Education (professional growth), Training & Recruitment, Research Services, Information Services, Consultation & Liaison, and Membership Services.

Education

(Conferences: National, Regional, Local; Professional Exchange: Local NAIRO GROUPS, Commissions, Departments; Workshops for Senior Practitioners, Junior Practitioners.)

Consensus that conferences are valuable, should be continued, even expanded. They have low priority in terms of foundation appeals, however, since they are largely self-supporting and can be organized locally without national office help.

Consensus that projects developed under the respective areas of Commission interest - on a staffed basis - offer fruitful possibilities for NAIRO expansion. Intensified exploration of intergroup relations concepts and knowledge by the Commissions is a natural function of NAIRO, is less competitive with national agency interests than many other possible NAIRO activities, and represents an area of great need in the field. Resources and Planning Committee was aked to give special consideration to such projects. Mr. Feild expressed the belief that Commissions should not be delving into questions of intergroup relations practice, as they have in the past, but should leave these to the Departments. Background knowledge rather than technique is the Commissions' focus, and they have only scratched the surface to date.

Discussing practitioner workshops, most agreed with Mr. Feild's contention that such workshops were not a proper function for NAIRO and that NAIRO's role was to help human human relations centers and intergroup relations agencies do a better job in training interns, junior practitioners, senior practitioners, and others. Priority should be given to consultation on training rather than workshop sponsorship. Mr. Aronson offered the example of the Council on Social Work Education, which advises all schools of social work but is an independent agency with no educational function beyond consultation and research.

Sidney Lawrence referred to a letter from the Encampment for Citizenship which contained suggestions for possible cooperation with the Encampment regarding intern and in-service training experiences. There was no objection to Sid Lawrence's recommendation that the Resources and Planning Committee communicate with Bill Shannon and review this matter.

Training and Recruitment

(Internship Program: for intergroup relations recruits, for junior professionals from other fields; Placement Services - personnel registry; Training Consultation with human relations centers, intertroup relations agencies.)

Consensus favored a third year for the Internship Program, and the Board authorized foundation appeals in support of same. The long-range goal should still be withdrawal from the training function, concentration on consultative help, and the development of criteria for both training centers and potential personnel. It was also suggested that consideration be given to human relations center fieldwork placements in intergroup relations agencies as an alternative to internships.

Development of more intensive placement services within the Personnel Registry would require staff, and this might be material for a foundation appeal. However, there should be further exploration of the placement services available from similar associations in other fields.

Research Services

(Conferences on Research: National, regional, specialized subjects; Compilations of Research and Research Needs; Consultation on Research)

Consensus favored development of all these functions as being appropriate for NAIRO and in keeping with the concept of a single clearinghouse on research. Research conferences are especially valuable insofar as they bring practitioners and researchers together.

Information Services

(Inquiry Service: referrals to agencies and other sources; Publications: Reporter, Journal, etc; Publicity services to mass media.)

Some feeling that NAIRO might - in this area - coopt the roles and services of other agencies unless it referred all inquiries to the appropriate sources and refrained from direct reply. This was emphasized especially in the area of service to mass media, with agreement that NAIRO should neither seek nor promote any role as a clearinghouse for intergroup relations publicity.

Consensus that NAIRO should not seek to expand informational services until and unless need requires. In the meantime, concentrate on inquiries from members only, referring others to appropriate agencies.

Consultation and Liaison

(Consultation on Practices, Organization, Community Problems; with independent local and state agencies, citizens' groups, governmental bodies, etc.; Liaison with other disciplines and professional bodies, with international agencies and groups in other lands.)

Consensus strongly favored development of a consultation service along the lines suggested initially by the Resources and Planning Committee. Independent local and state agencies (those lacking affiliation with a national agency), citizens' groups or governmental bodies interested in establishing such agencies, and other organizations would be offered the services of recognized authorities, selected by NAIRO or from a list supplied by NAIRO, for consultation on questions of agency organization, intergroup relations practices, or community problems. This would be on a fee basis to established agencies, as a "service to the field" in the case of citizens' groups. The fee might well be part of an annual retainer entitling the subscribing agencies to a certain number of consultations and to other NAIRO services. Largely subsidized at first, this service could become self-supporting in relatively short time; this should make it especially attractive to foundations.

Mr. Leskes suggested that this service might also include that of evaluation or audit, there being no other agency prepared to undertake that function at present. He suggested further that mediation of lay Board-professional disputes be considered in the same context. Mr. Allen noted that a consultation service that employed qualified professionals as consultants on an assignment basis would help them both by providing them with occasional fees and by standardizing same.

Membership Services

(Under this heading would be listed all those services that members now receive from NAIRO, such as Conferences, local NAIRO groups, publications, personnel registry, commissions, departments, etc.)

There being no proposal for direct expansion of services under this heading, it was simply noted as an area of continued activity.

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It was agreed that the various proposals for expansion or inaguration of NAIRO services and activities should be refined by the Resources and Planning Committee and reported to the membership at the Annual Business Meeting in November. This Committee is scheduled to report at the Friday morning session.

In general discussion, several additional points were made: Special consideration should be given to ways in which agencies can be tapped to pay for services that NAIRO can now provide or proposes to. In considering new projects, priority should be given to those that will help NAIRO arrive at consensus on integroup relations concepts and practice. A helpful starting point would be a realistic appraisal of the needs that NAIRO now meets, followed by an attempt to develop proposals for expanding and staffing the services or activities that seem most valuable in that light. A specific problem deserving further attention is that of travel costs faced by professionals who should be attending intergroup relations conferences but often cannot because of budget limitations.

VII. NEW BUSINESS

Mr. Culberson, noting the excellent and dedicated service of NAIRO's office secretary during her first year, proposed a salary increment of $240 for the second year, retroactive to July 1. He observed that, while such an increase had not been contemplated when the budget was adopted, it seemed to be in order and could, at least for the remainder of 1958, be drawn from funds allocated (but not spent) for summer replacement secretarial services. The increase was approved without dissent.

* * * *

The meeting adjourned after a special vote of appreciation to Mr. Culberson and the Commission on Human Relations for their two days' hospitality.

Respectfully submitted,

Sidney Lawrence
Secretary

Mimeo 10/17/58

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
152 West 42nd Street, New York 36, New York

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO NAIRO BY-LAWS

(To be voted on at the Annual Meeting on Wednesday, November 19.)

A. Concerning Officers of the Association: Proposed by Paul Klein and Recommended to the membership by the Board of Directors.

- In Article VI, Section I, first sentence, place a period after the word "Secretary" and delete the rest of the sentence.

(The effect of this amendment would be to abolish the requirement that the six officers of the Association "shall be regular members of the Board at the time of their election to office, or shall have been regular members of the Board in the year immediately preceding their election to office." Under the proposed amendment, any member (in good standing) of the Association would be eligible for nomination and election to office.)

B. Concerning Regional Chairmen: Proposed by the Membership Committee and Recommended to the membership by the Board of Directors.

- In Article VII, Section I, sentence 1, change "twenty-eight (28) members" to "thirty-two (32) members;" and in sentence 3, change "four (4) Regional Chairmen of the Association, from four separate geographic regions of the country" to "eight (8) Regional Chairmen of the Association, from eight separate geographic regions of the country."

(The effect of this amendment would be to permit the President to appoint eight Regional Chairmen from as many Regions, instead of four. The maximum number of Directors would be increased from 28 to 32 to make this possible, since each Regional Chairman serves as ex officio member of the Board.)

C. Concerning Membership Categories: Proposed by George Culberson et al, and Recommended to the membership by the Board of Directors.

-In Article IV, Section I, sentence 1, change "two classes" to "three classes", and add after subsection (b) the following subsection:

"c. Student: Any person enrolled in a recognized college or university and working toward a degree with the intention of entering the field of intergroup relations."

- In Article V, Section I, change "two classes" to "three classes", and insert as Section 4 (the present Section 4 becoming Section 5) the following:

"4. Each Student member shall be entitled to receive all regular informational services and to participate in conferences of the Association."

(The effect of this amendment would be to establish a special class of membership for bona fide students of intergroup relations. NOTE: Although the dues schedule is not part of the By-Laws, it is the intention of the Board of Directors to

recommend - if this revision is adopted - that Student dues be set at five ($5.00) dollars per year.)

D. Concerning election of Regional Chairmen: Proposed by Arnold Aronson.

- Under Article VII, Section 1, delete the last sentence beginning "Further, the President shall appoint ..." and substitute the following:

"Furthermore, eight (8) Regional Chairmen shall be elected, and shall serve ex officio if not otherwise members of the Board. Of the eight Regional Chairmen, one shall be from each of the following Regions: Northeast, Middle South, Southeast, North Central, South Central, Great Lakes, Southwest, and Northwest."

- Under Article VII, Section 2, after the first paragraph (a), add the following paragraph:

"b. The term of office of the eight elected Regional Chairmen shall be for three years, or until their successors are chosen, except that, of the eight first elected after this paragraph takes effect, the three receiving the highest votes shall serve for three (3) years, the three receiving the next highest votes shall serve for two (2) years, and the remaining two for one (1) year. Vacancies shall be filled as in the case of members of the Board."

- Under Article IX, Section 1, subsection a, change "a slate of officers and directors" to "a slate of officers, directors, and Regional Chairmen..."; and add the following sentence:

"However, whenever the majority of members in good standing of one of the Regions has certified to the Nominating Committee that it has chosen its own nominee for Regional Chairman from that Region, said nominee shall automatically be included in the slate presented by the Nominating Committee."

(The effect of this amendment would be to provide for the election, rather than appointment of the eight Regional Chairmen -- and for staggered three-year terms on the Board of Directors, rather than one year. After the first year, roughly one-third (2 or 3 Directors) would be replaced each year. This amendment would also provide for the nomination by the members in a given region of their own candidate for the Regional Chairmanship, the Nominating Committee offering a candidate only if the Region fails to do so.)

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NAIRO - 10/15/58

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

152 WEST 42ND STREET — ROOM 1508
NEW YORK 36, NEW YORK
LONGACRE 3-6757

OR REPLY TO:

PRESIDENT
ARNOLD ARONSON
N.C.R.A.C.
New York, New York

PRESIDENT-ELECT
MARGARET GARRITY
President's Committee on Government Contracts
Chicago, Illinois

VICE-PRESIDENTS
FRANCIS McPEEK
Commission on Human Relations
Chicago, Illinois
FREDERICK T. ROUTH
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

SECRETARY
SIDNEY LAWRENCE
Jewish Community Relations Bureau
Kansas City, Missouri

TREASURER
GEORGE CULBERSON
Commission on Human Relations
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
(In addition to the officers)
ALEXANDER J. ALLEN
Urban League
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
THELMA BABBITT
American Friends Service Committee
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
VIRGINIA COFFEY
Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee
Cincinnati, Ohio
JOHN G. FEILD
Fair Employment Practices Commission
Detroit, Michigan
CHESTER J. GRAY
Bureau of Unemployment Compensation
Cleveland, Ohio
THEODORE LESKES
American Jewish Committee
New York, New York
FRANCES LEVENSON
National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing
New York, New York
ALEXANDER F. MILLER
Anti-Defamation League
New York, New York
JOSEPH MONSERRAT
Migration Division, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
New York, New York
RICHARD V. MARKS
Commission on Community Relations
Detroit, Michigan
GEORGE B. NESBITT
Urban Renewal Administration
Washington, D.C.
BEULAH T. WHITBY
Commission on Community Relations
Detroit, Michigan
ROY WILKINS
N.A.A.C.P.
New York, New York

REGIONAL CHAIRMEN
East
EDWARD RUTLEDGE
State Commission Against Discrimination
New York, New York
West
JOHN A. BUGGS
County Committee on Human Relations
Los Angeles, California
North
FRANK W. FAGER
Board of Community Relations
Toledo, Ohio
South
JOHN HOPE, II
Race Relations Department, A.M.A.
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

347

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
JOHN V.P. LASSOE, JR.

24 October 1958

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

This will acknowledge receipt of your NAIRO dues covering the year 1959. Your membership card is enclosed.

You should be receiving the NAIRO Reporter (ten issues per year) and the monthly NAIRO Newsletter (our house organ). You will also receive our new bi-monthly publication, JOURNAL OF INTER-GROUP RELATIONS, comprising the regular reports of NAIRO's six Commissions.

As you know, each NAIRO member is automatically assigned to a Department according to his agency affiliation (Local Public, State and Local Private, State Public, National Private, or Federal Services). In addition, you may offer your services to one of our six Commissions: Education, Manpower Utilization, Housing and Family Life, Civil Rights, Interreligious Relations, or Nature, Scope and Theory of Intergroup Relations.

On behalf of the Association, let me take this opportunity to express our appreciation for your interest and support. If we can be of service to you, please do not hesitate to call on us.

Cordially,

Sidney Lawrence
SIDNEY LAWRENCE
Secretary

John
JOHN V.P. LASSOE, JR.
Executive Secretary

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Enclosures

P.S. You might want these dates for your 1958 calendar:
Twelfth Annual NAIRO Conference - - Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
November 19, 20, 21.

Aren't you glad you gave in gracefully?

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
152 West 42nd Street, New York 36, New York

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NAIRO - 10/15/58

AMENDED BY-LAWS

of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

DATE: October 4, 1955

ARTICLE I. NAME

The name of this organization shall be the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials.

ARTICLE II. PURPOSE

The purpose of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials shall be:

1. To encourage the collection, compilation and dissemination of ideas, information and research among organizations and individuals engaged in the improvement of intergroup relations;

2. To facilitate the exchange of knowledge, experience and research among governmental agencies and private organizations dealing with racial, religious, ethnic and cultural relations;

3. To advance generally the science, processes, and art of intergroup relations and to improve the standards of work in that field, advancing technical and professional knowledge, standards and practice.

ARTICLE III. ORGANIZATION AND ELECTIONS

1. The Association shall consist of one organization representing the entire body of the membership. The Association shall maintain a central headquarters office as designated by the Board of Directors. The Association may establish divisions within the organization as required.

2. The membership of the Association shall determine policies of the Association at the annual meeting, and subject to the mail ballot provisions, shall elect in this order, the Board of Directors, the Officers, and the Nominating Committee for the following year.

ARTICLE IV. MEMBERSHIP

1. Membership shall be limited to individuals and shall be of two classes:

   a. Active: Any person primarily engaged in intergroup relations: in a professional staff capacity, whether salaried or voluntary; as a recognized authority; as a member of the governing body of any agency or commission, or otherwise substantially engaged in the intergroup relations work of an agency or commission related to this field.

   b. Associate: Any person subscribing to the basic objectives and program of the Association.

2. The Board of Directors shall have authority over admission to membership in NAIRO, but may delegate to the Membership Committee, or its Chairman, or to the

Executive Secretary, the power to receive and act upon applications for active membership, provided that such delegatees shall, wherever feasible, consult with active NAIRO members in the area from which the application is received. Subject to review by the membership at the annual business meeting, the Board of Directors may suspend or remove from membership, after opportunity for hearings and fair notice thereof, any person whose conduct is deemed harmful to NAIRO.

ARTICLE V. DUTIES AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP

1. The Association shall establish and maintain a schedule of annual fees and dues for the two classes of membership.

2. Each Active member shall be entitled to: vote at any membership meeting; hold office; participate in conferences; serve, by appointment, on committees; receive all regular and special information services; and utilize the services of the Personnel Exchange and such other special services as shall be determined by the Board.

3. Each Associate member shall be entitled to: participate in conferences; serve, by appointment, on committees; and receive all regular informational services.

4. Any individual, organization or agency may subscribe to the regular informational services of the Association. Special information or other services may be rendered upon request, with or without charge, as the Board of Directors may determine.

ARTICLE VI. OFFICERS

1. The officers of the Association shall be a President, a President-elect, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer and a Secretary, all of whom shall be regular members of the Board of Directors at the time of their election to office, or shall have been regular members of that Board in the year immediately preceding their election to office. The President-elect, Vice Presidents, Treasurer and Secretary shall take office as soon as elected, and shall serve until their successors are chosen; the President shall succeed to his office from the position of President-elect, when the new President-elect shall have been chosen. Elections shall take place at each annual membership meeting (Article X, Sect. 1) or by mail ballot (Article X, Sect. 8).

2. An Executive Secretary may be appointed by the Board, to serve as the administrative officer of the Association, subject to the direction of the Board, which may, among other duties, delegate to the Executive Secretary the administrative functions of the Treasurer and Secretary. The Board of Directors may also appoint such other staff as it shall deem desirable to perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors.

3. The President shall be the principal executive officer of the corporation and shall in general supervise and control all of the business and affairs of the corporation. He shall preside at all meetings of members and of the Board of Directors. He may sign, with the Secretary or any other proper officer of the corporation authorized by the Board of Directors, any deeds, mortgages, bonds, contracts, or other instruments which the Board of Directors have authorized to be executed, except in cases where the signing and execution thereof shall be expressly delegated by the Board of Directors, or by these by-laws, or by statute to some other officer or agent of the corporation; and in general shall perform all duties incident to the office of President, and such other duties as may be assigned by the Board of Direct-

ors from time to time. He shall make available to the President-elect whatever information in his judgment will enable the latter to succeed him most efficiently.

4. The President-elect, in addition to having the regular powers and duties of any member and of any member of the Board of Directors, shall also be responsible for familiarizing himself as much as possible with the functionings of the association.

5. In the absence of the President or in the event of his inability or refusal to act, the Vice-President (or in the event there be more than one Vice-President, the Vice-Presidents in the order designated, or in the absence of any designation, then in the order of their election) shall perform the duties of the President, and when so acting, shall have all the powers of and be subject to all the restrictions upon the President. Any Vice-President shall perform such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him by the President or by the Board of Directors.

6. If required by the Board of Directors, the Treasurer shall give a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties in such sum and with such surety or sureties as the Board of Directors shall determine. He shall have charge and custody of and be responsible for all funds and securities of the corporation; receive and give receipts for moneys due and payable to the corporation from any source whatsoever, and deposit all such moneys in the name of the corporation in such banks, trust companies or other depositaries as shall be selected in accordance with the provisions of these by-laws; and in general perform all the duties incident to the office of Treasurer and such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him by the President or by the Board of Directors.

7. The Secretary shall keep the minutes of the meetings of the members and of the Board of Directors in one or more books provided for that purpose; see that all notices are duly given in accordance with the provisions of these by-laws or as required by law; be custodian of the corporate records and of the seal of the corporation and see that the seal of the corporation is affixed to all documents, the execution of which on behalf of the corporation under its seal is duly authorized in accordance with the provisions of these by-laws; keep a register of the post office address of each member which shall be furnished to the Secretary by such member; and in general perform all duties incident to the office of Secretary and such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him by the President or by the Board of Directors.

8. A vacancy in any office because of death, resignation, removal, disqualification or otherwise, may be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired portion of the term, except that, if the office of President-elect shall become vacant, it shall remain unfilled until the next regular election of officers, at which time the members shall elect a President for the immediately following term, as well as all the regular officers.

ARTICLE VII. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1. The affairs of the Association shall be managed by a Board of Directors which shall consist of not more than twenty-eight (28) members, and not less than eighteen (18). Eighteen Directors shall be elected by the membership, in accordance with the provisions of Article X; in addition, any of the six (6) officers who is not otherwise a member of the Board, shall serve ex-officio during his term in office. Further, the President shall appoint four (4) Regional Chairmen of the Association,

from four separate geographic regions of the country, to serve for terms of one year or until their successors are chosen, and these persons shall also serve ex-officio on the Board of Directors, if not already members of the Board.

2. The term of office of the eighteen elected members of the Board shall be for three years, or until their successors are chosen. Six (6) members shall be elected to the Board of Directors yearly. Vacancies shall be filled by appointment of the Board, until the next regular election, at which time a member shall be elected for the unexpired term.

3. The Board of Directors shall report its actions at the Association's annual meeting and shall hold an annual meeting of the Board, immediately after the annual meeting of members, at the same place, without notice. The Board may call such special meetings as may be necessary, at such times and places as it may determine. Special meetings may be called by or at the request of the President or any five (5) directors. Notice of any special meeting of the Board of Directors shall be given at least five (5) days previously thereto by written notice delivered personally or sent by mail or telegram to each director at his address as shown by the records of the corporation. If mailed, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered when deposited in the United States mail in a sealed envelope, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered when the telegram is delivered to the telegraph company. Any director may waive notice of any meeting. The attendance of a director at any meeting shall constitute a waiver or notice of such meeting, except where a director attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened. Neither the business to be transacted at, nor the purpose of, any regular or special meeting of the Board need be specified in the notice or waiver of notice of such meeting, unless specifically required by law or by these by-laws.

4. a. The act of a majority of the Directors present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the Board of Directors, except where otherwise provided by law or by these by-laws.

b. At meetings of the Board, seven (7) shall constitute a quorum. If less than seven (7) of the directors are present, a majority of those present may adjourn the meeting from time to time without further notice.

ARTICLE VIII. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD

1. There shall be established an Executive Committee within the Board of Directors consisting of the officers and three (3) other members of the Board elected by that body. The Executive Secretary, if any, shall be a non-voting member of this Committee.

2. a. The Executive Committee shall act for the Board between meetings of the Board.

b. A majority of the members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum and a majority of those members present at a meeting shall prevail on all questions if a quorum is present.

ARTICLE IX. COMMITTEES

1. The standing committees of the Association shall be:

a. A Nominating Committee of not less than five (5) persons nor more than eleven (11) persons, the duties of which shall be to nominate for presentation to the annual meeting a slate of officers and directors, with at least one candidate for each vacancy, and a slate of candidates for the following year's Nominating Committee.

b. A Membership Committee, which shall aid in securing members and advise the Board of Directors (and Executive Secretary, if any) on problems relating to eligibility for membership in the Association. The Chairman of this Committee shall be a Member of the Board of Directors, and said Board shall appoint wuch Chairman and the members of the Committee.

c. A Conference Committee, which shall plan and organize the program for the annual meeting, subject to the Board's approval. The Board shall appoint the Chairman and members of this Committee.

2. The Board may authorize the formation of other Committees, not having and exercising the authority of the Board in the management of the Association. Subject to the approval of the Board, the President shall appoint the Chairman and members of such committees. The President shall have the power to make interim appointments to the committees authorized by the Board and to create interim Committees and make appointments thereto.

3. Persons not members of the Association may be appointed to serve on the Conference and special Committees.

4. Each member of a Committee shall continue as such until his successor has been appointed, unless the committee shall be sooner terminated, or unless such member be removed from the committee or fail to qualify as a member thereof. The appointing authority in each case shall have the power of removal, whenever in his or its opinion the best interest of the Association are thereby served. Vacancies in any Committee shall be filled in the same manner provided for the original appointments.

5. a. Unless otherwise provided in the resolution of the Board of Directors designating a committee, a majority of the whole committee shall constitute a quorum and the act of a majority of the members present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the committee.

b. Each committee may adopt rules for its own government not inconsistent with these by-laws or with rules adopted by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE X. MEETINGS OF MEMBERS

1. The Association shall hold an annual meeting of members and such other meetings as may be necessary to conduct the affairs of the Association, the time to be fixed by the Board of Directors.

2. Special meetings of the members may also be called either by the President, or not less than one-tenth of the members having voting rights.

3. The Board of Directors may designate any place, either within or without the State of Illinois, as the place of meeting for any annual meeting or for any special meeting called by the Board of Directors. If no designation is made or if a special meeting be otherwise called, the place of meeting shall be the registered office of the corporation in the State of Illinois, provided, however, that if all of the members shall meet at any time and place, whether within or without the State of Illinois, and consent to the holding of a meeting, such meeting shall be valid without call or notice, and at such meeting any corporate action may be taken.

4. Written or printed notice stating place, day and hour of any meeting of members ahll be delivered, either personally or by mail, to each member entitled to vote at such meeting, not less than five nor more than forty days before the date of such meeting, by or at the direction of the President, or the Secretary, or the officers or persons calling the meeting. In case of a special meeting or when required by statute or by these by-laws, the purpose for which the meeting is called shall be stated in the notice. If mailed, the notice of a meeting shall be deemed delivered when deposited in the United States mail addressed to the member at his address as it appears on the records of the corporation, with postage thereon prepaid.

5. Any action required to be taken at a meeting of the members of the corporation, or any other action which may be taken at a meeting of members may be taken without a meeting if a consent in writing, setting forth the action so taken, shall be signed by all of the members entitled to vote with respect to the subject matter thereof.

6. The members holding one-tenth of the votes which may be cast at any meeting shall constitute a quorum at such meeting. If a quorum is not present at any meeting of members, a majority of the members present may adjourn the meeting from time to time without further notice.

7. At any meeting of members, a member entitled to vote may vote either in person or by proxy executed in writing by the member or by his duly authorized attorney-in-fact. No proxy shall be valid after eleven months from the date of its executive unless otherwise provided in the proxy.

8. The Board of Directors may authorize elections of directors and officers to be conducted by mail.

ARTICLE XI. CONTRACTS, CHECKS, DEPOSITS AND FUNDS

1. The Board of Directors may authorize an officer or officers, agent or agents of the corporation, in addition to the officers so authorized by these by-laws, to enter into any contract or execute and deliver any instrument in the name of an on behalf of the corporation and such authority may be general or confined to specific instances.

2. All checks, drafts or other orders for the payment of money, notes or other evidences of indebtedness issued in the name of the corporation, shall be signed by such officer or officers, agent or agents of the corporation and in such a manner as shall from time to time be determined by resolution of the Board of Directors. In the absence of such determination by the Board of Directors, such

instruments shall be signed by the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer and countersigned by the President or a Vice-President of the corporation.

3. All funds of the corporation shall be deposited from time to time to the credit of the corporation in such banks, trust companies or other depositaries as the Board of Directors may select.

4. The Board of Directors may accept on behalf of the corporation any contribution, gift, bequest or devise for the general purposes or for any special purpose of the corporation.

ARTICLE XII. BOOKS AND RECORDS

The corporation shall keep correct and complete books and records of account and shall also keep minutes of the proceedings of its members, Board of Directors and committees having any of the authority of the Board of Directors, and shall keep at the registered or principal office a record giving the names and addresses of the members entitled to vote. All books and records of the corporation may be inspected by any member, or his agent or attorney, for any proper purpose at any reasonable time.

ARTICLE XIII. SEAL

The Board of Directors shall provide a corporate seal which shall be in the form of a circle and shall have inscribed thereon the name of the corporation and the words "Corporate Seal. Illinois."

ARTICLE XIV. WAIVER OF NOTICE.

Whenever any notice whatever is required to be given under the provisions of the General Net for Profit Corporation Act of Illinois, or under the provisions of the articles of incorporation or the by-laws of the corporation, a waiver thereof in writing signed by the person or persons entitled to such notice, whether before or after the time stated therein, shall be deemed equivalent to the giving of such notice.

ARTICLE XV. REGULATION OF INCOME

No part of the net earnings of the Association shall in any way inure to the benefit of any member, director or officer, but this shall not preclude to the reimbursement for expenses incurred as such or the payment of compensation authorized by the Board of Directors to the Executive Secretary and other persons for services rendered as such. The Association shall not engage in carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation.

ARTICLE XVI. AMENDMENTS

These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote at the annual meeting. Written notice of any proposed amendments shall be submitted to the membership at least 30 days in advance of the meeting; including either the verbatim proposal, or a fair digest which is sufficient to clearly indicate the contents of such proposal.

ARTICLE XVII. PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS

In official meetings of the Association, Roberts Rules of Order shall determine parliamentary procedures.

Reprinted: March 15, 1958
NAIRO, NEW YORK

File NAIRO

RECEIVED OCT 24 1958

Conference Bulletin #2
FINAL

TWELFTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials
Conference Theme-- "Intergroup Relations--Crisis and Opportunity"

To: NAIRO Members October 22, 1958

From: Louis Mason, Jr., Conference Chairman

Subject: NAIRO summit Conference

This bulletin is a round-up summary highlights of conference outline and program information which is now final at this writing.

Advance Registration - Every effort is being made to speed up the registration process. YOU CAN HELP BY REGISTERING IN ADVANCE.

A.) Registration fee - Non-members - $3.00; Members - current dues. Conference Package - $11.50 includes two luncheons at $3.50 each, Banquet at $7.70 and the President's Reception, $1.00. The package purchase is available to all fully registered delegates and offers a saving of $4.20!

B.) Advance registration may be made by sending registration fees for non-members together with package price to:

Mrs. Lillian Friedberg, Registration Chairman
Jewish Community Relations Council
200 Ross Street
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

NAIRO members send package price only! Checks should be made payable to "NAIRO Conference 1958."

NAIRO MEMBERS PLEASE NOTE!! DO NOT SEND YOUR DUES AS PART OF ADVANCE REGISTRATION. ALL DUES ARE TO BE SENT TO NAIRO NATIONAL OFFICE OR PAID AT THE CONFERENCE.

Hotel Reservations - Rate card enclosed. In case this card is misplaced, reservations can be made by writing directly to Mr. John Garvin, Front Office Manager, Penn Sheraton Hotel, William Penn Place, Pittsburgh, Pa. To save money it is suggested that delegates "double up." Early reservations are encouraged.

Conference Headquarters: PLEASE NOTE! From now until November 17 conference headquarters is the Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations, 518 City-County Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa. Inquiries regarding the conference (except advance registration) should be sent to the above address.

A complete Printed Program with a complete listing of all participating personnel will be sent you on or about November 10. The following are highlights only.

Conference Program Highlights (Incomplete)

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19

8:00 A.M. Registration

9:30 - 12 Business meeting

Luncheon - INTEGRATION vs NON-DISCRIMINATION

Speaker's: Charles Livermore and Frederick B. Routh

2:00 P.M. Concurrent NAIRO Commissions Meetings.
(Implications of Integration vs Non-Discrimination in the specific Areas of Commission Interest)

Commissions and session leadership.

Housing & Family Life - John McDermott, Dennis Clark, Madison Jones, Morris Milgrim

Interreligious Relations - Sidney Vincent, Dumont Kenny

Manpower Utilization - Wilfred C. Leland, Frank Baldau, Donald Beatty

4:00 P.M. Concurrent NAIRO Department Meetings

Local Private Services - PROFESSIONALISM: GOOD OR BAD? LUXURY OR NECESSITY?

L. Davis, A. J. Allen, H. Amerman, R. Blackburn, M. Sobel, W. Lehrman, O. Filerman

Local Public Services - NATIONAL AGENCY RESOURCES FOR THE LOCAL PUBLIC AGENCY.

B. I. Gordin, D. Danzig, M. Bragdon

State Public Services - MODEL STATE LEGISLATION AND MODEL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Mrs. R. Barton, E. Shirk, J. Field, C. Gray

National Private Services - DESEGREGATION & FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION

W. Shannon, P. Malin, F. B. Routh

6:30 P.M. Banquet - THE SOUTH TODAY

Speaker - Marion A. Wright, Vice President (and Past President) Southern Regional Conference

9:00 P.M. Clinics - (Separate and concurrent meetings on each topic)

How to get Community Support in a Civil Rights Legislative Effort

Preparing a Neighborhood for New Neighbors

How to Integrate Northern de facto Segregated Schools

Helping Puerto Ricans Help Themselves

How to Utilize Workshops and Institutes

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20

8:00 A.M. Breakfast Meetings - Special Committees

9:30 - 12 Business Meeting

Luncheon - CONSTRUCTIVE USE OF INTERGROUP CONFLICT - THREE CASE STUDIES.

(a) Plainfield, N. J., Jules Cohen, N.C.R.A.C.
(b) Levittown, Pa., Dr. Martin Chworowsky, University of Pennsylvania
(c) School Closings in Virginia, Paul Rilling, Va. Council on Human Relations

Comments - Dr. Dan W. Dodson

2:00 P.M. Concurrent meetings NAIRO Departments - Implications of case Studies in the Areas of Department Interest

Local Private Services - L. Davis, M. Ahman, T. Babbit, S. Lawerence, F. McGrath, Mrs. J. Merrill

Local Public Services - G. Shermer, Dr. R. Johnson, R. Marks, C. Taylor
State Public Services - H. Lett, C. Decker, Mrs. M. Mahoney
National Private Services - W. G. Shannon

4:00 P.M. Concurrent NAIRO Commission Meetings

Housing and Family Life - "A LOOK AT OURSELVES--HOW INTERGROUP WORKERS SIZE UP THE HOUSING PROBLEM"

Manpower Utilization - GUIDANCE, TRAINING AND APPRENTICESHIP FACTORS AFFECTING MINORITY GROUPS

Interreligious Relations - ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY OF PUBLIC AGENCIES IN DEALING WITH RELIGIOUS TENSIONS

Other Civil Rights - THE FEDERAL COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS: PLANS AND PROGRESS

Nature Scope and Theory - THE EDUCATION OF AN INTERGROUP RELATIONS PROFESSIONAL

6:30 P.M. Free Dinner Period

8:00 P.M. Clinics

How to Work Effectively with The Mass Media
Problems of Private Agency Tax Exemption
How to Mobilize Religious Leaders in Interracial Relations
How to Mobilize Labor Support for the Intergroup Relations Effort
How to Work With the Schools In the Areas of Intercultural Education, Guidance, Teacher Training, etc.

10:00 P.M. President's Reception

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20

9:30 A.M. BUSINESS MEETING
12:30 P.M. Free Luncheon Period
2:30 P.M. General Session - Population Movement and Political Change

Speaker: Dr. Richard Scammon, Director of Election Research, Governmental Affairs Institute, Washington, D. C.

4:00 P.M. Adjournment

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PRESIDENT
ARNOLD ARONSON

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
JOHN V.P. LASSOE, JR.

NAIRO NEWSLETTER

August - September, 1958

PLANS SET FOR NOVEMBER NAIRO CONFERENCE

NAIRO's Board of Directors, meeting in Pittsburgh on September 19-20, gave final approval to 1958 Conference plans submitted by the Conference Program Committee (IRVING GOLDABER, N.Y.C. Commission on Intergroup Relations, chairman) and the Conference Arrangements Committee (LOUIS MASON, JR., Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations, chairman). These will be announced in detail in a special mailing to the membership, due around the first of October; further information on Hotel Penn-Sheraton arrangements and accommodations will be included in that announcement.

And if the planners will forgive a sneak preview of the program for NAIRO's Summit Conference on intergroup relations, look for a stirring and brilliant report on THE SOUTH TODAY, a stimulating discussion of some of the issues posed by INTEGRATION VS. NON-DISCRIMINATION, challenging insight into POPULATION MOVEMENT AND POLITICAL CHANGE, depth-analysis of several CASE STUDIES IN CONFLICT, and NAIRO's new Clinics on a host of important problems facing professionals at a community level.

HAVE YOU CIRCLED NOVEMBER 19, 20 and 21 ON YOUR CALENDAR? ?

And for those of you who want advance notice of scheduling details, we repeat that the Conference will begin at 9:30 A.M. Wednesday morning (November 19) and end at 4 P.M. Friday afternoon (November 21). Incidentally, no sessions will be held during the dinner period on Thursday (6 - 8 P.M., November 20) or the luncheon period on Friday (12:30 - 2:30 P.M., November 21), just in case you want to make an "outside" appointment.

OTHER BOARD ACTION

Among many other other items of business, the Board voted:

(1) to continue - for at least one year - the present system of rotating Commission cities. (The city in which each Commission "core group" is located will be changed as that Commission produces its issue of the JOURNAL OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS);

(2) to give extensive promotion to the new JOURNAL. (Subscriptions - at $6 per year - will be solicited as widely as possible by means of a special brochure and sample copies; members are invited to submit lists of potential subscribers- their Board members, libraries, colleges, faculty members, organizations, etc.);

(3) to recommend for adoption at the Annual Meeting a By-Laws change creating a Student category of membership. (The wording of this By-Laws revision, together with all others proposed this year, will be mailed to members one month in advance of the Annual Meeting); and

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(4) to defer the final decision on the 1959 Conference site until November, in order to secure additional information from at least two of the potential host cities. (Bids have been received from Chicago, San Francisco, Miami, and San Juan, Puerto Rico).

The Board devoted a major portion of the meeting to discussion of tentative plans for future NAIRO development. These have been referred back to the Resources and Planning Committee (LOUIS RADELET, National Conference of Christians and Jews, chairman), which expects to report on them to the membership at the Annual Meeting.

PITTSBURGH'S CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

In his report to the Board, Conference Committee chairman LOUIS MASON paid tribute to the group of more than 40 Pittsburghers who have been working for almost a year on arrangements for the forthcoming meeting. Subcommittees are presently headed by: Roland M. Sawyer, United Steelworkers of America (Finance); ROBERT MAST and ELEANOR RYDER, Commission on Human Relations (Recording); HOPE MC DERMOTT and Michel Iskander, American Service Institute (Exhibits); GEORGE CULBERSON, Commission on Human Relations (Banquet); ALEXANDER J. ALLEN, Urban League (Publicity); LILLIAN FRIEDBERG and RITA BEERMAN, Jewish Community Relations Council (Registration); RICHARD ANLIOT, Pennsylvania FEPC (Physical Arrangements); FRANCIS SHANE, United Steelworkers of America (Special Events); MARGUERITE HOFER, Presbyterian Interracial Relations Council (Treasurer), and Herbert Aurbach, Commission on Human Relations (College Registration).

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS QUESTIONNAIRE OUT

In your hands by now is that important Questionnaire on Functions, Standards and Qualifications for Practice of Intergroup Relations mentioned in the last issue. It was delayed somewhat by vacations, holidays, and circumstances, and you will notice an urgent and early deadline of September 30th. Chairman GRACE MARR (American Nurses Association) asks that you try your best to reply by that date but, IN ANY CASE, to reply!! The Committee will report at the November Conference and wants to base its findings on as complete a response as possible.

JOURNAL OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS

Wilting summer takes its toll in various ways, and one result is that two issues of of our JOURNAL are in the works simultaneously: Volume 1, No. 2 (Housing and Family Life) and Volume 1, No. 3 (Nature, Scope and Theory). The latter is being compiled under the chairmanship of S. JOSEPH FAUMAN (Detroit Jewish Community Council). Expect both in the mail before mid-October.

VATTEROTT SCHOLARSHIPS

Fordham University is now beginning the third year of the Vatterott Scholarship Program for the training of executives in the field of race relations, according to the Rev. PHILIP S. HURLEY, S.J. (Fordham University & Catholic Interracial Council of New York). There is opportunity for three new students to begin their training now, with a stipend for each student of $2,000 per year. "This program is conducted

by the University in conjunction with the Catholic Interracial Council of New York. Already four students have completed the course work leading to the degree of Master of Arts in Political Philosophy and the Social Sciences. Their training has included the normal academic requirements leading to the degree along with field work under the guidance of the Council's staff in New York City." For information regarding this program, please write to: The Rev. Arthur A. North, S.J., Dean of Graduate School, Fordham University, New York 58, New York.

COOPERATION ASKED IN HOUSING SURVEY

EDNA A. MERSON (Committee on Civil Rights in Manhattan) asks the help of NAIRO members in gathering "facts about communities where integrated housing exists or where there are some non-whites living in a predominantly white neighborhood." The Committee is conducting a country-wide survey and wants to contact any person who has information on recent move-ins or long-standing residential integration. "Collection of this data on successful open occupancy throughout the country can help convince realtors, in New York City and elsewhere." If you have such information to contribute, please drop a card to Mrs. Merson, Committee on Civil Rights in Manhattan, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York. A questionnaire will then be mailed to you.

UP AND DOWN WITH OUR MEMBERS

JOHN A. MC DERMOTT (late of NCCJ, Philadelphia) has become a program and policy consultant in open-occupancy housing, a new job set up with the Federal Housing Administration. He will be located in New York and Washington, D. C. .... EDWARD HOWDEN (late of the Council for Civic Unity, San Francisco) became the first Executive Secretary of the San Francisco Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity on September 15th. HELEN AMERMAN (Associate Director) becomes acting director of the San Francisco Council, pending selection of Ed's permanent successor. .... ABRAHAM KNEPLER (formerly with the National Community Relations Advisory Council) is now chairman of the Department of Sociology, University of Hartford (Connecticut) .... Lack of Council funds has forced DANIEL DONCHIAN to step down as Executive Director of the Human Relations Council of Greater New Haven; he is still very much on the scene, however, as Director of the Council's Puerto Rican Program (on a grant from the New Haven foundation) .... GALEN A. MARTIN writes to amplify his agency listing in NAIRO rosters ("Knoxville Area Human Relations Council"); he is actually a Field Representative of the Department of Community Service - USA, Unitarian Service Committee - which assigns him part-time as staff secretary of the Council .. .. NELSON WILLIAMS, JR. (1958 intern at the San Francisco Urban League) is now a Group Leader at the Booker T. Washington Community Center in the same city.

DEPARTMENTS AT WORK

Local Public Services (BURTON GORDIN, Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations, chairman) has just inaugurated a newsletter featuring an interesting round-up of local public agency program developments, a listing of some new publications, and comments on the departmental session at our forthcoming Conference. The Department has also set up a steering committee: RICHARD MARKS, Detroit Commission on Community Relations; HOWARD MC KINNEY, Erie (Pa.) Community Relations Commission; IRVING GOLDABER, NYC Commission on Intergroup Relations; NATHANIEL JONES, Youngstown (Ohio) F.E.P.

Committee; PHILIP WINKFIELD, Toledo (Ohio) Board of Community Relations; MARSHALL BRAGDON, Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee of Cincinnati; CORNEFF TAYLOR, Milwaukee Commission on Human Rights; LOUIS MASON, JR., Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations; LOUIS ERVIN, Minneapolis F.E.P.C.; WILLIAM GREMLEY, Kansas City Commission on Human Relations; HELEN BURKE, Denver Commission on Human Relations; and DANIEL JACOBOWSKI, St. Paul F.E.P.C.

State Public Services (REBECCA BARTON, Wisconsin Governor's Commission on Human Rights, chairman) put out its first departmental mailing, including "The Interstate Special," a single sheet of information to be put out periodically "as the spirit moves and the occasion warrants." It brings news of the Missouri Commission on Human Rights (GREGORY E. SHINERT, Executive Secretary) and of the new Ohio Governor's Advisory Commission on Civil Rights (to which CHESTER GRAY and DONALD BEATTY, Ohio Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, have been attached temporarily - and what a job they have done in getting the Commission rolling!).

Local Private Services (LLOYD DAVIS, Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago, chairman) and National Private Services (WILLIAM SHANNON, Encampment for Citizenship, chairman) have spent the early fall soliciting their Departmental members' ideas for the 1958 Conference, Lloyd by postcard (have you returned yours?) and Bill by telephone sample and a New York City meeting (his membership is fairly concentrated, most being in that city). As in other years, each Department will plan a session of its own, and the Chairmen have the responsibility for selecting topic, speakers or panelists, etc.

SOME NEW MEMBERS

The summer brought in 11 new members, boosting our total to 4 1 8. Incidentally, anyone joining NAIRO from now until the last of December is automatically registered as paid through 1959; this annual "bargain offer" makes October and November very good months for membership recruitment!! Right now, we welcome:

BOB BLACKBURN, National Conference of Christians and Jews, Philadelphia, Pa.
ALICE LEV, Interracial Committee, Youngstown, Ohio
BENJAMIN N. LEVY, Executive Director, New Haven Jewish Community Council, New Haven, Connecticut
Mrs. DOROTHY S. BAUMAN, Executive Director, Panel of Americans, Inc., New York City

XX CAN WE HAVE 90 NEW MEMBERS BY CONFERENCE ?? XX
XX XX
XX CAN YOU GET ONE NEW MEMBER FOR NAIRO?? XX
XX XX
XX CAN WE TOP 600 BY THE YEAR'S END?? XX

THINGS IN PRINT

A new book by LEO PFEFFER (American Jewish Congress) has just been published by Harper and Brothers. Title: Creeds in Competition: A Creative Force in American Culture. Anyone who has heard him speak on interreligious relations (i.e., at our

1957 Conference) or who has read any of his writing will realize that Leo is much at home in this subject .... As is WILLARD JOHNSON (National Conference of Christians and Jews, Chicago), whose article "What is Religious Liberty?" appears in the July issue of Christian Advocate.

Through the kindness of the Rev. H. BENJAMIN SISSEL (Department of Social Education and Action, United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.), a complimentary copy of the latest issue of the Department's publication, Social Progress, is enclosed. More than half of it is devoted to "Residential Desegregation: The Church's New Frontier." If demand warrants, special reprints of that section (pp. 1-26) will be prepared, possibly with (your) agency's name. Contact Mr. Sissel after you exame it if this interests you.

Reading your copy of SSLS Book Notes (enclosed), sent regularly to all NAIRO members, you will notice that Editor Robert L. Oshins has instituted a section on Group Relations for books of special interest to us. Do not hesitate to recommend same to him, since he would like to know about all books that NAIRO members might later want to rent.

INTERNSHIP NEWS ITEMS

Interns have been chosen by six more of the 1958-9 Internship agencies, bringing to nine the total of trainees now on the job: Catholic Interracial Council of New York (Miss Ivis Calvet); Florida Council on Human Relations (Mrs. Jane Leeds); San Francisco Council for Civic Unity (Erwin L. Feiertag); Los Angeles County Conference on Community Relations (Mrs. Jean Drew Lightfoot); Urban League of Greater New York (Miss Roberta D'Amico); and Cleveland Baptist Association (Mr. Lee Lybarger).

Placed since the last issue of the Newsletter are the following members of the "Class of 1958": Joan Berry (former intern at the Urban League of Greater New York), who is doing a special community organization job at the East Harlem Project in New York City; Stanley Leibner (former intern at the American Jewish Committee in Miami), who becomes Assistant Director of the New Haven Jewish Community Council; Mrs. Wylda Cowles (former intern at the Chelsea Community Council, New York City), who will - with her husband - co-direct the Interns-in-Community-Service House (AFSC) in Berkeley, California; and Ralph King (former NCCJ intern in Boston) has become an Associate Director of the Philadelphia NCCJ.

A few 1958 interns are still uncommitted, but the supply is limited so place your job orders now! (This is not entirely facetious; have you any staff openings??)

A FEW MORE NEWS NOTES

CLARENCE SENIOR (Migration Division, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico) is back at his desk after three months' illness .... Your Executive Secretary (JOHN LASSOE) is serving on one of the Preparatory Study Commissions ("The Changing Dimensions of Human Rights") for the Fifth World Order Study Conference, sponsored by the National Council of Churches (Cleveland, November 18-21) .... MATTHEW AHMANN (Catholic Interracial Council, Chicago) is again a proud father. Congratulations! .... The Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations is undertaking an interesting study of "the public relations programs in local and state public as well as private human relations agencies throughout the country." ROBERT MAST reports that the results will be shared with

all participants - and possibly, through NAIRO channels, with others as well .... DEAN G. EPLEY (Dept. of Human Relations, University of Miami) spent a good part of the spring and early summer visiting intergroup relations practitioners and social scientists around the country as part of a foundation-supported research project "to delineate the field of human relations and assess its relationship to other disciplines and activities on the college campus."

COMMITTEES AT WORK

Membership Committee (THELMA BABBITT, Philadelphia AFSC, chairman) held the first of a series of pre-Conference meetings late in September; it has been asked by the Board to develop plans for an all-out membership effort and, adopting the Commission "core group" idea, has drawn together a cadre of interested members in the Philadelphia area.

GEORGE CULBERSON, NAIRO Treasurer, has named four Board members to our Finance Committee - with preparation of the 1959 budget as their first task; President-elect MARGARET GARRITY (President's Committee on Government Contracts, Chicago); ALEXANDER J. ALLEN (Pittsburgh Urban League); CHESTER GRAY (Ohio Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Cleveland); and THEODORE LESKES (American Jewish Committee, New York).

The Nominating Committee (WILLIAM GREMLEY, chairman) has begun its deliberations - by mail - in preparation for the election of officers and directors at the Annual Meeting. Suggestions and recommendations should be sent to Bill at: Commission on Human Relations, City Hall, Kansas City, Missouri.

And SAMUEL SPIEGLER (National Community Relations Advisory Council, New York) hopes that many will respond to his request for suggestions for the Resolutions Committee, to help in its task of preparing a draft Statement of Purpose for consideration at the Annual Meeting.

LAST CALL FOR BY-LAWS CHANGES

This is the final reminder that all proposed revisions of our By-Laws must be submitted to the NAIRO membership before October 19, thirty days in advance of the Annual Meeting. Any member may propose such a change, and it need not be reviewed or approved by the Board or any committee; proposed revisions must be sent to this office by October 10 for inclusion in our official mailing. No revisions may be proposed from the floor at the Annual Meeting. (See Article XVI of NAIRO By-Laws -- and drop us a postcard if you do not have a copy of same.)

fib
NAIRO - NY
October, 1958

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY
Waltham 54, Massachusetts

The Florina Lasker Fellows Program:

Civil Liberties and Civil Rights

THE FLORINA LASKER FELLOWS IN CIVIL LIBERTIES AND CIVIL RIGHTS WERE ESTABLISHED BY Mrs. Etta Rosensohn and Miss Loula Lasker of New York from the estate of their sister, Miss Florina Lasker. This memorial grant was assigned in recognition of "a great and continuing need in our American social scene for more effective and scientific handling of problems of civil liberties and civil rights." Its basic philosophy lies in the conviction that "while the legal aspects of problems of civil liberties and civil rights have in recent years received considerable attention, it is now necessary to buttress activity within these fields by training individuals to function more effectively in the social, economic, political, educational, and communal areas."

THE FLORINA LASKER FELLOWS IN CIVIL LIBERTIES AND CIVIL RIGHTS WILL BE SELECTED FROM AMONG men and women whose professional careers are directly or indirectly connected with the preservation of civil liberties and civil rights. Those whose lives are being devoted to the protection of our precious heritage will be given an opportunity to add depth and background for their future work. A Fellow will decide upon a program, in consultation with the Brandeis University Faculty, best suited to his or her own particular needs. Free of the usual academic requirements the Fellow will be left to read, to listen, to talk, and to write on those aspects of a given problem area in which he, himself, feels he can best broaden his intellectual horizons.

SIX FLORINA LASKER FELLOWS IN CIVIL LIBERTIES AND CIVIL RIGHTS WILL BE CHOSEN EACH YEAR on the basis of applications. To be eligible, applicants must have had two years experience either directly or indirectly engaged in the fields of civil rights and civil liberties, e.g., community relations councils, federal, state, and municipal agencies devoted to their protection, inter-group agencies, etc., or be constantly indirectly engaged in these problems by virtue of geographic location, or other circumstances. This latter group might include state and municipal police, labor officials, group

workers, clergy, educators, city planners and managers, journalists, etc. In addition to experience the applicants must secure consent from their employers for a leave of absence for approximately fourteen (14) weeks during Brandeis University's Spring Term.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Director, Florina Lasker Fellows in Civil Liberties and Civil Rights, Brandeis University, Waltham 54, Massachusetts, until December 1 of this year for the term opening in February. Application forms may be obtained from the above address. Applicants will be selected by a committee appointed annually by the President of Brandeis University specifically for this purpose.

FLORINA LASKER FELLOWS IN CIVIL LIBERTIES AND CIVIL RIGHTS ARE PRESUMED TO BE intellectually mature and professionally qualified. At Brandeis the Fellow will broaden his perspectives and widen his background knowledge through the study of anthropology, economics, history, politics, constitutional law, psychology, and sociology. All courses in the University, undergraduate and graduate, will be open to the Florina Lasker Fellow. The Brandeis faculty will welcome the opportunity to direct his reading, to broaden his thinking.

THE FLORINA LASKER FELLOWS IN CIVIL LIBERTIES AND CIVIL RIGHTS WILL ALSO BE GIVEN a seminar of their own to which Brandeis University will bring, as intellectual resources, the foremost leaders in the field, together with participating Brandeis faculty. The Fellows will thus be able to discuss a given aspect of the field with the person who knows it most intimately.

THE STIPEND, which the Florina Lasker Fellow in Civil Liberties and Civil Rights will receive for the fourteen weeks' term, is $2,000.00, tax exempt. The amount of the stipend has been determined on the basis of a survey indicating that it is reasonable to assume that the applicants' parent organization will, in many instances, supplement this amount in whole or in part, or, will make vacation time available.

NEWS LETTER

Published Monthly By The Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago

21 West Superior Street - Chicago 10, Illinois - Phone Delaware 7-7776

Vol. 5, No. 4 118 October, 1958

FINALIZING CONFERENCE RULES AND PROCEDURES: At work on rules and procedures for the First National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice (left to right) George K. Hunton, New York, Charles W. Wexler, Detroit, Elmer Paul Brock, Wilmington, Helen Burke, Denver, Robert Sargent Shriver, Jr., Chicago and Mathew H. Ahmann, Chicago.

AN HISTORIC OCCASION. Participants in the first national gathering of Catholics active in race relations in the United States (left to right) Msgr. Daniel M. Cantwell, Chaplain of the Chicago CIC, Governer Orville L. Freeman of Minnesota, His Excellency, Bishop Raymond P. Hillinger of the Chicago Archdiocese and John J. Farrell, Chairman of the Board, Chicago CIC.

"CATHOLICS AND INTERRACIAL JUSTICE"

By Mathew H. Ahmann

Four weeks ago in Chicago over 400 Catholic laymen, priests and sisters, from over 40 states of the Union gave expression to a unified national Catholic moral voice applied to one of the great problems of Christianity and the world: the Mystical Body and race relations.

These Christians were gathered at the first National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, a conference called by the New York and Chicago Catholic Interracial Councils for the Catholic Interracial Council movement. The meeting was held in the diocese of the late Samuel Cardinal Stritch, who blessed the meeting with his patronage and his good works.

It was an interesting and significant meeting for a number of reasons.

First, it placed the interracial problems of the United States in an international context. In doing so the conference, in a resolution, called on the "members of the Universal Church, the Mystical Body of Jesus Christ, here and abroad, to join with us in prayer for our nation at this time of profound crisis over the racial issue.

"May the Catholics of the young nations of Africa pray for us!

"May the Catholics of the historic lands of Latin America pray for us!

"May the Catholics of the ancient lands of Asia pray for us!

"We the children of God in the blessed land of the United States of America ask their prayers that our nation may attain interracial justice without which all of our achievements are hollow."

Second, it expressed a firm voice of appeal to the president and congress of the United States to exert the "full moral authority" of their office, and in particular to lead the country, as they have been chosen to do, in applying the civil rights laws and by administering under the constitution as interpreted in the 1954 Supreme Court decision on schools. This firm voice spoke of the moral and constitutional soundness of the decision on discrimination in education, and demonstrated one possible role of Catholic laymen gathered together in an association.

(continued on page 2)

"CATHOLICS AND INTERRACIAL JUSTICE"

(continued from page 1)

Third, it spoke of the firm conviction of the laymen and clergy gathered there, on the need for direct application of the truths of Christ, including the doctrine of the Mystical Body, to the present interracial situation in this country. The importance of well designed and extensive educational programs—directly pastoral, and stemming from the majesterium of the Church was expressed in the citation of the important role of the institution of the parish in teaching and reflecting the mind of Christ, and in showing forth the Christian community to the world.

"We support every effort to make the parish the spiritual home of all within its boundaries; regardless of race. Priests and people must co-operate together to put this into practice. They must realize that the members of minority groups in a parish often feel shy and unwelcome and that they need encouragement, a friendly invitation, a sign of welcome."

Bishop Raymond P. Hillinger, auxiliary bishop of the Archdiocese of Chicago, spoke clearly of Catholics who discriminate against others because of race: they just are not Catholic.

"On the occasion of the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice the Holy Father again expresses warm commendation for the praiseworthy work of the Catholic Interracial Councils in the United States. "Fervently invoking the guidance of the Holy Spirit upon the deliberation of your meeting, the Supreme Pontiff cordially imparts to the chaplains, officers, and members attending the conference his special apostolic benediction."

Msgr. Angelo Dell'Acqua
Vatican Under-Secretary of State

Finally, the laymen gathered there in Chicago in unanimous and fitting acclamation, showed the spirit of the layman in interracial work, by pledging to their bishops and all the American hierarchy "our continued loyal and devoted allegiance to their teaching authority and spiritual guidance," in the work of continuing the community of Christ.

A commission of the conference, studying interracial justice in the parochial and institutional life of the Church, discussed at length the role of the parish unit in the life of the Church. Its report indicated that the interracial problem centers in the parish, and that the role of the parish is key in determining the Catholic contribution to many aspects of the race question. The parish is the locus for forming a right conscience in Catholics on the race question.

This commission reported:

> "Every Catholic who is prejudiced or who discriminates against Negroes or members of other minorities thereby offends against the natural law and the Christian law of love. This sin hinders his own spiritual growth, lessens his chance of salvation, and contributes to the perpetuation of a practical heresy.
>
> "Racial prejudice and discrimination help to inflict severe and unnecessary suffering upon all Negroes. Further and more important, they constitute a severe trial of faith for Negro Catholics and place an obstacle against the sharing of God's truth and grace with non-Catholic Negroes."

The parochial life commission also outlined in some detail the methods for practical and educational work within the Christian community. It urged "greater corporate participation in the liturgy" as a practical Christian means to demonstrating the oneness of the Mystical Body of Christ. It pointed to the complete integration of Queen of the World Hospital in Kansas City, Missouri, as an example of the success and "apostolic effectiveness of complete fidelity to the spirit of Christ, the Healer."

Finally, this commission on the institutional life of the Church, called on the national Catholic lay organizations to adopt programs of interracial membership and interracial education. (This and other commission reports are now available at 50 cents.)

In relation to the problems faced by Negroes in employment, a commission studying the problem, spoke in these terms:

"The denial to any human being of the needs of his normal existence is a mockery to God's creation of the means for human existence. Such a denial essentially repudiates the dignity of each person, and, when perpetrated by one human being against another, denies the brotherhood of man under the Fatherhood of God.

"When the excuse for such denial is the person's race, color, religion or national origin, the injustice is evil compounded. Foremost among the needs of normal existence is job opportunity, from which stems the means of obtaining other essential needs.

"Equality of job opportunities is a moral right which inheres in all men, created as they are in the image and likeness of God and endowed by Him with talents of mind and body. It is the sacred duty of every person to seek to fulfill these gifts and to use them . . . the denial of this right through refusal to hire, to up-

(continued on page 3)

"CATHOLICS AND INTERRACIAL JUSTICE"

(continued from page 3)

grade or to promote, to admit into union membership or to professional associations, because of a person's race . . . breaches not only the principles of justice but that of charity or love which bind together in Christ all mankind."

In a commission studying the problem of housing, a report was prepared which spoke of the natural law, binding on all mankind, which rejects "as immoral any theory that maintains the superiority of one race of human beings over other races, and any practices of discrimination against a race that fixes the status of the members of that race as permanently and universally inferior to that of another race." This commission spoke of the clear duty of legislators, of real estate sellers and brokers, of all Christians, to accept their obligation and to take steady steps against the social evil of discrimination in housing and against compulsory segregation.

A final commission report studies the status of integration in schools. It speaks of the difficult problems in the great population movement across our land. These pose tremendous challenges to Americans to use their ingenuity and energy in accepting their moral obligation to seek with "all deliberate speed" to solve the problem of segregated schools across the whole country.

This conference should give courage to practical Christians everywhere, who are seeking the solution of Christ to a major moral problem. In a telegram from Vatican City received at the conference the Holy Father expressed "warm commendation for the work of the Catholic Interracial Councils," invoked the guidance of the Holy Spirit upon the deliberations of the conference, and imparted his "special apostolic benediction to the chaplains, officers, and members of the Councils" gathered there.

WANTED

Several community groups willing to try to integrate their neighborhood, have asked the council to help find families "who will put their money where their words are." These are neighborhoods just beginning to change from all White residents. These groups feel that hard-working white families moving into the neighborhood at this time will help stabilization and the possibility of an interracial neighborhood. If you know of good White or Negro families willing to move into a "changing neighborhood" — a good neighborhood—why not contact the CIC office: DE 7-7776.

The delegates to the first National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice also spent time considering means of more helpful unity between the growing number of Councils. In a resolution they pledged to work for the creation of fifty more councils throughout the United States.

The Conference established a twenty-two man interim committee to "study some form of closer association of the various Catholic Interracial Councils." This committee is to report to the presidents and chaplains of all Councils. It will employ a staff person if possible. Chicago persons appointed by the conference to the interim committee: Msgr. Daniel M. Cantwell, Robert Sargent Shriver, Jr., Lloyd Davis and Mathew Ahmann. Mathew Ahmann is secretary to the committee.

"WHAT THEY SAID"

"Of all public questions that are issues of controversy in our legislative and judicial halls, it (racial justice) is the one that has the greatest moral implication . . . It is one issue on which our religious leaders must take a positive and effective stand."

Governor Orville L. Freeman,
of Minnesota

"The Catholic Interracial Movement is not motivated by mere humanitarianism, or mere legalism, or mere liberalism, or mere sentimentalism, but is inspired by the doctrine of the Mystical Body of Christ. The major problems we face are social problems existing in a pluralistic society, of which we are minority members, and of which the majority of our fellow-citizens do not know the Mystical Body of Christ, because they do not share our faith. But they do share our race problems, which are chiefly community problems demanding a community effort for solution."

Rev. William J. Kenealy, S.J.,
Loyola University,
New Orleans, La.

"This is not a question of white men laboring to improve the conditions of the Negro's life — or the Mexican's, or the Puerto Rican's, or the American Indian's, or the Oriental's. Nor is it the reverse, the minority element struggling angrily and unaided to obtain decency and justice. On the contrary, it is a question of all of us working for a common goal: the common good of the community, for those public matters which are our joint interest. For if one member of our body suffers, then all suffer alike."

Rev. John J. LaFarge, S.J.,
Founder, Catholic Interracial
Council Movement

ANNUAL COMMUNION MASS AND BREAKFAST OCTOBER 26!

Sunday, October 26
Feast of Christ the King
MASS: 9 a.m.
St. Peter's Church
110 W. Madison Street
BREAKFAST: 10 a.m.
Grand Ballroom
Morrison Hotel

The 1958 Communion Mass and Breakfast of the Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago will take place on Sunday, October 26th.

Holy Mass will be celebrated by the Very Reverend **Comerford J. O'Malley,** C.N., President, De Paul University, in St. Peter's Church, 110 West Madison Street.

The Breakfast this year will take place in the beautiful Grand Ballroom of the Morrison Hotel. Principal speaker will be Reverend **Franklyn J. Kennedy**, Editor of the "Catholic Herald Citizen" and newly appointed chaplain of the Catholic Interracial Council of Milwaukee. A special report on the recent National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice will be delivered by the youthful President of the Catholic Interracial Council of Detroit, **Charles W. Wexler.**

A highlight of the Breakfast will come with the presentations of the Council's **"Thomas J. Crowe Interracial Justice Awards,"** presented each year to individuals, groups or institutions, in recognition of accomplishments and achievements in the furtherance of interracial justice and charity. Members of the Crowe Award Committee include: **Robert H. Klein,** Chairman, **H. A. Renholm,** Midwest Director, Radio Corporation of America, **Irwin R. Tucker,** President, Irwin R. Tucker and Company, **Patrick F. Crowley,** prominent attorney, Mrs. **Stephen P. Ryan, Maurice B. Frank,** President, Old Rose Distributing Company, and Attorney **J. Harold Mosely,** member of the Council's Advisory Board.

SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENTS: Albert L. Nellum, CIC's Schools Consultant, shown issuing scholarships to 14 students from Catholic Grade Schools in the Archdiocese of Chicago. The new scholarships bring the total number of students under the program to 27. The program now in its fifth year helps desiring students to attain a Catholic high school education.

Newly elected officers and members of the Board of Directors will be presented to those attending the annual Breakfast.

Recipients of past Council Interracial Justice Awards have included:

1954: Human Relations Club, University of Detroit
Walter J. Baker, DePaul University

1955: James Rosol, Jr., Commander, Catholic War Veterans of Illinois
Rev. Martin Carrabine, S.J., Director, Sodality of Our Lady
Rev. Arthur E. Lovely, S.J., University of Detroit
Alverno College, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

1956: Human Relations Club, University of Notre Dame
Kathy Kelly, Barat College, Lake Forest, Ill.
Hon. George D. Kells, former Alderman

1957: National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students (New York)
Sister Mary Hortensia, Principal, Holy Angels Grammar School
John L. Yancey, former Commissioner, Chicago Housing Authority

DETACH AND MAIL

Enclosed please find check and/or money order in the amount of $.....

to cover cost of ..... tickets for CIC's annual Communion Mass and Breakfast, Sunday, October 26. I understand tickets for the Breakfast cost $3.50 per person.

Name.....

Address.....

Phone.....

WANTED: Inexpensive IBM punching facilities to complete a census directed by the Chicago CIC.

THE CATHOLIC INTERRACIAL COUNCIL OF CHICAGO
21 West Superior Street
Chicago 10, Illinois
118

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Fredrick B. Routh Ass't. Dir.
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

(Form 3547 Requested)

National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials
Meeting, Resources & Planning Committee
Pittsburgh: November 18, 1958

Working Paper:

SOME AVENUES OF DEVELOPMENT FOR NAIRO

NOTE: The body of this Working Paper was prepared by the Executive Secretary for the September 19-20 meeting of the Board of Directors. Not all aspects were discussed, but the Board's consensus or comment is inserted here at appropriate points.

INTRODUCTION

NAIRO has described its aims and purpose in various ways and at various lengths (cf.: By-Laws, the various NAIRO brochures, publicity releases, etc.) but all can be boiled down to something in this vein: to raise standards and improve performance of intergroup relations practice in this and allied fields. While the reference to "allied fields" may be a relatively recent emphasis, the rest of the definition is as old as NAIRO itself. And, since 1947, every NAIRO program and project has had to pass a test of appropriateness through measurement by this yardstick.

As a result, NAIRO has consciously and quite consistently avoided activities in the realm of direct social action, services to the general public, and coordination of agency programs. Its services have been designed rather for those in professional and policy-making posts in the field, and its activities have attempted to meet their individual and collective professional needs. Parenthetically, NAIRO has sought also to avoid duplicating activities and services already provided for professionals by national intergroup relations agencies, even when those activities or services might be judged as falling within NAIRO's special field of interest (e.g. the ADL research surveys).

Gradually, NAIRO has achieved a certain degree of competence in many program areas that fall under its limited and specialized purpose; there is even a growing recognition of NAIRO's "eminent domain" in some of these, with a concomitant expectation that NAIRO will provide increasing leadership and guidance. This seems then to be the moment for serious exploration of program expansion, to provide better service in existing areas of operation and to enter new ones where the need seems acute and unmet.

Surveying demand and supply in the field of intergroup relations, it is possible to sketch out a comprehensive plan for NAIRO program development in six broad areas:

1. Education
2. Training and Recruitment
3. Research Services
4. Information Services
5. Consultation & Liaison
6. Membership Services

Program Area #1: EDUCATION

Education is seen here as encompassing all those activities designed to operate directly on the development of greater professional competence among those already working in this field. The key lies in exchange of know-how (intergroup relations

concepts, techniques, and skills) among professionals on a structured and continuing basis.

For one, local and regional NAIRO conferences should be organized wherever the number of professionals and policy-makers warrants, probably in each of NAIRO's eight regions as well as in certain key metropolitan areas. These conferences could precede or follow the national NAIRO meeting each year, the timing to dictate whether the smaller meetings explored topics prior to consideration by the larger body or continued discussion after the national conference. To aid and encourage these smaller meetings, NAIRO should provide some (advisory) staff help, aid in securing speakers and resource persons, coordinate agendas, and arrange for distribution of conference proceedings. (Local and regional NAIRO conferences have been held in the past but on a random basis and largely without relationship to the national meeting.)

> BOARD: Consensus that conferences are valuable, should be continued, even expanded. They have low priority in terms of foundation appeals, however, since they are largely self-supporting and can be organized locally without national office help.

To promote continuing professional exchange, NAIRO should continue to assist in the formation of local NAIRO groups, and in the work of Commissions and Departments. Local groups need increased attention from a field secretary and a more regular exchange of information on their respective activities, perhaps through the circulation by national office of all local group minutes. Commissions are functioning well in their present framework, but their sound and valuable findings would have greater significance and circulation if the "Journal of Intergroup Relations" were printed rather than mimeographed, and promoted extensively. The NAIRO Departments are and probably will be relatively amorphous groupings of professionals of like function; their impact can best be strengthened by the encouragement and perhaps partial subsidization of Departmental newsletters.

> BOARD: Consensus that projects developed under the respective areas of Commission interest - on a staffed basis - offer fruitful possibilities for NAIRO expansion. Intensified exploration of intergroup relations concepts and knowledge by the Commissions is a natural function of NAIRO, is less competitive with national agency interests than many other possible NAIRO activities, and represents an area of great need in the field. Resources and Planning Committee was asked to give special consideration to such projects. Mr. Feild expressed the belief that Commissions should not be delving into questions of intergroup relations practice, as they have in the past, but should leave these to the Departments. Background knowledge rather than technique is the Commissions' focus, and they have only scratched the surface to date.

Workshops for both senior and junior practitioners should offer a relatively untried but long-needed opportunity for professional growth. Organized during summer months, the workshops would offer professionals at both levels (jointly or separately) a chance to withdraw from immediate job pressures and community problems for a conceptual look at their daily work responsibilities. This project is seen as a largely self-supporting venture, agencies paying for their staff members' attendance; NAIRO would have responsibility for organizing and planning the workshops (perhaps in conjunction with university Human Relations Centers), of recruiting participants, and -

at least initially - of partially subsidizing workshop expenses. (The successful involvement of three fee-paying junior professionals in the recent Internship Seminar offers rich promise for an early extension of the workshop idea.)

> BOARD: Discussing practitioner workshops, most agreed with Mr. Feild's contention that such workshops were not a proper function for NAIRO and that NAIRO's role was to help human relations centers and intergroup relations agencies do a better job in training interns, junior practitioners, senior practitioners, and others. Priority should be given to consultation on training rather than workshop sponsorship. Mr. Aronson offered the example of the Council on Social Work Education, which advises all schools of social work but is an independent agency with no educational function beyond consultation and research.
>
> Sidney Lawrence referred to a letter from the Encampment for Citizenship which contained suggestions for possible cooperation with the Encampment regarding intern and in-service training experiences. There was no objection to Sid Lawrence's recommendation that the Resources and Planning Committee communicate with Bill Shannon and review this matter.

Program Area #2: TRAINING AND RECRUITMENT

Training and Recruitment of new intergroup relations professionals is essential for the continued development of the profession and the continued progress in the field. Promising young people - or older ones with experience in related fields - must be attracted to careers in intergroup relations, and they must be provided with a sound and reasonably standardized foundation of knowledge and skills in this field. Judicious job placement then follows as a third key element in this replenishment process.

NAIRO's present Internship Program should be continued, albeit improved and strengthened each year, as the best means yet devised for career preparation in this field. In addition, NAIRO could inaugurate a parallel training program for junior professionals from other fields (those such as social work, education, police, etc. now being brought into ever-increasing contact with intergroup situations), to prepare them for special intergroup challenges within their respective disciplines. After a year of on-the-job training in an intergroup relations agency, these other-dicipline professionals could be expected to return to their own agencies. The newer program would require from NAIRO all the attention and services given to the present Internship Program - and would almost certainly require from foundations full training grants for each trainee (this internship period representing a less direct contribution to the field of intergroup relations and, presumably, a less valuable asset to the training agency than is now the case).

Equally important to the improvement of training processes within the field would be greater consultation with human relations centers and the intergroup relations agencies, to assess the curricula and field assignments of the former, and the staff needs and in-service training opportunities in the latter. Training manuals and reports should be developed from NAIRO's experience and from the experience of the centers and agencies, and these should be circulated widely among all those concerned with this activity. In addition to consultation with existing centers and with agencies that now

have training programs, NAIRO should assume the responsibility for aiding in the establishment of new centers and in the organization of new agency training programs. This program might also be on a fee basis, although subsidized at least partially in the beginning.

> BOARD: Consensus favored a third year for the Internship Program, and the Board authorized foundation appeals in support of same. The long-range goal should still be withdrawal from the training function, concentration on consultative help, and the development of criteria for both training centers and potential personnel. It was suggested that consideration be given to human relations center fieldwork placements in intergroup relations agencies as an alternative to internships.

Services of NAIRO's Personnel Registry must be strengthened and expanded. A true placement service should be substituted for the present (unscreened) job posting system, with a trained placement specialist - perhaps on a part-time basis - attempting to match job openings with available professionals on a more selective basis. This should probably involve some sort of fee for services rendered, and would require state licensing of NAIRO as a placement bureau. Improvement of the Personnel Registry would undoubtedly result in fuller use of it by agencies in the field. (The Personnel Exchange of the American Society of Public Administration is offered as a model.)

> BOARD: Development of more intensive placement services within the Personnel Registry would require staff, and this might be material for a foundation appeal. However, there should be further exploration of the placement services available from similar associations in other fields.

Program Area #3: Research Services

While it is not likely that NAIRO will or should undertake extensive research under its own auspices (except perhaps for such special surveys as the Housing Study and the Amerman-Barnes study of local public agencies), there seems to be a crucial need for some single agency to foster greater exchange of information about current and projected research. NAIRO seems best fitted to assume the tasks once performed so capably by the Committee on Education, Training, and Research in Race Relations (and the American Council on Race Relations) at the University of Chicago. Given the proper personnel, this service could range beyond simple exchange of information to ongoing consultation, even loose coordination.

Conferences on research - successfully sponsored by NAIRO twice in the past - should be organized annually at national and regional levels, and in various specialized areas (housing integration, school desegregation, problems of the American Indian, etc.) As was true some years ago, NAIRO would be responsible for planning and organizing these, for securing speakers and resource people, for recruiting participants, and for partially subsidizing the cost. Held in cooperation with various universities, these conferences would serve well in bringing together researchers and practitioners for an exchange of ideas on needs and means.

In like manner, NAIRO should undertake the regular compilation of research completed, ongoing research, and research needs. This could be publicized through a regular channel (such as the old Inventory of Research...) or through special bulletins and releases. This suggests that NAIRO should become the central clearninghouse for information on research in this field, which leads logically to the recommendation

that NAIRO undertake extensive consultation with researchers, practitioners, foundations, and universities around research needs. This service is rendered, partially and informally, by various people in intergroup relations; its formalization would give greater promise of filling the many research gaps.

> BOARD: Consensus favored development of all these functions as being appropriate for NAIRO and in keeping with the concept of a single clearinghouse on research. Research conferences are especially valuable insofar as they bring practitioners and researchers together.

Program Area #4: Information Services

Practitioners, representatives of the mass media, students and researchers, human relations centers, even intergroup relations agencies need a central source to which they can turn for information on intergroup relations events, trends, laws, techniques, materials, personnel. It is not essential that such a central office possess all the answers but it is important that some single agency know where the information can be obtained. Again, NAIRO seems best suited to reinstitute this aspect of the American Council on Race Relations program, sorely missed since that agency's demise.

Keystone of this program would be an inquiry service to answer or refer requests for information. Selective and accurate referral of queries to appropriate agencies, universities, and others would prevent unnecessary duplication of work and resources; only simple or recurring questions need be answered directly by a central agency such as NAIRO. Further, in order to preserve its special role and to prevent any misunderstanding on the part of membership bodies, all inquiries from the general public might be referred elsewhere to an appropriate agency, as a matter of policy.

NAIRO's informational publications should be continued and expanded. The NAIRO Reporter fills a certain need in the field and could profitably be enlarged, both in size and in circulation; it needs a larger subsidy during a period of extensive promotion. In addition, there are gaps in the intergroup relations bibliographies available, and an agency such as NAIRO could profitably collect, coordinate, and supplement these with occasional listings of its own. This is equally true of compendia of civil rights laws, listings of intergroup relations agencies (i.e., NAIRO's forthcoming Directory), and chronologies of significant events. This phase of information services should become largely self-supporting.

Public understanding of some of the ramifications of the intergroup relations effort could be helped materially if there were a central and (presumably) neutral source to which mass media representatives could turn for authoritative information. Furthermore, such an agency could actively disseminate and encourage publicity on the field of intergroup relations, its agencies, its activities, and its accomplishments. NAIRO, cutting across all agency lines and tied to no single interest or group, seems best qualified to fill this potentially important role.

> BOARD: Some feeling that NAIRO might - in this area - coopt the roles and services of other agencies unless it referred all inquiries to the appropriate sources and refrained from direct reply. This was emphasized especially in the area of service to mass media, with agreement that NAIRO should neither seek nor promote any role as a clearinghouse for intergroup relations publicity.

Consensus that NAIRO should not seek to expand informational services until and unless need requires. In the meantime, concentrate on inquiries from members only, referring others to appropriate agencies.

Program Area #5: Consultation and Liaison

Consultation and Liaison are seen here as related functions of an enlarged NAIRO, not necessarily but perhaps conveniently joined together in one program phase. They represent service to the profession and the fields of intergroup relations through direct advisory contact with agencies, governmental bodies, and other disciplines; they also seem to be activities that NAIRO is uniquely suited to undertake or at least sponsor.

NAIRO should institute a consultation service, offering advice on agency organization, intergroup relations practices, and community problems to independent local and state agencies (those lacking a national parent body), and to citizens' groups and governmental bodies interested in establishing such agencies. Recognized authorities, selected by NAIRO or from a list supplied by NAIRO, would offer on-the-spot consultation on request - on a fee basis to established agencies, as a "service to the field" to citizens' groups. The fee might well be part of an annual retainer entitling the subscriber to a certain number of consultations in the community, unlimited access to consultants by mail, and such other services as seemed desirable (information, publications - perhaps in quantity, personnel registry (without fee), attendance at practitioner workshops, etc.). NAIRO would secure and coordinate the consultants' services, schedule visits to the community, enroll subscribers, and arrange for the other services. Largely subsidized at first, this service should become almost self-supporting in a short time if the need is as great as it seems.

BOARD: Consensus strongly favored development of a consultation service along the lines suggested initially by the Resources and Planning Committee. Independent local and state agencies (those lacking affiliation with a national agency), citizens' groups or governmental bodies interested in establishing such agencies, and other organizations would be offered the services of recognized authorities, selected by NAIRO or from a list supplied by NAIRO, for consultation on questions of agency organization, intergroup relations practices, or community problems. This would be on a fee basis to established agencies, as a "service to the field" in the case of citizens' groups. The fee might well be part of an annual retainer entitling the subscribing agencies to a certain number of consultations and to other NAIRO services. Largely subsidized at first, this service could become self-supporting in relatively short time; this should make it especially attractive to foundations.

Mr. Leskes suggested that this service might also include that of evaluation or audit, there being no other agency prepared to undertake that function at present. He suggested further that mediation of lay Board-professional disputes be considered in the same context. Mr. Allen noted that a consultation service that employed qualified professionals as consultants on an assignment basis would help them both by providing them with occasional fees and by standardizing same.

The work of NAIRO's Committee on Interprofessional Relations should be expanded as a staffed activity, with considerable emphasis given to establishment of continuing relations with the professional bodies in other disciplines (e.g., National Education Association, National Conference of Social Work, American Association of University Professors, etc.) Our present contacts with the American Nurses Association serve as a case in point. Interprofessional conferences or workshops, interprofessional exchange at national conferences, development of the training program for other-field junior professionals (see Training and Recruitment), interprofessional research projects, and regular exchange of professional materials are but a few of the possible activities in this sphere. In addition, and on quite a different plane, closer and more constant liaison with the national intergroup relations agencies might profitably be fostered by NAIRO as part of this program area.

Involvement of NAIRO on the international scene is probably long overdue. NAIRO should establish liaison with appropriate organs of the United Nations (application for Non-Governmental Organization status at the UN is now pending) and should be in a position to offer consultative services as required. Similarly, contact could profitably be established with intergroup relations efforts in other lands, leading perhaps to special consultations abroad (e.g., around the recent outbreaks of racial violence in Great Britain). Study tours abroad for intergroup relations professionals and policymakers, and the arrangements of tours here for foreign nationals in the same category, might follow logically from such liaison. This particular phase would necessarily require considerable subsidy, although aid from the United States and other governments is not improbable.

Program Area #6: Membership Services

NAIRO is and will remain a membership organization, and it has a constant responsibility to continue and even improve its services to its members. All will benefit, directly or indirectly, from the expansion of the other five program areas. But certain attention must be given to the special needs of members and to the internal organization of NAIRO.

NAIRO Committees must continue to be served and assisted by staff, especially where they are involved in the supervision of expanded program (e.g., Committee on Educational and Professional Training). The office of Regional Director should be continued, even strengthened to cope with increased activity of local NAIRO groups and the development of local and regional conferences. The National Office must, of course, continue to process memberships, publication orders, and organizational inquiries. In addition, members can expect to benefit materially from such activities in other program areas as conferences, local NAIRO groups, the Personnel Registry, Commissions, Departments, workshops, etc.

In addition to such publications as the NAIRO Reporter and the Journal of Intergroup Relations, members should continue to receive the NAIRO Newsletter as the official membership organ. This last-named becomes the responsibility of Membership Services.

> BOARD: There being no proposal for direct expansion of services under this heading, it was simply noted as an area of continued activity.

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BOARD: It was agreed that the various proposals for expansion or inauguration of NAIRO services and activities should be refined by the Resources and Planning Committee and reported to the membership at the Annual Business Meeting in November. This Committee is scheduled to report at the Friday morning session.

In general discussion, several additional points were made: Special consideration should be given to ways in which agencies can be tapped to pay for services that NAIRO can now provide or proposes to. In considering new projects, priority should be given to those that will help NAIRO arrive at consensus on intergroup relations concepts and practice. A helpful starting point would be a realistic appraisal of the needs that NAIRO now meets, followed by an attempt to develop proposals for expanding and staffing the services or activities that seem most valuable in that light. A specific problem deserving further attention is that of travel costs faced by professionals who should be attending intergroup relations conferences but often cannot because of budget limitations.

NAIRO
Nov. 1958
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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
152 West 42nd Street, New York 36, New York

MINUTES

Meeting, NAIRO Board of Directors, November 18, 1958, Pittsburgh

Present: Arnold Aronson, presiding; Joseph Monserrat, Sidney Lawrence, Margaret Garrity, Frank Fager, Virginia Coffey, Frederick Routh, Edward Rutledge, George Culberson, Chester Gray, Theodore Leskes, John Hope, Alexander J. Allen, Thelma Babbitt.
Other: Dr. Helen Amerman, Douglass Turner, Marshall Bragdon, Louis Mason, Lloyd Davis, Carlos Gomez, Richard Anliot, Frankye I. Brown, John Lassoe, Jr.

I. Minutes of the previous Board meeting (September 19-20) were approved without dissent.

II. 1958 Conference: Report

Louis Mason, Jr., Conference Committee Chairman; Alexander J. Allen, Conference Publicity Chairman; and Richard Anliot, Conference Physical Arrangements Chairman, reported on Conference arrangements for the remainder of the week. Mr. Mason noted that $1,900 had been raised toward the local Conference Fund goal of $2,200; in addition, the Commission on Human Relations had secured donation of the Conference program printing by the City of Pittsburgh.

(Unanimous consent) A vote of heartfelt appreciation to Louis Mason and the entire local Conference Committee for their extraordinary efforts this past year.

III. Conference Sites, 1959 and 1960

Helen Amerman extended San Francisco's cordial invitation for 1959 or 1960, noting that local professionals would prefer having the NAIRO Conference there in 1960. Tentative reservations had been made at three hotels for November dates in both 1959 and 1960 - and, in response to a later suggestion, for October dates in 1960. Miss Amerman underscored the importance to NAIRO development on the West Coast of such a conference out there and expressed the hope that it would not be long in coming.

Joseph Monserrat extended San Juan's invitation for 1959 or 1960. He recommended selection of dates in late September or early October and, on that basis, had made tentative reservations at one of San Juan's newest resort hotels (rates: $10-$6.50-$6 per room, with 1-2-3 persons respectively). He noted that economy flights (round trip) from New York were $90, Miami - $90; Washington - $100; and Chicago - $150. He promised a cordial welcome by the Commonwealth Government and its representatives, and expressed the belief that such a Conference in San Juan would be mutually beneficial.

Douglass Turner and Lloyd Davis stated that it would be extremely difficult for Chicago to follow through on its original bid for 1959, due to Mr. McPeek's death.

Frederick Routh commented on the Miami bid for 1959, noting that hotel rates would be favorable before November 1 of any year, that segregation would not be a problem on Miami Beach, and that Miami contained a good core of intergroup relations professionals (although not yet NAIRO members).

Motion (Routh-Gray) Selection of San Juan as the 1959 site, and San Francisco as the 1960 site. CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

(Unanimous consent) The dates of October 13-16, 1959 (San Juan), and November 8-11, 1960 (San Francisco) were approved.

IV. DIRECTORY OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS AGENCIES WITH PAID STAFF: Report

Arnold Aronson reported that the DIRECTORY was in final draft form, the compilation of data having been completed by Mrs. Frances Cousens and other members of the Michigan FEPC staff. There are at least three alternatives on the printing of this:

(1) NAIRO's original understanding with the Anti-Defamation League (somewhat modified this fall) - Printing by ADL, free copy to each member, sale of remainder. ADL & NAIRO to split loss; profits to NAIRO after cost is paid. ADL printing estimate: $1,500.
(2) NAIRO to print on its own: Commerical printers' estimate: $1,600. All loss and all profit to be borne by NAIRO.
(3) (Exploratory) Wayne University Press, Detroit, has indicated interest in publishing both the DIRECTORY and the JOURNAL (the latter on a three-year contract). Wayne and NAIRO would split both loss and profit.

After discussion, this matter was referred to the Finance Committee and the incoming Board of Directors -- to be considered in the context of the 1959 Budget. It was suggested that John Feild be asked to investigate further the Wayne University Press proposal, and (John Hope) that other university and commercial presses also be contacted. Mr. Culberson suggested a review by the Finance Committee and the new Board of all publications, including - for example - reduction of Reporter issues from 10 to 6 annually.

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The meeting adjourned after Mr. Aronson had expressed his appreciation to the members of the Board for their cooperation during his administration.

Respectfully submitted,

SIDNEY LAWRENCE
Secretary

JOHN V. P. LASSOE, JR.
Executive Secretary

PRESIDENT'S REPORT
12th ANNUAL NAIRO CONFERENCE
November 19, 1958

by Arnold Aronson

By and large, the presidential reports of my predecessors have followed two main patterns. Some have dealt primarily with developments within NAIRO itself - that is to say, with activities undertaken by the association, problems encountered, progress achieved, unfinished work requiring completion, and the like. Others have focused on the external events against which the work of all agencies in the field, as well as NAIRO, has always to be projected - on broad national trends and developments and on their implications for intergroup relations, on appraisals of governmental policies and on needed legislative and administrative actions.

Excellent reports have been built upon both these patterns. Neither of them, however, is available to me. Obviously, this is not because the past year has been uneventful, either for NAIRO or for the nation. Quite to the contrary.

For NAIRO, this has been a most fruitful year. We have grown in numbers and in influence. Our committees, our commissions, our departments and our local groups all have been active and productive and - to me, most important - the participation of of the membership in the affairs of the association, as evidenced by the program of this conference, is more broadly based than ever before. To report on the progress we have made during the year, therefore, would be a deeply pleasurable and satisfying experience. But this felicitious task falls to our very efficient executive secretary whose capable and devoted efforts have been so largely responsible for the progress that we have achieved.

With respect to events in the world at large, also, the year has been an eventful, indeed a memorable, one. In our own nation, the struggle to secure genuinely to all citizens the equality guaranteed them in our constitution has been carried forward under intensely dramatic and historic circumstances. And this drama is being played upon a world stage that is shrinking constantly in size, and on which the struggle in our own land is seen as part of the surging movement of people everywhere for self-

expression and self-determination. That we observe this drama in all its aspects and analyze and assess its implications for our work is, of course essential. The challenge and the opportunity of attempting such an appraisal would appeal to me greatly. But this course, too, is closed to me. For with our growing maturity, that task has very properly become one for the conference as a whole. It is a task to which we shall address ourselves tomorrow when we seek to formulate a statement of concerns.

These two tasks having been preempted, it seemed to me, especially in view of the crowded agenda of this conference, that a presidential report would be wholly superfluous. But do not let your hopes soar. My view did not prevail. It seems that even in an organization as young as NAIRO and as iconoclastic, precedent is not to be so lightly put aside. The program committee was adament. A presidential address is a must. Thus custom doth make victims of us all. And so, my dear friends and gentle captives, I shall employ this occasion to put forward a few observations, not about the state of NAIRO or about the state of the nation, but about the field of intergroup relations - the field in which each of us, whether as professional or as lay leader, is actively engaged and to the purposes of which all of us are in common committed.

We confront - as the theme of this conference suggests - both a great crisis and a great opportunity. If we are to meet the crisis, if we are to exploit the opportunity, we shall have to mobilize all the intelligence, all the skills, and all the resources of the intergroup relations field as a whole. Is the field so structured as to allow for the most efficient application of its combined assets? What are some of the gaps in the organization of the field that stand in the way of most effective utilization of all available resources? Can we devise means of closing these gaps? It is to these and related questions that I propose to address myself.

Within the brief span of years since NAIRO came into being, a tremendous expansion has taken place in the number and types of intergroup relations agencies, in the range of their activities and programs, and in the financial support given to intergroup relations work. Within that span of time, a whole new array of governmental agencies has been established - on the federal, state and local levels. The number of

voluntary agencies under sectarian, non-sectarian and intersectarian auspices that has come into being during the same period in all sections of the country is even greater.

Most of these agencies came into existence in response to needs growing out of acute immediate and generally local situations. Some of them might even be regarded as having been created, so to speak, ad hoc. For the most part, they were conceived of as instrumentalities for dealing defensively with specific threats - threats of race riots, threats of violence, vandalism and defamation, with discrimination and with other related overt manifestations of prejudice. In the intervening years, intergroup relations work has matured, gradually sloughing off its purely defensive posture, and while continuing to combat discrimination and prejudice, orienting itself progessively toward positive programs for the improvement of intergroup relations.

But the steps in this process of maturation, and the steps toward organization of the field, like the multiplication and expansion of agencies, has taken place not as the result of overall planning or design but as a series of adjustments and adaptations to a random sequence of events. The result is an anachronistic disparity between purpose and means. Attainment of the goal of good intergroup relationships, in its broadest connotations, involves problems infinitely more complex and difficult than those involved in the purely defensive purposes that characterized the field in early years. Yet, though it now has a grand purpose, the field still has no grand design for moving toward that purpose. Though it has raised its sights, the field remains a conglomeration of essentially separate, or at best loosely related, agencies, sharing more or less the same broad general purposes, but lacking any effective means for concerted examination of the implications of those purposes or of the strategies most likely to insure their realization.

It seems to me that we can no longer afford to put off repairing this lack. The time has come for serious and genuine self-analysis - and I do not mean self-vindication. The structure of our field is a patchwork. It is time for us to begin thinking of how to organize and build it into a network. We must begin to think of how we can organize our resources so as to assure that every agency in the field contributes optimally toward the attainment of our common purposes, that the programs of each supplement

and complement the programs of all the others in the common striving for the attainment of those purposes.

What are some of the means that we can devise for achieving this much needed organization of our field? I should like to venture five suggestions:

1. Creation of a central clearing house for information on trends, developments, materials, services, activities, research, etc.

2. Development of a systematic process for the formulation of policies, programs and relative priorities for the field as a whole, in the light of constantly shifting circumstances.

3. Establishment of some mechanism for assessing research needs, coordinating research activities, and for evaluating policies, approaches, programs, techniques, in the light of experience and the findings of the social sciences.

4. Elaboration and prosecution of a deliberate program of interpenetrating all the agencies of the society with an appreciation of the role of intergroup relations works and with intergroup relations approaches and techniques.

5. Creation of an international association for the advancement of intergroup relations.

Now, let me expand these ideas, taking them seriatim.

1. CLEARING HOUSE

Like myself, I am sure that all of you have been overwhelmed at times by the sheer volume of pamphelts, brochures, reports, studies and other materials that come to our desks. And yet, I dare say, all of you, like myself, have at times been equally frustrated by being unable to locate some much needed data or information in connection with a particular project. The rapid growth of our field, the multiplication of agencies and the wide range and variety of programs and services, has made urgent the early creation of a central clearing house in which information could be assembled, systematically collated, periodically reported, and available for the use of those who need it. In the absence of such a clearing house, our field faces a serious impediment to the effective utilization of available resources and must continue to suffer the costs in time, efforts and funds of the resultant waste and duplication.

Because of the lack of such an exchange, every problem confronted by every practitioner in every agency tends to be approached de novo, as if no practitioner anywhere else in any agency had ever dealt with the same or similar problem. Belaboring the point, I know, is unnecessary. Nor does it seem necessary to stress the need for the systematic complilation, classification and abstracting of research findings. While the total volume of research in the field is still inadequate, quite a substantial volume is being conducted, not only in the agencies, but in universities, under the auspices of foundations, and elsewhere. At the present time, there is no source to which one may turn to ascertain either the existing results in any particular area, or what research is currently in process, or what research is projected.

We could begin to find our way out of this hodge-podge if we could bring about the creation of a central informational clearing house for the field.

2. POLICY FORMULATION AND PROGRAM PLANNING.

All the clearance in the world will not obviate the need for the taking of decisions and the making of choices. Information is essential to these processes but it is no substitute for them.

The determination of policies, programs and strategies is the responsibility of each agency, in the light of its own purposes as it conceives them and of its accountability to its constituency. This is a vested responsibility. No agency can be relieved of it and nothing must be done to prevent or interfere with the exercise of this vital process of self-determination.

However, all intergroup relations agencies, notwithstanding differences in scope, structure and purpose, share in a commitment to certain broad objectives. All seek, ultimately, to create a society in which all men are freely equal to share in the opportunities afforded by the society, to achieve their highest levels of self realization, and to nurture their individual and group differences while retaining each other's acceptance and regard. However broad or limited the mandate of any particular agency, whatever the primary focus of its program, however it may construe its particular role or function, it must share in the commitment to this ultimate objective, else there is

no way for it to justify its claim as an intergroup relations agency.

How can we, sharing such a commitment to common purpose, continue to scatter our energies, or conversely, to concentrate them in certain areas of activity to the neglect of others which may be in greater need? How can any of us assess the work of our own agencies in terms of their contributions to the purposes of the field as a whole? The answer is of course that we cannot: And that we need some mechanism that will enable us to do so.

There are some mechanisms in our field, but they are limited to specific goals. For example, the leadership conference on civil rights seeks to develop coordinated strategy in respect to the continuing battle for federal civil rights legislation. The American immigration conference similarly coordinates plans and activities in that area. The consultative conference on desegregation is an informal association of many groups committed to the promotion of compliance with the supreme court rulings regarding desegregation. There are a variety of coordinating bodies of varying levels of formality on the state and local level. These are all performing useful services. All should be encouraged and supported. But they do not in any sense dispel or offset the need for a similar mechanism for the field as a whole - a mechanism, through which the combined experience and thinking of the field can be brought to bear systematically upon common problems, in the light of the common objectives, through which the field as a whole can determine upon the strategy and tactics best calculated to advance the common goals and upon relative emphasis merited by particular programs and activities. No one, I think, will contend that the problems we face merit anything less than the full collective intelligence and wisdom that we can possibly bring to bear upon them. No one, I think, can doubt the advantage of a reasonably integrated strategy and program over a series of unrelated, overlapping, duplicating or even conflicting separate projects.

Obviously, what I am suggesting is not a one-shot high level conference to settle things, but a continuing, ongoing process. Our work is not carried on in the carefully ordered and controlled domain of the laboratory, but in the midst of the hurly-burly of the community. With us, the status is never quo. We must constantly adapt

our strategies and our programs to changing circumstances and shifting events. Manifestly, no process directed toward a continuing evaluation of trends and adaptation of programs to meet them by an entire field of work, can supply day-by-day direction to the programs of individual agencies. As I said at the outset of my discussion of this proposal, such choices must be made in the individual agency in the light of the circumstances affecting its work and with due regard for the resources that it commands. But the judgments that can be and must be formulated at the higher level for the field as a whole are indispensible in providing an overview, a general frame of reference, a directional guide, against which individual agencies can check their own programmatic decisions.

3. RESEARCH AND EVALUATION.

T To some extent, of course, judgments in human affairs have to be based on what is believed rather than what is strictly known. But the difference between acting on knowledge and acting on hunch is the essential difference between professionalism and dilettantism.

Knowledge is acquired in many ways. One systematic way of acquiring it is by research. Research is a much overworked and frequently abused term. I decline to be drawn into a discussion of what is and what is not research. I know that we need more knowledge - knowledge about the extent and areas of discrimination, about the racial, ethnic, religious and cultural composition of our communities, about the mores, customs and values of the groups that make up our society, and a multitude of other facts. We need more knowledge - much more knowledge than we have - of the nature and causes of prejudice, of the factors that give rise to and that bring about the subsidence of intergroup tension. We need more knowledge of how we can test and evaluate our programs. We need more knowledge about the fundamental motivations that create group identification and lead to group rejection. We need knowledge of the impact of various kinds of communications upon people. The way to much of this knowledge is through research. I conclude that research is indispensible, that we cannot have enough of it, and that what we have is unorganized, disjointed, fragmentary, and uncoordinated. Much of the research being done today in the field of intergroup relations

is being conducted on university campuses: too often it is academic research removed from the needs of practitioners.

No one, I think, will dispute these observations, and if they are conceded, they constitute their own eloquent argument for the establishment of some mechanism whereby the intergroup relations field as a whole can determine what priorities are to be accorded various kinds of research and whereby some order can be introduced into the present chaos of research activity. Through such a mechanism, the field might, among other things, outline areas of needed research, stimulate foundation or other funds for such research, and enlist the participation of agency and other researchers in complementary projects that would add up to a total planned and coordinated research program.

Research, I have suggested, should be related to programming. But knowledge is not wisdom. Research provides guidance but where human beings are concerned there are no immutable laws. And, in any case, research "will not give you today the solution of yesterday's problem." And even if it did, it would come too late.

Furthermore, as a practical matter, program-making cannot wait upon objective proof or definitive demonstration. Precisely because they are insusceptible of scientific evaluation, all our policies and programs, and the assumptions upon which they rest, as well as their relevance and efficacy to the objectives toward which they are directed, have to be constantly reexamined and reassessed. In the absence of objective criteria, the only available device is that of subjecting them to the joint judgment of qualified persons. I suggest, therefore, that we need some mechanism for periodic conferences of professional and lay leadership to analyze systematically the different approaches in intergroup relations work, the assumptions on which they rest, the methods by which they are conducted and, to the extent possible, the results that have been achieved.

By this means we would be enabled to make evaluative judgments as a guide to program planning, and to set them down in the form of guiding principles. Over a period of years, we might develop a body of such guides, which would provide reasonably reliable criteria against which individual agencies could test their own approaches and

to which they could relate their own program plans. We might also, by this means, build up a body of principles and knowledge that would provide the core of a program for the training of practitioners and other agency personnel in our field.

Since many of the techniques used in intergroup relations and much of the methodology of the field are adapted from or common to other fields, it would seem to me essential that any instrumentality for research and evaluation in intergroup relations maintain close and continuing liaison with other disciplines in the social sciences, such as psychology, sociology, anthropology, community organization, social work, political science, communications, and that, insofar as possible, representatives of those disciplines participate in appropriate ways in our own research planning and reassessment processes.

4. INTERPENETRATION

But if we are truly going to seek the realization of our goals through the fashioning of our culture, we cannot and must not stop with the establishment of liaison among the various professions and disciplines on the level of research alone; we must, on the contrary, work for the interpenetration of all professions, all social sciences, all agencies concerned in any way with the behavior of human being, their welfare, their status, and their relationships, by the conceptions that have been developed in our own intergroup relations field. In the course of our dynamic development we have progressed from concentration upon defense against discrimination, through preoccupation with the promotion of equal rights, opportunity and status, to the beginning of a new phase on the threshold of which we now find ourselves. We need to begin to perceive our goals in terms of a society that is integrated in the deepest sense, yet infinitely varied, broadly permissive, accepting difference, and nurturing that species of conflict which, in a free society, is the only matrix of progress and change. In such a society, the old adjuration "live and let live" is quite inadequate. It is not enough that groups should live side-by-side in mutual toleration and without overt hostility or conflict. It is not enough that Negro children should be permitted to attend public schools that are also attended by white children. Isolation need not be physical. If it is de-

structive of the personalities of Negro children to be taught in segregated schools, if such segregation impedes their learning and militates against their development and growth, how much more harmful must be the humiliating and agonizing daily experience of rejection and exclusion. The great challenge now before us is how to achieve the effective participation of all groups on a basis of equality in the common life of the total community while conserving the complete freedom of each group to foster and cultivate whatever cultural, religious or other special values, customs and traditions it may choose.

As we have developed conceptualizations and approaches appropriate to each of the stages of development through which we have passed, so we must now address ourselves to the new strategies and the new tactics called for by our newly enlarged purposes. Intergroup relations are. They exist. They permeate every society. Good, Bad or neutral, they are inherent in the dynamics of people living together. Intergroup relations agencies have been instrumental in modifying these relationships, in helping to create conditions in which they are constructive rather than destructive of democratic social values. But we do not make intergroup relations. Intergroup relations are the product not only of what is done or not done by intergroup relations agencies, but of everything that is done and said, or not done and not said, in the community through all its agencies and institutions. We have, therefore, now to address ourselves to the greatest challenge we have yet faced - that of seeking to infuse into all the institutions and associations in our communities a sense of sharing and responsibility for the betterment of intergroup relations.

Translated into concrete operational terms, this means that we should fix our sights on getting skilled intergroup relations practitioners on the staffs of all the major institutions that contribute toward the shaping of our society - educational, recreational, public administration, industry, labor, social welfare - and at every level, national, state and local. For us as a field, this means the assumption of two different major tasks. First, that of interpreting this new broadened conception of intergroup relations to government, business, industry, labor and all the fields of social service. Secondly, that of recruiting and training the personnel that will be needed to staff these functions

in the varied institutions, agencies and services in which they will be working. That these are formidable tasks needs no stressing. But they are tasks, I think, that we cannot shirk without at the same time shirking our basic responsibility to provide leadership in our field.

5. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Just as we cannot continue to regard the field of intergroup relations work as being confined to intergroup relations agencies, so we cannot remain insular in the geographic sense of regarding our concerns as being bounded by the borders of our nation. We have been saying for years that the state of intergroup relations in our country has a profound impact on American foreign relations. This is a sound observation. But intergroup relations have international significance in another sense, in the sense that the approaches that we in the intergroup relations field are developing toward the fostering of mutual acceptance with respect for difference, the techniques we are devising for the constructive direction of conflict, are major contributions to that art of living together, while being different, that is the essential ingredient in the quest for peace and security.

The problems of intergroup relations are universal. While, in the United States, government is constantly enlarging its assumption of responsibility for the integration of all our citizens, the government of South Africa is seeking to harden and solidify racial distinctions and segregation. While we seek to tear down the barriers that have stood in the way of the integration of Negroes into the fabric of our society, in India the same purpose is being pursued in relation to the ancient curse of untouchability. In Israel, a vast program aimed at the integration of immigrants of varied racial, ethnic, national and cultural origins and backgrounds is one of the primary preoccupations of the government. Throughout the world, men and nations are seeking for ways to overcome the tensions and hostilities that derive from old racial, ethnic, religious or national prejudices and to direct them into constructive channels.

The United Nations has taken cognizance of these conflicts as a threat to the purposes for which the United Nations was created. The constitution of UNESCO de-

fines its purpose as being to "contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law, and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms for all." In pursuit of this purpose, UNESCO seeks to encourage research and studies on specific problems that contribute toward tension and misunderstanding between peoples and nations. There is a striking parallel between this purpose and these means, on the one hand, and our purpose and our means, on the other. Has the time not come when we should take the lead in forming an international association for intergroup relations, an association through which ideas, experiences, techniques, knowledge, insights could be exchanged? I can think of no better way of contributing toward the worldwide movement in the direction of improving relationships while at the same time enlarging and improving our own means and resources for seeking our objectives.

What is NAIRO's role in all this? To answer this question would require much more thorough exploration than could be given in this one speech, even were it double its already excessive length. All I have tried to do is to sketch out, in the barest outlines, what I consider to be some of the mechanisms needed in the field. Conceivably, NAIRO itself, might create and operate some of these mechanisms. Others might be more appropriately conducted by an agency, perhaps a specially created agency - and NAIRO is in no sense an agency. But of this I am certain: Whatever value there may be to the suggestions I have thrown out, whatever structural form may be decided upon for any of the functions I have suggested, NAIRO is the only forum in which they can be adequately examined, discussed, appraised, and - if found meritorious - expanded into concrete proposals for action.

Implementation of any one of the suggestions that I have thrown out will require substantial sums of money, extensive facilities, qualified staff and other resources, beyond the present capacity of NAIRO. To carry out all the proposals would demand expenditures in excess of the combined resources of many of our agencies.

This does not mean to me, however, that we should lower our sights. "A Man's reach should exceed his grasp," said Robert Browning. To aspire only to that which

is readily attainable is to embrace defeat and invite stultification. We must have faith in the importance of our function in contemporary society. We must be resourceful and bold and persistent in our intepretation of that function. I am convinced that, as we succeed in enlarging public understanding of our purposes and our role, support will be forthcoming for the institutions, the agencies, and the services necessary to fulfill that role. For the proximate future, as I see it, this is the crisis and the opportunity that we face.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

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PRESIDENT
ARNOLD ARONSON

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
JOHN V.P. LASSOE, JR.

MINUTES

NAIRO Resources & Planning Committee
Meeting, November 18-20, 1958, Pittsburgh

Present: Louis Radelet, chairman; Frederick Routh; Maurice Fagan; Arnold Aronson; George Schermer; Herman Long; Frank Baldau; Charles Livermore; Sidney Lawrence; Marshall Bragdon; George Culberson (11/18); John Feild (11/18); Harold Lett (11/20); John Lassoe. Others (11/18): Shirley Guinot, Chester Gray, Burton Gordin, Douglass Turner.

A Working Paper was prepared by the Executive Secretary and distributed in advance of the meeting. Committee discussion centered around one phase of that report, relating to the possible establishment of a NAIRO consultation service. This idea had been advanced at the May meeting of the Committee, and was later discussed favorably at the September meeting of the NAIRO Board.

1. The Proposal

NAIRO would institute a nationwide consultation service, offering - through recognized authorities - professional advice on agency organization, intergroup relations practice, and community problems.

The recognized authorities would be experienced professionals, selected by NAIRO or from a list supplied by NAIRO, who would provide on-the-spot consultation as assigned. They would be paid consultants' fees on a per diem basis.

The service would be offered to independent local and state agencies (those lacking affiliation with a parent national), citizens' groups or governmental bodies interested in establishing an intergroup relations agency, business and industry, and organizations involved peripherally in intergroup relations. Established agencies would be expected to pay for consultative services, perhaps on an annual retainer basis; agencies in formation or those lacking funds would be served without charge, if foundation subsidies can be obtained.

An overall retainer fee might cover - in addition to specified consultation services - NAIRO publications in bulk, attendance at conferences or special workshops, informational services, research advice, etc.

Largely subsidized at first, this service might become self-supporting if the need is as great as it seems.

2. Committee Discussion: Pro and Con

* This service would be in line with that now offered by other professional associations in their respective fields; as such, it is appropriate for NAIRO.

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2. *It is (or could become) a program activity; as such, it is inappropriate for NAIRO, since we agreed long ago to avoid program activities that might place us in competition with national intergroup relations agencies.

*There is no danger of competition with the national agencies, since no one in the field now provides this service on a systematic basis. We can raise the calibre of the consultation now available informally, by standardizing it through this service.

*How can we standardize it when we lack standards? There are many excellent professionals in this field, but what agreement have we reached on what constitutes good intergroup relations practice?

*However, consultative help is needed now and cannot await standardization of intergroup relations practice. We can depend on the experience and good judgment of the competent professionals chosen for this consultation.

*Who is going to choose the consultants, and on what basis? We must first set criteria for their selection or accreditation; otherwise, we run the risk of recommending an incompetent person.

* * * *

*Will agencies with a small budget pay NAIRO enough of a retainer to cover any of the operating expenses? How many consultants' trips can be squeezed out of a reasonable retainer fee? It is not going to bring in enough money to become self-supporting, and we do not want to begin on a piecemeal basis.

*Foundation grants would permit NAIRO to subsidize these consultations - partially or fully, depending on the agencies' ability to pay. We can certainly prove to foundations that a need exists; witness the requests received by all of us.

*We do receive requests but, in large measure, we handle those ourselves - by mail or through visits, sometimes even on a fee basis.

*A formal consultation service would, however, cause us to be paid for services that we are now asked to provide free or for irregular fees. It would serve to standardize those fees and perhaps help us to enlarge the list of available consultants. We would play an important role as broker or middleman.

*The key people are already overworked in their own jobs. Enlarging the list of competent consultants gets us back to the problem of accreditation. Our accreditation needs to be somewhat stricter than the certification of professional competence that we have discussed from time to time.

3. <u>Toward Some Clarification: Consensus</u>

Subcommittees were named to consider and report back on (1) the major outlines of a possible and feasible consultation service, and (2) the question of accreditation of consultants (and the development of standards for agency evaluation.

(1) "The major outlines of a possible and feasible consultative service, carried out under NAIRO auspices, were conceived by the sub-committee to embrace the following:

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A. In the main, it would be a service rendered to local organizations and agencies in the intergroup relations field which are confronting decisions regarding their structure, purpose, function and program service in the communities and areas in which they operate.

Such matters of decision might involve, among others:

a. The nature and type of agency needed
b. The nature of staff and staff functions
c. The nature of Board and board functions
d. Relations with other agencies working in the area
e. Program focus, philosophy and scope.

B. The responsibilities which devolve upon NAIRO in conducting this program would include:

a. Direction of program
b. Organization of the services to be rendered
c. Organization of a panel of consultants to be made available to agencies seeking assistance
d. Assignment of consultants on the basis of consultant projects which NAIRO agrees to undertake
e. Determination of the fees and other financial arrangements under which service would be rendered.

C. In order that such a consultative service program be rendered, it would be essential that a corresponding information service be developed, with adequate resource material gathered and created to provide a body of organized knowledge on matters dealing with structure, organization types, statutes, constitutions and other enactments used as guides to agency development.

A library of special materials in their field would be needed. In addition, special research may be planned and undertaken which might provide the knowledge needed to guide consultative efforts aimed at the effective administration of intergroup relations agency programs, both public and private, large and small.

The development of such a library of materials and the initiation of research to provide this kind of information and insight, it was believed by the committee, constituted a practical and useful basis upon which to appeal for foundation grants in the development of the consultative service program.

D. If such a program of consultation is deemed feasible, along the lines suggested and with the limitations implied, it was suggested that a canvass be made of NAIRO agencies and professionals of the extent to which such a service ---

a. is needed in the geographic areas they serve,
b. might enhance or conflict in terms of their own agency central functions."

(SUBCOMMITTEE: Herman H. Long, Marshall Bragdon, John Hope, II, Sidney Lawrence, Louis A. Radelet, Frederick Routh) ./.

(2) "The sub-committee considered only standard-setting and accreditation as a possible function of NAIRO, without reference to the merits of the consultation service. It is the judgment of the sub-committee that we can go no further in setting professional standards for accreditation of consultants unless we can hire additional staff for NAIRO. It is our further judgment that we should not undertake a consultation service without such standard-setting and accreditation. It would seem that the possibility of a consultation service depends on our first obtaining foundation grants to support a carefully-planned project in which NAIRO can develop and agree on standards for accreditation."

(SUBCOMMITTEE: George Schermer, Frank Baldau, Maurice Fagan, John Feild, Margaret Garrity, Charles Livermore.)

* * * *

There was further consensus on the need for a 2-3 day meeting of the Resources and Planning Committee, to consider this proposal and its ramifications, other aspects of the Working Paper (several program areas not yet considered by the Committee), and - perhaps most important - the long-range needs of the field, and the part that NAIRO might play in meeting them.

The Committee devoted considerable attention to the last point, as a prime reason for such a consultation. Many broad and important questions are faced by all professionals (and agencies) in the field, and there is no mechanism for resolving them. Many long-range and broad scale programs need to be undertaken, and since they go beyond the scope of any one of the operating agencies, there is no coordinated way in which they may be planned and carried out. NAIRO may not be the agent in each instance, but it can serve the field by exploring, describing, and finding resources for the several problem areas.

With careful advance preparation, a 2-3 meeting of the entire Committee could produce detailed proposals for NAIRO's future development through projects appropriate to its purpose and scope, as well as the outlines of broader needs and solutions for the field of intergroup relations.

* * * *

The Committee agreed that its report to the membership would be the entire Working Paper, with which it had not dealt in detail but which included most of the possible projects that had been brought to the Committee's attention. Reporting these various suggestions implied no formal approval by the Committee, although some had already received endorsement by the Board of Directors.

* * * *

Mr. Radelet, completing his term as chairman, expressed his appreciation of the time and energy expended by the Committee during the past year. He noted that definite steps had been taken toward some formal agreement on areas of development, a point that might be reached by the Committee in the year ahead.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN V.P. LASSOE, JR.
Secretary

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A PROPOSED STATEMENT OF CONCERNS

Presented for action to the

TWELFTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

November 19-21, 1958

Penn-Sheraton Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Preamble

No greater challenge faces the contemporary world than that of perfecting the means whereby free men may live together in mutual acceptance with respect for differences. Indeed, this is the crucial challenge of our time; and it confronts with evermounting urgency every international body, every government, every community, every institution of our society. Upon our success in meeting that challenge may rest our best prospects for world peace, domestic tranquility and the common welfare of mankind.

Intergroup relations work is focused on that challenge. Its goal is a society in which men and groups can live comfortably and creatively together notwithstanding the differences among them. This is possible only where men are equally free - free to share equally in the opportunities of a free society, free to achieve social and political change, free to worship as they will, free to be different.

While there has been movement in this direction, how lamentably far the world still is from having succeeded in building such a society is distressingly evident in our own land. Justifiably proud as we are to be the possessers of a Constitution guaranteeing equal rights and equal protections to all without regard to race, color, religion, or ethnic origin, and priding ourselves, as we justly may, upon being a nation of laws, we are yet faced with a grave challenge to those Constitutional guarantees and to the orderly processes of government that are designed to secure them equally to all our people.

Meeting in the twelfth annual conference, the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials views this immediate challenge as the first and most urgent concern at this time of all who are committed to the improvement of intergroup relations. We are convinced that, so long as equality is denied to any citizen or group of citizens in any of the states of the Union, so long as the authority of our highest courts are flouted, so long will our efforts be impeded and the realization of our aims delayed. This statement accordingly is limited to these currently urgent concerns.

Emerging Support for Desegregation in South

It may well be that a turning point recently has been reached in the struggle for racial desegregation of the public schools. Some of the costs of "massive resistance" have made themselves felt. Public Schools have been closed, imposing hardships upon white as well as Negro pupils. A comprehensive ruling by the United States Supreme Court has stricken every vestige of legality from all schemes and stratagems for evading its earlier desegregation ruling, whether now or in the future. The preposterous promises of some southern governors, attorneys general, and political leaders, that the mandate of the Supreme Court could be circumvented or countermanded by interposition of state authority have been shown to be empty. The growing wave of violence, unmistakably stemming from

and given sanction by the defiance and evasion of law by public officials, has brought home the inevitable consequences of this course of action.

As a result, for the first time since 1954, an articulate segment of public opinion in the South has begun to advocate compliance with the Supreme Court rulings, even though many who contribute to this advocacy do so as proponents of what they regard as the lesser of alternative evils.

A growing number of intelligent people not only recognize that they have been misled by their political officials, but realize also that, in standing aside from the controversy heretofore, they have defaulted on their duty and contributed by their silence to the creation of an intolerable situation. For the first time, the monopoly upon public expression of views on desegregation, that has been held by the intransigent segregationists since the promulgation of the Supreme Court ruling of 1954, has been challenged.

Desegregation is being debated in the South. The beginnings of a dynamic shift of public opinion are discernible.

> The encouragement of this emergent sentiment and its channeling into constructive roles in the continuing conflict, will require the wise and effective utilization in the period immediately ahead, by both government and private organizations, of the processes of law and the approaches and techniques of intergroup relations.
>
> This will be best achieved if the processes of law and the approaches of intergroup relations are conceived, not as dichotomous and alternative, but as interrelated and complementary.

Law and Education as Instrument of Social Control

Both law and education are instruments of social change. Law operates not only as coercion, but as a conditioner of conduct and of attitude. This is especially so in a democracy. Authoritarian governments many use laws as repressive devices, but in our system law is looked upon as an expression of the popular will, and government as the instrument of its effectuation. Most people, accordingly, abide by law as a matter of course. Law against discriminatory behavior thus inhibits as well as prohibits such behavior by the prejudiced and even tends to reduce impulses to such behavior while it supports and encourages the unprejudiced in the practice of equality.

The reverse is likewise true: law imposing discrimination, so general in our South, has sustained and nurtured prejudice. It is ironically notable, indeed, that many who have decried the use of law against discrimination on the ground that prejudice must first be overcome by moral suasion are among the most vigorous defenders of law to enforce discrimination.

The sanction of law, in brief, is a potent factor in the promotion of equality of opportunity, complementing and in turn complemented by positive educational and intergroup relations approaches.

Nor are the sanctions of law exclusively punitive or coercive. Effective positive incentives to compliance may be provided, thus adding tangible rewards to the impact of the moral weight of law in fashioning conduct.

No law, however, is self-implementing, whether it be court ruling or legislative enactment. Law does not, of itself, effect change; it merely provides authority or mandate; it has to be used, otherwise it remains a dead letter.

Failure of National Leadership

Recognition of the dynamics of these relationships appear, unfortunately, to have eluded those who, like the President, have appealed to the hearts and consciences of men, exhorting them to change their attitudes, overlooking the possibilities of using law creatively as an instrument to bring about changes in conduct.

This failure is especially regrettable in the case of the President. In the course of evolution of our government, the office of the President has come to be regarded as the source of national leadership, the repository of the conscience of the nation, the originator of major policies and directions for the realization of overarching national purposes.

We believe that if the President had, from the outset, assumed the role of leadership, using the great moral authority, prestige and influence of his office, in interpreting the Supreme Court ruling as just, in asserting the duty of responsible citizens to comply and in making unmistakably plain the intent of the federal government to see that the ruling was implemented "with all deliberate speed," the "massive resistance" movement in the South could not have grown to its present alarming proportions.

We believe that it could not have grown to its present proportions if the legal and law enforcement agencies of the federal government had promptly - as they have belatedly during the past several months - been thrown into the task of seeing that the orders of the federal courts were not evaded.

The Justice Department's vigorous intervention in litigations during the past several months, the altered tenor of the public statements made by the President, the intensified activities of the Civil Rights Commission, the prompt and decisive action of the President in ordering the Federal Bureau of Investigation to make its facilities fully available in the investigation of dynamitings, all afford ground for hope that the determined federal action so long needed will at last be pressed.

Protecting the Right to Vote

It is particularly urgent that such action be taken to secure the full exercise of the franchise to all our citizens.

Political freedom in a democracy underlies all other freedoms. And nothing will more certainly alter the political climate in the South, the attitudes toward civil rights of elected officials from sheriff to governor, or the character of the southern representation in the Congress than an increase in Negro use of the ballot.

To a marked degree, law and education must be used in close concert in this connection. To make the ballot available to qualified Negro voters will require energetic and determined legal steps by both federal agencies and individual plaintiffs. To assure full use of the ballot by Negro voters will require extensive efforts to overcome the inertia and apathy that are the inevitable product of long repression.

On the legal side, the Civil Rights Commission should press its already initiated investigation with vigor and expedition; it should initiate similar investigations in all parts of the country, holding hearings and studying and analyzing voting laws in all states.

The Justice Department, through its Civil Rights Division should move swiftly and energetically to prevent interference with voting by intervening in suits challenging restrictive voting statutes on Constitutional grounds and with other appropriate steps.

Needed Federal Legislation

We believe further legislative action is necessary to clothe executive agencies of the federal government with authority to seek to compel compliance.

The Justice Department should be empowered to initiate actions in federal courts against denials of any civil right, as it now has authority to initiate actions in cases of infringements of voting rights.

To permit the burden of litigation in support of a declared public policy to rest upon those denied the protection of that declared policy and economically least able to bear the costs of the litigation is both unjust and illogical.

Congress should act also to enable appropriate agencies of the federal government to play a constructive part in moving communities toward compliance with the Supreme Court rulings on desegregation, by providing communities with data compiled and analyzed by federal agencies, supplying technical services, financial assistance, and other aids, all designed to ease the burden on those school districts that wish to take steps toward desegregation of their public schools.

Such legislation to provide incentives to compliance would be consistent with the creative use of law as one of the instruments available, to our society for moving in the direction of desirable economic, social and political conditions and inhibiting or impeding movement in undesirable or destructive directions. In considerable part, the laws enacted by the Congress creating and defining the functions of many of the agencies of government in the fields of health, education, social welfare, business, labor, agriculture are such laws.

The Senate Filibuster

Standing as a barrier to the enactment of every proposed civil rights law is the Senate filibuster. So potent is this weapon that the mere threat of its use has been sufficient on many occasions to cause pending legislation to be put aside without action or to prevent bills being taken up at all.

We believe therefore, that it is imperative that the Senate at the opening of the 86th Congress assert its right as a new body to make its own rules and adopt procedures that will permit a majority to bring any question to a vote after opportunity for full debate.

Opening Channels of Communication

In the South, perhaps the most immediate need is for the establishment and maintenance of channels of communication among the many groups and elements favoring or prepared to accept compliance with the desegregation rulings of the Supreme Court. We are convinced that the many groups and individuals, whose silence has been due to their fear of isolating and exposing themselves should they speak out, constitute a large and potentially influential part of the white population of the South and that they need only to be given the means of concerting their views and drawing a sense of security from each other, to become a major force for decency and racial justice.

Lessons from Experience

Segregation has been outlawed. But to end it will require sustained efforts to use the conflict over its prohibition in constructive ways within the framework of the law.

Experience with desegregation processes in a number of cities has reinforced knowledge long held by the intergroup relations field as to the actions and conditions that contribute toward the orderly application of these processes or that militate against such application.

1. Advance organization of the groups that can be relied on to support compliance with law is essential.

This is tremendously facilitated where such groups are established and where channels of communication among them operate. In the absence of such voluntary organizations or of established mechanisms for cooperation, the creation of them is almost a sine qua non of success in integrating the schools.

2. Public statements by ministerial and religious bodies, sermons, declarations of support for the authorities by civic, labor, business or other organizations are helpful.

3. Not less important is the clear unambiguous announcement of policy by the authorities.

Orderly compliance is aided, too, by planned interpretation under official and voluntary auspices. Demonstrations and disorder may be obviated by such means. Where they nevertheless occur, there must be prompt, firm action by police, and disciplinary action by school authorities against recalcitrant pupils.

4. Incitement to resistance to legal authority is everywhere a criminal act. Grand juries should investigate all evidence that such incitement has taken place and agitators should be brought to trial.

A show of intent by local authority to proceed in this way, made early enough, may be sufficient to deter potential trouble-makers.

Non-Legal Approaches

The inseparability of legal process and of non-legal approaches is clear in these lessons from experience. The non-legal approaches are uniquely those of the intergroup relations field; it is of the utmost importance that they be utilized. They are available, in some measure, through voluntary organizations, which may be enlisted by government in coordinated approaches. We believe they should be more extensively employed directly by government, in conjunction with legal process, in the creative utilization of the varied instruments of social control that is the true art of governing.

The creation of staff positions for intergroup relations advisors at policy-making and administrative levels in city governments, state education

departments, federal agencies such as the Bureau of Education, the Department of Justice, the Department of Labor, etc., would do much to infuse government with an approach that does not rest exclusively on the coercive sanction of law to obtain compliance, but rather recognizes the value of law as an instrument for moving people toward acceptable modes of behavior and toward more desirable attitudes.

The Civil Rights Commission, as an example, has relied exclusively on legal approaches, notwithstanding the offer made by the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials "to help develop those non-legal approaches so important to the success of the Commission's work."

Civil Rights in the North

While segregation and other forms of discrimination are not unique to the South, it is of foremost importance that, while the sanctions of law are being misused in some southern states in unconstitutional attempts to perpetrate injustice, they are being used increasingly in some other states in other parts of the nation in support of Constitutional guarantees of equal rights and equal freedoms. Twenty states now have civil rights statutes of varying degrees of comprehensiveness, with administration and enforcement in the hands of official state agencies. In addition, a much larger number of ordinances are in effect in municipalities, many of which also have official agencies for their administration.

The enactment of such laws should be extended; existing laws should be strengthened, especially to give civil rights agencies power to initiate complaints, where such power is lacking; the work of agencies administering the laws should be enlarged; and the best skills and insights of intergroup relations should be employed in the creative utilization of the laws.

These suggestions have a special timeliness, for most state legislatures will be in session during the coming year.

Discrimination in Housing

In the South, the issue of equality of opportunity is being fought out primarily in the context of the school desegregation struggle. Elsewhere, equality of access to available housing is perhaps the major key to problems of segregation and discrimination. Imposed segregation by neighborhood is the inevitable breeder of every other form of segregation - in educational facilities, welfare services, public accommodations and community organization. Under the conditions that exist in virtually all our major urban centers, moreover, it is a means of perpetuating inequalities and contributing toward intergroup hostilities, antagonisms and resentment.

One of the major effects of residential segregation is to perpetuate and intensify feelings of status difference. No other difference, perhaps, militates more strongly against mutual acceptance.

Federal Housing Policies and Practices

Many factors and influences combine to sustain our present segregated neighborhoods and communities: group prejudices in the majority population group, practices current in the housing industry and among real estate brokers and builders, policies of lending institutions and, it should

be especially noted, policies and actions of governmental agencies and public officials. The Federal Housing Administration, although committed in principle to "equality of opportunity ....irrespective of race, color, creed or national origin," makes no attempt to control the discriminatory practices of private builders or lenders. Thus, indirectly and by default, federal policies have stimulated segregation by making insured financing available - through FHA, FNMA, and VA - to private builders who build segregated housing.

While thus tolerating - which, in practice, means supporting - discriminatory practices, the federal government has created positions for "race relations advisors" in the housing agencies. Federal courts, meanwhile, have ruled that local governments may not establish racial residential segregation by law and that the courts, as branches of government, may not enforce private agreements for racial segregation.

The time has come for this hodge-podge of conflicting policies and practices to be replaced by a single consistent definitive policy, firmly administered, that will make the federal housing programs the instruments not only of more adequate housing for all but of housing for an integrated democratic society.

Aside from standing in the way of the improvement of intergroup relations, housing segregation bears within it the seed of deterioration and decay of our cities. Our cities are being gradually emptied of economically more self-sufficient elements, which are moving to racially and sometimes religiously exclusive suburbs. The central urban areas, thus abandoned, may grow into great ghettoes. The new political leadership of the cities is likely to be relatively inexperienced. Already much retail business and some industry, not dependent upon a mass supply of relatively unskilled labor, are moving to the suburbs. Declines in municipal tax revenues are inevitable. In these circumstances, deterioration of public services of all sorts is almost certain.

Population mobility is a characteristic of a healthy modern society. It should not be impeded. But a radically new and more imaginative approach to housing is imperative to deal with it. Such an approach would eschew the multiplication of housing projects designed to accommodate particular economic levels; such projects encourage racial and ethnic segregation. Rather, a new conceptualization is needed of the kinds of integrated communities we wish to create; we should plan for communities, not merely for shelter. In such an approach is to be found the hope for solution of our housing problem and, perhaps, for the problem of housing segregation.

Civil Rights a National Problem

Civil Rights are, in every sense, a national and not a sectional problem. In the dynamic currents of population movements in our nation, the effects of disfranchisement, unequal treatment, oppression, and degradation in any section are carried throughout all parts of the country, as an infection is carried in the body by the bloodstream.

Many of the heavy costs of racial discrimination are born inequitably by those sections of our country which are themselves most advanced in the assurance to all of equal opportunity.

Officials of northern states, who are in the forefront of leadership in behalf of civil rights, have tended to rely on local and state actions, while largely overlooking ways in which they might exert their influence upon national policy. They have failed also to perceive or to evaluate fully the grave implications for the economic and political future of their own cities and states inherent in the continued repressiveness and discrimination of parts of the South.

If the influence of the northern states were coordinated and thrown as vigorously into the struggle for federal action on civil rights as the influence of certain southern states has been mobilized in opposition, far-reaching changes might be effected.

The influence of the northern states, for example, might be directed toward securing more effective implementation of existing laws and regulations affecting non-discrimination in the employment policies of firms holding government contracts; to more effective pursuit of federal authority designed to assure the right of Negroes in the south to vote - perhaps the most important of all, since this, more than any other single factor, can set in motion forces that will elevate standards of working conditions, wages, social security, welfare services, and every other aspect of the structure of life in that section -; to the judicious requirement of non-discrimination as a qualification for federal grants in aid and loans for certain purposes; to the provision of grants in aid for civil rights programs.

The Conference of Governors of Civil Rights States, at present comprising the chief executives of those states having civil rights laws with enforcement features, and currently functioning through a continuations committee, should be made permanent; its membership should be augmented by the addition of governors of all other states having civil rights laws. All these states have a common interest in advancing civil rights as a national objective, both as a matter of principle and as a matter of self-interest. With appropriate organization and adequate staffing, such a permanent conference could function as a clearing house, an educational center, a research center, and a lobby, and could make a major contribution to the advancement of civil rights in our nation.

To secure civil rights equally to all our citizens, regardless of race, color, religion or ethnic or national origin is, indeed, the great unfinished business of our democracy. In the global struggle between the forces of totalitarianism and the forces of freedom, the United States stands as acknowledged leader, in the moral as well as the material sense, of the free world. We cannot maintain that leadership unless we demonstrate our will and our determination to make our own people free. Beyond the eventual triumph of freedom over tyranny lies the ultimate challenge of building a world in which men can live together in mutual acceptance with respect for differences. We must lay the foundations strongly and well in our land so that we may stand upon a solid base when, at last, that challenge is successfully met.

Integration Vs Non-Discrimination
a paper presented by Frederick B. Routh - at
the 12th annual NAIRO Conference, Nov 19-21, 1958

"Intergroup relations is a field of action and study, organized to help bring about a more democratic society and to assist in the elimination of destructive human conflict, which is the greatest obstacle to the full development of the individual personality." This definition of our field was hammered out at New York University's Center for Human Relations Studies. It has found fairly ~~good~~ wide acceptance among professionals in the field.

Implicit in this definition are certain values -- among them: the desirability of a democratic society, the inherent worth of the individual, the need for eliminating destructive human conflict. It is a positional approach to the problems of man. Elsewhere at this conference we will be discussing the constructive use of conflict -- implying, I would assume, that not all conflict is destructive. I might add parenthetically I am in agreement with that concept.

Here we are discussing the goals and methods of our profession. ~~xbeliexexthatxitxxeeedxhavexbeenxbetter~~ First let me submit that the methods used and the intermediate goals set must be compatible with the long term goals. Second, we must recognize that our professional field does not exist in a vacuum but is a part of a ~~highly~~ complex and dynamic society holding democratic values. This society and the individuals who make it up are our primary concern and responsibility.

The cohesive element in any society is a mutually held value structure to which citizens give their allegiance. It would follow, then, that one of the goals of intergroup relations is to encourage the recognition of and allegiance to the value structure of a democratic society. All too often we confuse unity and uniformity; some politicians and super-nationalists call for uniformity; let us not be confused thereby into disbelieving in unity.

For more than two centuries we have been developing an American ethic -- a widly held, though not too well defined, set of values. Frederick Jackson Turner, in his various works dealing with the influence of the frontier on American history, proposed that Europeans who came to this continent with their own cultures soon modified them due to the overwhelming experience of conquoring a vast frontier -- that out of this experience came a new culture with a unique value structure.

Louis Raths has said that the American value structure is based upon individual liberty balanced with community responsibility. If this be so, and it is apparently valid, it provides for individual difference and group diversity so long as they do not conflict with the well being of the larger community. This is a point of which professionals in the field of intergroup relations must be aware.

Our respect for diversity must not include divisiveness. It is at the point where diversity becomes divisive that respect for community responsibility exerts its influence. For example, there are certain cultural structures which provide for the puting to death of widows that they might be cremated with their deceased spouses; with a profound respect for other aspects of their cultural structure, we simply could not permit wifecide. This is an extreme example you may say; so it is, but it is the extremes of sub-cultures which conflict most with the over all cultural structure of this society.

In other words, I would submit that there is a central core of values held by society at large and that so long as sub-cultural values do not conflict with them they should be encouraged or at least accepted. When there is a conflict of values, those spelled out in the law and supported by the vast majority of the people will prevail.

Significant differences among groups is created and perpetuated by seperation. When people are free to associate -- and we believe in freedom of association-- there is a leveling process. Historians and sociologists of a past era went over-board on this idea and developed the "melting pot" theory. Because of their excesses the whole concept of the leveling influence of a democratic society has fallen into poor repute. I would submit that this needs re-examination by the serious scholar and the professional practioner in the field of intergroup relations.

American society is so dynamic, so compelling that free association and full participation in it tends to overwhelm other practices. The danger here is uniformity not unity and the intergroup relations professional must with care distinguish between the two.

Things which keep people apart, which prevent freedom of association not only prevent uniformity they destroy unity. The baby must not be thrown out of the bassinet with the dirty water. Separateness, no matter whether it be called separation, segregation, self-segregation or apartheid is divisive. It may be argued that certain minority groups feel a security in "their own" neighborhoods -- that self-segregation is not in conflict with non-discrimination laws. I agree that it is not in conflict with non-discrimination laws; I would add, however, that it is in conflict with the conception of full participation in decision making, full use of public facilities, and freedom of association and movement. Some thing is wrong with a society in which ethnic groups must ban together in neighborhoods in order to feel secure. I would submit that we ought to find ways of correcting the "wrong" which makes for insecurity, not encourage the crutch of homogeneous neighborhoods. I reject the belief "They are happier with their own."

This brings up the question of "quota" housing, employment, schooling, and so forth. This is a managerial job, basically; one in which there is value conflict. We believe in open housing--but open public housing soon tends to become minority-group housing, not integrated housing. Open employment may lead to majority-

group employment; open schools may lead to homogeneous student bodies. We need to carefully study this whole question of quotas; it may ~~well~~ be that we will find that during this transitional period through which we are passing that the judicious use of quotas will assist the long range goal of full acceptance of individuals without regard to their group -identification. The question to be determined is: does the use of quota systems conflict with the long range policy; or, properly used is it compatible with it ?

This brings us to the point made at the beginning of this paper: methods used and short-run goals must be compatible with the long range gaols. Very simply we do not hold that the end justifies the means. Whatever we do must reflect an abiding faith in the sanctity of the individual; our method must be one of working with people not on or for them. Working on people is manipulative; working for people is paternalistic. What ever is done must be done with the consent, the understanding, and the participation of those concerned.

Obviously, then, we are engaged in education and persuasion as well as action programs. What is called for is a massive effort to help the public understand the reasons for the existance of the professional field of intergroup relations, the desirability of a free and democratic society, and a commitment to the acceptance of individuals without regard to their group membership.

All too often we delude ourselves into thinking that at last we have found THE solution to intergroup problems. We need to recognize that our efforts are a part of a process-- a dynamic, changing process; one that is not static. This calls for constant re-examination and re-evaluation of what we are doing, how we are doing it, and what we hope to achieve. We must be alert that we do not fall into ruts in our thinking, our methods, our techniques, or our approaches to intergroup relations. Only in this way may we be in "tune" with the needs of the day.

In terms of strategy, different emphases must be used in different areas and at different times. Even as we emphasize one or more aspects of intergroup problems, we must not forget the others for there is an inter-relationship among all intergroup problems.

I am all in favor of "defence" organizations, "protest" organizations, and enforcement organizations. There is no question but that they are needed, but I would hope that each of these specialized organizations would be aware of the relationship of their efforts to the over-all picture, to other efforts being made in the field. Often, we are so involved in what our organization is doing that we fail to take into account what else is being done.

This would seem to call for a "clearing house" where all who work in the field of intergroup relations can exchange ideas and obtain a better perception of what the broad view is. NAIRO can and should serve this function. At our annual meetings and in our publications we are headed in this direction; the Board, however, should now undertake a study of how this professional organization might better meet the needs of its members in this critical area. In doing so it should examine the efforts of CCD -- the Consultative Conference on Desegregation, and the National Civil Liberties Clearing House in Washington, DC.

Recent efforts of state FEPC staffs to get together to exchange ideas has been an important step in the right direction. Some 64 million Americans now live in areas having some sort of FEPC's. Some have dentures, others are without teeth -- have no enforcement powers but rely on flapping the gums to resolve problems. The President has said repeatedly that "You cannot legislate the hearts and minds of men." The purpose of legislation, as I see it, is to regulate behavior; this we have done in other areas-- this we can do in the area of intergroup relations. Indeed, psychologists tell us that the quickest way to change attitudes (the hearts and minds of men) is to change their behavior. Experience in the armed forces indicates that when equal treatment is expected-behavior it soon becomes the accepted thing, as well. While we do not want in the general society the authoritarianism of the military we can learn from this experience. Law is an educational process as well as a regulatory process.

Law alone is not enough; this nation needs a consistent, long term policy of non-discrimination in all publicly supported institutions -- in schools, in hospitals,

transportation facilities, government employment, employment with government contracts, public housing, government underwritten housing; in other words, wherever the public purse is involved there is no room for discriminatory practices. There is need for agressive enforcement of the legislation now on the books; there is equal need for new legislation to fill the gaps. This should be the first big step on a national policy level.

While NAIRO is, and must remain, a non-political organization, as a professional organization it has a responsibility to point up the needs in this area. We do not propose to loby for specific legislative acts; we can and should study the needs of the field and in broad, general terms offer suggestions to appropriate officials. This is not only our responsibility as a professional organization, it is also our duty as citizens who are alert to needs in the area of intergroup relations.

Finally, what seems called for is increased study of our field. We have not adequately defined the scope of the field, nor have we established professional standards. As we approach this crucial undertaking we need to re-examine and re-evaluate the needs, the resources, the application of resources to needs, and the gaps in the field. We need to look at the relationsship of what we do to what we propose to accomplish. As we do this, it would be my hope that we can go beyond mere non-dicrimination as a goal; that we can honestly and intelligently support a fully democratic society in which each individual is encouraged to develop all his potentialities so that he may give back to society the best that he has to offer. I would further hope that we might remember that the intergroup relations professional is an artist as well as a practioner and researcher.

This field calls for a high degree of professional and personal integrity; it calls for specialized skills; it calls for faith in people; it calls for belief in the democratic process; and it calls for ingenuity and daring. If we, the professionals in the field, can develope a composite of these requisites we will indeed be worthy of refering to our undertaking as a profession.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

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PRESIDENT
ARNOLD ARONSON

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
JOHN V.P. LASSOE, JR.

NAIRO CONFERENCE PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA November 19-21, 1958

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19
12 Noon

"Toward A Clarification of Goals: Integration or Non-Discrimination"

Topic for Luncheon Discussion (Charles Livermore and Frederick Routh), and for concurrent meetings of NAIRO Commissions to follow.

The questions below offer an outline of that topic's definition.

Which should take primacy as a goal of intergroup relations work - non-discrimination or integration?

What are some of the larger social values implicit in the choice of either of these goals?

Are these goals (a) mutually antagonistic, (b) compatible, (c) complementary?

Is there a consequential relationship? If so, which is cause, which effect? Always? Or varying with circumstances?

If a choice must be made, which should be given precedence?

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

Twelfth Annual Conference
Penn-Sheraton Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.
November 19-21, 1958

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

Functions of Committee

The functions of the Committee on Professional Standards are to assist NAIRO membership in arriving at a consensus on:

a. the functions, standards, and qualifications for practice by persons employed as intergroup relations workers; and on

b. the factors which contribute to job security for intergroup relations workers.

Economic or Job Security

The Committee gave little attention to the question of job security because of the amount of time required by its work on F.S. and Q. (functions, standards, and qualifications for practice). Yet the importance of intergroup relations workers need to obtain economic (or job) security and sound general welfare was fully appreciated.

The kind of economic security problems with which intergroup relations workers must contend appear to differ in public commissions against discrimination, private intergroup relations organizations, and non-intergroup relations organizations having an intergroup relations purpose. The most critical problems appear to exist in public commissions against discrimination, state and local.

These total problems relate, for example, to:

1. Tenure - especially staff changes precipitated by a change of political party in office.

2. Finances - adequate to provide decent wages for staff. adequate for effective programming, hence for optimism use by I.R. professionals of their competencies and the safeguarding of their reputations as I.R. professionals.

3. Personnel policies - need for sound personnel policies including contracts, fringe benefits, pensions, annuities.

4. Minimum employment standards - a wage-and-employment condition baseline equivalent to that for professionals in other fields who require a similar level of education and experience.

The Committee believes that:

1. Work resulting in economic security for I.R. professionals would be of obvious value to I.R. professionals; and that it would be of value to potential I.R. workers, I.R. agencies, and the public.

2. Ultimate agreement by NAIRO members on a set of F S and Q for I R professionals will facilitate efforts to obtain economic security for I R professionals.

3. The committee work necessary to develop minimum standards of employment and/or an effective economic security program will be time consuming.

<u>Recommendation:</u> The Committee on Professional Standards therefore recommends -

That a standing Committee on Economic Security and general welfare be appointed to study the economic and general welfare of I R professionals and to devise a plan for achieving economic security and sound general welfare.

F S and Q for Practice by I.R. Professionals

The committee held many meetings and subcommittee meetings to carry out its work on F S and Q for Practice. Also many other NAIRO members have given much time and thought to this subject; this fact is reflected for example, in correspondence to the committee and in discussions with committee members. It is hoped that most of the time available for discussion of this report will center on this subject.

In the interest of brevity, the procedures followed by the Committee will be reported verbally.

Responses to Questionnaire sent to NAIRO members.

The report of these responses has been prepared separately to facilitate its use. It is based on an incomplete, and therefore inadequate, analysis of the returned questionnaires. It is hoped, however, that it will serve as a good basis for planning next steps to achieve the goals for which the committee was appointed.

Recommendations:

1. That the committee send an adequate summary of the questionnaire findings to each NAIRO regional chairman, with suggestions for study by NAIRO members; and

   That the committee make plans to receive reports of NAIRO members' further thinking on this subject from regional chairman in time for study and presentation of appropriate recommendations to membership during the next annual NAIRO Conference.

2. That the chairman of the Committee give consideration to including the chairman of each NAIRO Department, or his representative, on the Committee; and

That effort again be made to include persons who represent different points of view on F S and Q for practice by I R professionals on the committee.

3. That considerably more time be set aside during the next annual NAIRO Conference for discussion of the Committees report.

Warmest Thanks To - Arnold Aronson, John Lassoe, and Mrs. Brown for excellent help!

To - NAIRO members for making a job stimulating and rewarding!

Respectfully submitted,

Grace Marr, Chairman

Rhetta M. Arter
Garda Bowman
Walter D. Chambers
S. Andhil Fineberg
Samuel S. Fishzohn
Ruth Henderson
Jessamine Merrill
Joseph Monserrat
Louis A. Radelet
(NY-NJ Members)

J. Alexander Allen
John I. Binkley
Virgil L. Border
Dean George Epley
Louis H. Ervin
Edward Howden
Robert E. Segal
Sidney S. Vincent
(Out of State Members)

Ex-Officio Members:

Arnold Aronson, President

John Lassoe, Executive Secretary

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
152 West 42nd Street, New York 36, New York

M I N U T E S

THE ANNUAL NAIRO BUSINESS MEETING
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
November 19-21, 1958

Louis Mason, Jr., Conference Committee Chairman, presided over the Opening General Session during:

A. Welcome: The Honorable David Olbum, Councilman, City of Pittsburgh.

B. Presidential Address: ARNOLD ARONSON, National Community Relations Advisory Council, and President of NAIRO. (Reprinted in full in the 1958 Conference Proceedings.)

C. Report of the Executive Secretary: JOHN V.P. LASSOE, JR. (Full report to be sent to entire membership.)

D. Report of the Treasurer: GEORGE CULBERSON, Commission on Human Relations, Pittsburgh. (Report attached.)

Mr. Culberson estimated that 1958 Receipts will reach $34,000 by year's end (Anticipated Receipts, 1958 Budget: $39,730.), and that 1958 Expenditures will total $29,737.40 by year's end (Anticipated Expenditures, 1958 Budget: $32,250.). The balance on hand, as of November 8, 1958, was $23,932.97.

Mr. Mason relinquished the chair to Paul Klein, who presided over the remainder of the Business Meeting on November 19.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19

I. Proposed Revision of the NAIRO By-Laws

A. Concerning Officers of the Association: Proposed by Paul Klein and Recommended by the Board of Directors.

- In Article VI, Section 1, first sentence, place a period after the word "Secretary" and delete the rest of the sentence.

ADOPTED, 54-0 (Motion: Alexander Miller-William Gremley)

B. Concerning Regional Chairmen: Proposed by the Membership Committee and Recommended by the Board of Directors.

- In Article VII, Section 1, Sentence 1, change "Twenty-eight (28) members" to "thirty-two (32) members;" and in Sentence 3, change "four (4) Regional Chairmen of the Association, from four separate geographic regions of the country" to "eight (8) Regional Chairmen of the Association, from eight separate geographic regions of the country."

ADOPTED, 47-0. (Motion: Theodore Leskes-William Gremley)

C. Concerning Membership Categories: Proposed by George Culberson et al, and Recommended to the membership by the Board of Directors.

- In Article IV, Section 1, Sentence 1, change two classes to three classes, and add after subsection (b) the following subsection:

"c. Student: Any person enrolled in a recognized college or university and working toward a degree with the intention of entering the field of intergroup relations."

- In Article V, Section 1, change "two classes" to "three classes", and insert as Section 4 (the present Section 4 becoming Section 5) the following:

"4. Each Student member shall be entitled to receive all regular informational services and to participate in conferences of the Association."

ADOPTED, 44-0. (Motion: Herman Long - John Hope)

D. Concerning election of Regional Chairmen: Proposed by Arnold Aronson

- Under Article VII, Section 1, delete the last sentence beginning "Further, the President shall appoint ..." and substitute the following:

"Furthermore, eight (8) Regional Chairmen shall be elected and shall serve ex officio if not otherwise members of the Board. Of the eight Regional Chairmen, one shall be from each of the following Regions: Northeast, Middle South, Southeast, North Central, South Central, Great Lakes, Southwest, and Northwest."

- Under Article VII, Section 2, after the first paragraph (a), add the following paragraph:

"b. The term of office of the eight elected Regional Chairmen shall be for three years, or until their successors are chosen, except that of the eight first elected after this paragraph takes effect, the three receiving the highest votes shall serve for three (3) years, the three receiving the next highest votes shall serve for two (2) years, and the remaining two for one (1) year. Vacancies shall be filled as in the case of members of the Board."

- Under Article IX, Section 1, subsection a, change "a slate of officers and directors" to " a slate of officers, directors, and Regional Chairmen..."; and add the following sentence:

"However, whenever the majority of members in good standing of one of the Regions has certified to the Nominating Committee that it has chosen its own nominee for Regional Chairman from that Region, said nominee shall automatically be included in the slate presented by the Nominating Committee."

Adoption was moved by Margaret Garrity, seconded by Irving Goldaber. Discussion followed, the major objection to the amendment being that the President would be in a better position than the membership to know which persons were suited to the specific duties of Regional Chairman. Some felt that the proposed three-year term was too long for this particular post.

Alexander Miller (seconded by Frank Fager) moved that this proposed amendment be referred to a committee - to be appointed by the President - which would reconsider the election process and report back at a future section of this Business Meeting.

Gregory Shinert requested a quorum call. There being fewer than 44 members in

attendance (1/10 of the membership), the meeting adjourned until the next day.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20

The president, Arnold Aronson, presided.

I. (Unfinished Business: by-laws)

A quorum being present, Mr. Miller's motion was adopted without dissent, and Proposed Amendment D was referred to a committee for further consideration and a later report to the membership.

II. Report of the Nominating Committee

Alexander Miller reported for the Nominating Committee (those present at Pittsburgh meetings: William Gremley, chairman; Alexander Miller; Richard Marks; Jessamine Merrill; Louise Blackham; John Hope,II; Lillian Friedberg; John Yoshino; Joseph Robison; Clifford Rucker), offering the following slate of officers and directors:

President-Elect: FREDERICK B. ROUTH, Southern Regional Council
Vice-Presidents: GEORGE CULBERSON, Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations
WILLIAM GREMLEY, Kansas City Commission on Human Relations
Secretary: JESSAMINE MERRILL, Trenton (N. J.) Council on Human Relations
Treasurer: BURTON I. GORDIN, Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations

*****

Directors(6): (3-yr. terms)
FRANK FAGER, Toledo (Ohio) Board of Community Relations
ARTHUR JOHNSON, Detroit Branch, NAACP
HELEN AMERMAN, San Francisco Council for Civic Unity
LLOYD DAVIS, Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago
MILDRED MAHONEY, Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination
SAMUEL DANIELS, Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations

*****

Director (1): THE REV. BENJAMIN SISSEL, Department of Social Education and Action, Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. (filling the unexpired term of the Rev. Francis McPeek)

*****

Nominating Committee: (1959)
RICHARD MARKS, Detroit Commission on Community Relations (chairman)
WILFRED LELAND,JR., Minnesota FEPC
BOOKER T. MC GRAW, Housing and Home Finance Agency
LOUIS MASON, JR., Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations
MURIEL SNOWDEN, Freedom House, Roxbury, Massachusetts
ALEXANDER MILLER, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
JOSEPH COLES, Detroit Commission on Community Relations
THELMA BABBITT, American Friends Service Committee
HELEN BURKE, Denver Commission on Human Relations
DEAN G. EPLEY, Dept. of Human Relations, University of Miami (Fla.)
ELEANORE DUNGAN, Chicago Commission on Human Relations

It was announced that balloting would take place on the following morning.

III. Report of the Resolutions Committee

The chairman of the Resolutions Committee, Samuel Spiegler, presented the first draft of a proposed "Statement of Concerns." After considerable discussion, several

sections of the draft were referred back to his Committee for rewording and resubmission to the membership on the following morning.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21

The president, Arnold Aronson, presided.

I. Proposed Amendment D

The Special Committee named to consider Proposed Amendment D (concerning election of Regional Chairmen) recommended that this be referred to the incoming Board of Directors for further study. Approved Without Dissent.

II. Conference Sites, 1959 and 1960

Joseph Monserrat, Migration Division, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Labor Department, repeated the invitation from San Juan, already approved by the Board of Directors as the site of the 1959 Conference. He pledged the cooperation of his office in helping promote the attendance of those intergroup relations professionals who work with Puerto Ricans on the mainland; he also stressed the special rates that would be offered to those who sought to combine vacation with Conference attendance.

Helen Amerman, Council for Civic Unity, repeated San Francisco's bid for the 1960 Conference, pledging the cooperation of professionals in 15 Bay Area intergroup relations agencies. She emphasized the importance to NAIRO development on the West Coast of an Annual Conference there and expressed the hope that the membership would endorse the Board's recommendation for 1960 or, at least, 1961.

Motion (Frederick Routh - Corneff Taylor) Approval of the 1959 site (San Juan), and referral back to the Board of the decision on 1960 - with the recommendation that a more central city be chosen for that year, and San Francisco in 1961. Carried Without Dissent.

III. Report of the Resources and Planning Committee

Louis Radelet, chairman, discussed his Committee's deliberations on the financial and program development of NAIRO. Attention had been given to proposals in the areas of in-service education and professional exchange, training and recruitment of new professionals, research services, expanded information services, and consultation.

The Committee had given greatest attention to the possible development of consultation services, without prejudice as far as the other proposals were concerned. It was felt that continued exploration would be necessary and that the new Resources and Planning Committee should follow through on all of the proposals. Mr. Radelet expressed his appreciation of the efforts and energy of his Committee, and indicated that it had succeeded in defining the areas for further study, an important contribution to the final formulation of expanded program.

IV. Report of the Professional Standards Committee

Grace Marr, chairman, presented the report of her Committee in two parts: a general report and general recommendations, and a special report on the recent Functions,

Standards, and Qualifications questionnaire, with special recommendations. (Both of these documents were distributed to the membership at the Conference.) The reports and recommendations were accepted with appreciation, and were referred to the incoming Committee charged with further exploration of this area.

V. Report of the Membership Committee

Thelma Babbitt, chairman, reported her Committee's recommendations that: (1) a separate Department be established (or re-established) for researchers and academicians, and (2) a concentrated effort be made to recruit members from colleges and universities. Both were referred to the Board of Directors for implementation.

VI. Election of Officers and Directors

The Conference acted on the slate presented the previous day by the Nominating Committee. In each case, resolutions were offered and adopted (without dissent) closing nominations and instructing the Secretary to cast a unanimous ballot -- as follows:

Directors (6), three-year terms. (Martin Bickham - Frank Fager). Carried.
Director (1), unexpired term, one year. (Charles Livermore - Gregory Shinert). Carried.
Treasurer. (Charles Livermore - Lillian Friedberg). Carried.
Secretary. (Frank Fager - Abbott Rosen). Carried.
Vice-Presidents. (Gregory Shinert -- Charles Livermore). Carried.
President. (Frank Fager - Marshall Bragdon). Carried.
Nominating Committee. (Gregory Shinert - Charles Livermore). Carried.

In electing the Nominating Committee for 1959, several suggested that it would be more democratic if each Nominating Committee did not nominate its successors. The new Board of Directors was asked to consider a By-Laws revision (to be submitted to the membership for action in 1959) that would relieve the Nominating Committee of this charge, depending exclusively on floor nominations at each Annual Meeting.

VII. Report of the Resolutions Committee

Samuel Spiegler, chairman, reported on changes in wording arrived at by his Committee following the Thursday morning session. With minor changes, these were accepted and a final "Statement on Civil Rights" adopted by the membership. (Copies of the statement were circulated to the entire membership by mail.)

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The meeting adjourned with a final expression of appreciation to the Pittsburgh Conference Committee for its work and imagination in arranging such a successful Conference.

Respectfully submitted.

SIDNEY LAWRENCE
Secretary

JOHN V. P. LASSOE, JR.
Executive Secretary

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
152 West 42nd Street, New York 36, New York

M I N U T E S

Meeting, NAIRO Board of Directors, November 21-22, 1958, Pittsburgh

Present: Margaret Garrity, presiding; Virginia Coffey, Helen Amerman, William Gremley, Chester Gray, Arnold Aronson, Samuel Daniels, Lloyd Davis, Theodore Leskes, Frank Fager, Frederick Routh, Jessamine Merrill, Sidney Lawrence, George Culberson.
Others: Paul Klein, Louis Radelet, Galen Martin, John Lassoe.

I. Report of the Resources & Planning Committee (Louis Radelet, chairman)

NAIRO's future is in a state of "suspended ecstasy", awaiting further deliberation. Until and unless the Committee makes provision for a 2 or 3 day meeting (with careful advance preparation of and by its members), thinking on this subject will not move into concrete recommendations. And in the meantime, we need to solve the immediate problem of maintaining NAIRO's national office.

In its November 18-20 meetings, the Committee considered a Working Paper prepared by the Executive Secretary. (N.B. Distributed to all Board members as well.) Without prejudice to other ideas, attention was focused on the possible development of a Consultation Service through which NAIRO would offer professional advice to intergroup relations (and other) agencies, communities, business and industry, etc. Key professionals in the field would serve as the consultants - on a fee basis, NAIRO in turn collecting inclusive fees from the "clients" or, in instances of public service consultation, from foundation grants. Consensus in the Committee was that the idea was feasible but raised many questions: was it an appropriate function for NAIRO? was there a felt need for the service? could foundation support be obtained, even initially? how would the consultants be chosen? accredited? by what standards? (See attached Resources & Planning Committee minutes.)

Mr. Radelet added that he personally favored the principle of such a service, at least on a limited experimental basis during the coming year. However, in practice, he favored gradualism -- development of one step at a time, testing same through specific requests for aid. In terms of immediate revenue, he favored selection of New York City as the 1960 Conference site, in order to provide opportunity for a major fund-raising dinner.

Commenting on the consultation service idea, Mr. Aronson observed that NAIRO needed first to develop (a) criteria for evaluation and consultation and (b) criteria and means for accrediting the consultants. Without such standards for the service and its personnel, systematic consultation is impossible. Mr. Radelet noted that just such a conclusion had been reached by a Resources & Planning Committee sub-group (see Minutes), which felt that a consultation service should not be undertaken without prior standard-setting and accreditation, and that both required time and additional staff (perhaps the basis for a foundation appeal in itself).

Several expressed the belief that the service was an appropriate function for NAIRO, and Mr. Gremley noted that agencies (and professionals) were already being called upon to serve as consultants in specific instances. Their experience may provide a common core; perhaps the end result will be a regional responsibility for such consultation. Mr. Routh noted that other professional associations do provide this service on request but agreed that accreditation was basic to the plan.

(CONSENSUS) The Professional Standards Committee is charged with the responsibility of seeking the standards or criteria that will serve as a basis for accreditation of consultants (perhaps eventually of all professionals); the Resources & Planning Committee is directed to continue consideration of the consultation service idea, building - if it concurs - on the accreditation standards developed by the Professional Standards Committee.

Miss Garrity indicated her intention to reappoint all Past Presidents as members of the Resources and Planning Committee (together with present NAIRO Officers), in order to preserve its continuity. Responsibilities of this Committee and of Professional Standards will be spelled out carefully before they begin this year's deliberations.

II. Conference Sites: 1960 and 1961

Discussion centered around Mr. Radelet's suggestion of a major fund-raising dinner in conjunction with the 1960 Conference in New York City (if that site is approved). Noting that present NAIRO funds will be almost exhausted by Conference time in 1959, it was suggested that such a dinner might be planned - in New York - on the eve of the San Juan Conference (October, 1959). Consensus was that the problems of arranging such an event, especially without a corps of volunteers, made this impractical in 1959 when the Conference would be held elsewhere. It remains a possibility in 1960 if New York City is selected, although consideration of that site should not be contingent on a fund-raising dinner.

MOTION (Routh-Coffey) Selection of San Francisco as the Conference site in 1961, rather than 1960. Bids to be re-solicited for the 1960 meeting. CARRIED.

III. Membership Committee Report

Recommendations of the outgoing Membership Committee were referred to its incoming successor for consideration and implementation. That advocating establishment of a Department of Academic Services (for students and professors involved in intergroup relations research and study) was considered briefly in the light of another independent recommendation (from agency research personnel) that the Department of Research Services, abolished one year ago, be re-established. Helen Amerman and Dr. Don Hager, both past chairmen of the Research Services Department, were asked to consider both ideas and to present a recommendation to the Board.

IV. Finance Committee Report (George Culberson, chairman)

The Budget for 1959 was presented for Board action. Expenditures of $32,637 were anticipated, against receipts of $20,250. The anticipated deficit of $12,387 would have to be met with funds drawn from the Balance on Hand as of January 1, 1959 -- expected to total approximately $20,500. Mr. Culberson noted that anticipated receipts included: (1) a renewal grant from the Fund for the Republic of $5,000 for the calendar year 1959 (one-half of its present support; if not forthcoming, the deficit would total $17,387); (2) decreased income from Reporter sales, savings account interest, and 1959 Conference registrations; (3) increased income from membership dues, publications sales, and the proposed Directory; and (4) a more modest estimate of receipts from Special Funds Drive and Internship Pledges.

Among anticipated expenditures, Mr. Culberson noted salary increases (as of July 15) for the Executive Secretary and Office Secretary; increases in employee benefits brought about by Social Security and Blue Cross rate changes; increases in postage and telephone costs; increases to $150 apiece of the amount allocated to each Commission report; a Directory publication item of $1,600; and a decrease in the Executive Secretary's Severance Pay Reserve (it being the Finance Committee's understanding that this commitment - 5% of salary - was for the first two years only). Mr. Culberson also noted a decrease in the expenses of the Reporter, predicated on a reduction in the number of issues (10 to 6, annually).

Mr. Aronson expressed his belief that such program questions as the Reporter's future should be decided on their own merits, not as matters of budget economy. He also recommended a higher budget allocation for Commission reports (i.e. the JOURNAL OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS) to allow for printing rather than mimeographing, as at present. Mr. Culberson suggested that the Reporter allocation of $2,200 could be diverted to JOURNAL subsidization now or later, if the situation warranted.

MOTION (Aronson-Coffey) Increase Commission Reports item from $1,000 to $2,700. DEFEATED.

MOTION (Routh-Lawrence) Accept the 1959 Budget as presented. CARRIED.

In response to questions, Mr. Culberson commented that the DIRECTORY receipts item had been based on the assumption that free copies would not be provided for NAIRO members but that all would be sold. There was discussion without decision of single copy rates ($1, $1.50, $2) and of sliding scale bulk rates. Mr. Culberson also noted that there was no budget item for "contingencies" since the 1958 experience did not warrant same.

V. Student Membership Dues

MOTION (Lawrence-Routh) Set student dues at $5 per annum. CARRIED.

This membership shall be open to both full-time and part-time students but not to those already working in the field who are also pursuing part-time studies for advanced degrees.

VI. APPOINTMENTS AND ELECTIONS

Miss Garrity offered the following names as her appointments for 1959:

Resources and Planning	- William Karp, Bureau on Jewish Employment Problems, Chicago (Accepted)
Professional Standards	- George Schermer, Commission on Human Relations, Philadelphia (Accepted)
Resolutions	- Marshall Bragdon, Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee, Cincinnati
Interprofessional Relations	- Edward Olsen, NCCJ, Chicago
Finance	- Burton Gordin, Commission on Human Relations, Philadelphia. (This post is automatically filled by the Treasurer.) (Accepted)
Conference Arrangements	- Joseph Monserrat, Migration Division Department of Labor, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (Accepted)

Publications (interim) - Arnold Aronson (Mr. Aronson was asked to chair this Committee until a decision had been reached on the publication of the JOURNAL) (Accepted)

Observer to the United Nations - Arnold Aronson (Accepted)

Department of Local Private Services - Elmer Brock, NCCJ, Wilmington, Delaware (Accepted)

Department of Federal Services - John McDermott, Federal Housing Administration (Accepted)

MOTION (Routh-Coffey) Approval of Committee chairmanship appointments. CARRIED

MOTION (Gremley-Merrill) Approval of Department chairmanship appointments. CARRIED

Following a discussion of possible names for remaining posts, Miss Garrity indicated that she would review the entire list for geographical and agency distribution before making the remainder of the 1959 appointments. Mr. Aronson observed that these would not in any case require Board approval and that Miss Garrity was free to name those that she deemed best for the job.

Commenting on his own experience as a Department chairman, Lloyd Davis noted the time wasted at the outset learning the mechanics, duties, and history of his Department; the problem of continuity in leadership and activity; the expenses involved in a Departmental newsletter; and the value of a local committee of Departmental members to advise on its activities.

The following were elected by the Board:

Executive Committee (in addition to the Officers): Lloyd Davis, John Feild, Arnold Aronson.

MOTION (Routh-Merrill) Close nominations and instruct the Secretary to cast a unanimous ballot. CARRIED.

Membership Committee Chairman: Samuel Daniels

Conference Program Chairman: Lloyd Davis

MOTION (Amerman-Merrill) Close nominations and instruct the Secretary to cast a unanimous ballot. CARRIED.

Selection of the membership of the Conference Program Committee (according to the By-Laws, a Board decision) was left to the discretion of the chairman in consultation with the President, subject to Board confirmation. Mr. Aronson suggested that the Board consider recommending a By-Laws revision to remove the stipulation that these members be named by the Board.

VII. NEXT BOARD MEETING

It was agreed that the Board of Directors would meet again on March 6 and 7, 1959. The only other Board meeting of the year would be in June at the time of the Internship Seminar. It was also agreed that at least one of these meetings would be in Chicago, the location of both to be announced when the site of the Internship Seminar is selected.

VIII. Professional Standards Committee

By consensus, the Board accepted the recommendation of the Professional Standards Committee establishing a separate Committee on Economic Security, charged with gathering and promulgating data on economic security of intergroup relations professionals (wage ranges, fringe benefits, pension plans, etc). It was decided that this committee would not concern itself with questions of hiring or firing, that it would not be a "vigilante group". The President will name a chairman.

IX. Legal Committee

By consensus, the Board established a Legal Committee to advise the association on legal matters. Theodore Leskes was appointed as chairman.

X. Local NAIRO Groups and Regional Chairmen

Discussion of the present make-up and activity of various local NAIRO groups (and other intergroup relations staff councils) underscored certain problems common to many; they need tightening in terms of scope and function, perhaps through a charter or constitution; they contain many non-members of NAIRO, who attend regularly without joining NAIRO -- and sometimes resent stress on NAIRO and its activities; there is some fear of professionalism; there is little contact with national NAIRO or with other local NAIRO groups; some feel that they receive few services from NAIRO.

There was agreement that the idea of having NAIRO Commissions develop questions for discussion by the local groups had not worked during the past year. It was also agreed that the role of Regional Chairmen vis-a-vis local NAIRO groups was still unclear. Mr. Culberson suggested that NAIRO was moving away from its original concept of local groups as a means of recruiting members and that a review of local group functions would be timely. The public agency and independent private agency professionals, both of whom lack the services of national affiliates, have a special need for a local NAIRO, as an aid in developing professional competence.

By consensus, the Board agreed that primary regional emphasis in 1959 should be on regional conferences and that these should be timed - probably in Spring - so as to feed ideas and concerns to the national meeting. Regional chairmen will be encouraged to use their regional promotion funds to aid these regional conferences. When NAIRO funds are so used, there should be no registration fee for NAIRO members. Conference topics should be drawn from (a) substantive questions developed by the Commissions, (b) general or organizational items suggested by the national office (emanating from the Committees or from the previous national meeting), and (c) special regional concerns. The Executive Secretary and the Regional Chairman should attend the conference in each region.

MOTION (Culberson-Leskes) To permit flexibility in the expenditure of funds allocated for regional promotion, the $800 budget item shall be treated as a whole -- the Treasurer (after consultation with the President and Executive Secretary) granting money to each Regional Chairman on the basis of need rather than on the basis of a fixed regional share. CARRIED.

By consensus, the Board also reaffirmed its understanding of the duties and responsibilities of the Regional Chairman, as follows: the Regional Chairman is the link between the local NAIRO groups and the Board of Directors; the groups' reports and the Board's decisions should flow through him. The Regional Chairman also recommends local membership representatives in his region but, once these have been approved by the Membership Committee, they shall relate directly to the Membership Chairman, not through the Regional Chairman. The responsibilities of the Regional Chairmen thus relate primarily to program, rather than to membership recruitment.

Miss Garrity expressed her intention of inviting Past Presidents to serve as consultants to various Departments and Committees, and suggested that they should also be utilized at the proposed regional conferences. As a further means of strengthening organizational ties, it was suggested that the Executive Secretary's midyear tour should include a visit with each Commission, Department, Committee, and Regional Chairman, to outline duties and help them develop program.

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The meeting adjourned with an expression of appreciation to the Conference Committee for the arrangements made for the Board meeting and, again, for its splendid work in connection with the 1958 Conference.

Respectfully submitted,

JESSAMINE MERRILL
Secretary

JOHN V. P. LASSOE, JR.
Executive Secretary

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
- 1959 BUDGET -

Anticipated Receipts, 1959

Fund for the Republic (grant)		$ 5,000.
McGregor Fund (grant)		2,500.
Special Funds Drive		500.
Internship Pledges		1,000.
Interest on Savings Accounts		200.
Membership Dues		
New	$1,500.	
Renewals	5,250.	6,750.
Reporter Sales		
Bulk	$1,500.	
Individual	500.	2,000
Publications		
Directory	$1,600.	
Journal and other Publications	500.	2,100.
1959 Non-Member Conference registrations		200.
TOTAL ANTICIPATED RECEIPTS		$20,250.

Anticipated Expenditures, 1959

Administration (National Office)		
Salary, Exec. Sec.	$ 9,750.	
Salary, Office Sec.	3,995.	
Part-time Clerical	400.	$14,145.
Severance Pay Reserve		271.
Employee Benefits		
Hospitalization	86.	
Social Security	220.	306.
Hospitality Expense		250.
Rent		1,400.
Equipment		25.
Printing		1,000.
Postage and Mailing		1,000.
Telephone		750.
Office Supplies		500.
Travel		2,500.
(Sub-Total: Nat'l. Office: $22,147.)		
President's Office		500.
Treasurer's Office		
Bookkeeping	300.	
Audit	40.	
Supplies	20.	
Postage & Telephone	30.	390.
Reporter Expenses		2,200.
Publications		
Commission Reports (6)	900.	
JOURNAL covers	100.	
DIRECTORY	1,600.	2,600.
Regional Promotion		800.
Internship Seminar		4,000.
TOTAL ANTICIPATED EXPENDITURES		$32,637.

TOTAL ANTICIPATED EXPENDITURES	$32,637.
TOTAL ANTICIPATED RECEIPTS	20,250.
EXPECTED DEFICIT	$12,387.

SHOP TALK 118

National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials
DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL PRIVATE SERVICES
21 WEST SUPERIOR STREET ✣ ✣ CHICAGO 10, ILLINOIS

OCTOBER - NOVEMBER, 1958

BY WAY OF INFORMATION

Ace quipster Bob Hope in Chicago to attend a testimonial dinner in his honor was relating his experience to some of the local intergroup folks. Stated Hope: "I haven't been so deeply honored since I was made an honorary slave by Governor Faubus." Bob thought that television as a medium could be useful in promoting better intergroup relations. "I go way back in television myself," Bob said, "I even remember the days when the performers got the money -- instead of the audience. My current status in television is somewhat doubtful. I started by doing an hour-and-a-half show. Then I was cut down to an hour, then a half hour. NBC must be warming me up for a station break!"

Levittown, New Jersey

When William Levitt boldly announced that Levittown, New Jersey, would be an all-white city, like Levittown, New York, and Levittown, Pennsylvania, he was not aware of the temper of the citizens of New Jersey. The people of good will of New Jersey immediately took a firm and determined stand against any such encroachment on human dignity in the state of New Jersey. The Trenton Council on Human Relations took the matter up with Governor Meyner, the State Division Against Discrimination and the Attorney General and assurances were given that the situation would be carefully studied with a view toward prosecution for violation of the state's anti-discrimination laws.

Champaign-Urbana

The Champaign-Urbana Council for Community Integration reports the following accomplishments during the first six months of 1958: In the area of employment--by following newspaper advertisements and employment service notices and by interviewing employers and others influential in the business life of the community, the Committee has uncovered a number of newly-opened job opportunities for Negroes. In April, the Committee arranged a visit to Champaign-Urbana by Jacob Seidenburgh, Executive Director of the President's Committee on Government Contracts. In the area of housing--the Committee reports a growing willingness to accept Negroes as tenants or as home buyers by private individuals. The Committee reports real progress with respect to housing over which the University of Illinois has some "say so." In the area of schools and servies--the Committee has worked with the school superintendent and school administrators in Champaign to further the integration of teachers throughout the school system. Thanks to the efforts of the Committee --most local services and accommodations are open to Negroes.

Knoxville

The Knoxville, Tennessee, Human Relations Council just completed an inventory of progress toward desegregation in their area and the results are most encouraging:

Education: Negro students have attended the University of Tennessee Graduate School and Law School since 1952. One Negro student has been pledged to a social-professional fraternity.

The student body of Knoxville College admitted its first white students in the fall of 1957. The faculty has been integrated since the beginning of the college.

Clinton High School at Clinton was desegregated in the fall of 1956. During the school year 1957-58 the desegregated status of the school was accepted in the school and community without incident.

Beginning in 1955, qualified Negro student practical nurses have been admitted to clinical training courses at St. Mary's Hospital.

Religion: The Knox Council of Church Women is desegregated.

The Immaculate Conception Catholic Church, the Holy Ghost Catholic Church, St. John Episcopal Church, First Lutheran Church, the Tennessee Valley Unitarian Church, and the First United Presbyterian Church have members from majority and minority groups. Some downtown "white" churches have Negro worshippers.

Groups and Associations: The professional associations of physicians, nurses, social workers, and lawyers are desegregated. The Knowville Academy of Medicine admitted its first Negro physician in 1955.

Public Accommodations: Knoxville Transit Lines began operations on a desegregated basis in April, 1956.

Seating at Knoxville Symphony concerts is unsegregated.

Knoxville's baseball club, "The Smokies," has had Negro players since 1956.

In July, 1955, Mayor George Dempster announced that there would be no discrimination at the University of Tennessee Hospital. The Sky Chief Restaurant at Municipal Airport was opened to Negroes in 1954.

Chilhowee, Tyson, and Cowan public parks were desegregated in 1956.

Employment: The Knoxville Police Department has hired Negro policemen for more than 50 years and the Fire Department has employed Negroes for more than 7 years.

The Tennessee Valley Authority has a policy of employing personnel without discrimination and has Negro workers with job titles of electrical engineer, statistician, duplicating machine operator, personnel clerk, and others in non-traditional jobs.

East Tennessee Tuberculosis Hospital, St. Mary Hospital, and the University Hospital employ Negro registered nurses and licensed practical nurses.

**********PAID ADVERTISEMENT**********

BASKETBALL GAME

KU-KLUX-KLAN VS. KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

benefit of

JEWISH RELIEF FUNDS

in the MASONIC AUDITORIUM

sponsored by

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

St. Patrick's Day - March 17

Greek Referees, WOP Umpire Admission $1.00

Tickets on sale at Silver Bell Club

POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

drawing at

BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY

PRIZE: 1 DEAD SWEDE

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Claremore, Oklahoma

The National Congress of American Indians reports more than two hundred Indians, representing eighty-six tribes and from twenty states in the United States and Alaska were present at the 14th Annual Convention of the Congress at Claremore, Oklahoma, the birthplace of the beloved humorist and philosopher, Will Rogers, Cherokee. The entire membership of the new Commission on the Rights, Liberties, and Responsibilities of the American Indian (an independent Commission of the Fund for the Republic) attended sessions of the convention. The Executive Council voted to establish the National Congress of American Indians Fund which is designed to serve as the tax-exempt, non-legislative, educational and charitable trust. A delegation of the Congress recently returned from a trip to Puerto Rico to study "Operation Bootstrap," an over-all social and economic resources development program, which had its beginning in 1940 under the Roosevelt Administration. The trip was planned for the purpose of giving American Indians an opportunity to study what was understood to be a transformation of a whole group of people similar in many ways to American Indians; to learn something of the steps and methods by which the transformation was brought about, and to derive encouragement and inspiration to renew their efforts in behalf of American Indians.

Philadelphia

The Jewish Labor Committee (in the person of Steve Remsen) spent a full, long day in August at the Encampment for Citizenship. College age delegates from twenty-eight states and seven different countries spent six weeks learning to live, work, play, and study together.

Chicago

From the keynote address delivered by 78-year-old Reverend John LaFarge, S. J., to the concluding talk by Governor Orville L. Freeman of Minnesota, the first National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice showed a holy impatience with the nation's progress toward a just society. Before the 400 delegates and observers who assembled for the three-day meeting in Chicago Father LaFarge, founder of the Catholic Interracial Council movement, revealed his strong conviction that "many of the worst interracial situations that exist today would not have come to pass if reasonably prompt action had been exerted a couple of decades ago."

Robert Sargent Shriver, Jr., President of the Chicago CIC reminded delegates that:

> "A Catholic Interracial Council is not a council of one side against another; it is not a council for the advancement or protection of this people or that, but--to borrow the motto of one of our great foundations--it is a council for the advancement of man, for the advancement of man in his understanding of what it is to be a man--in himself and in others.
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> "Charles Peguy, the great French author, in discussing the persecutions inflicted upon the Jewish people throughout the ages, penned these memorable words:
>
> > 'I know this people /the Jewish people/ well. On its skin it has no single spot which is not painful, where is not some old bruise, some old contusion, some silent woe, the meory of a silent woe, a scar, a wound, a laceration from Orient to Occident. . . .'
>
> "Let us dedicate ourselves to the binding up of those old wounds--whether they be on the backs of white men, Negroes, yellow men, or Jews. Let us erase the memory of those silent woes, those scars, those lacerations. Let us, with God's help and His Grace, create a new and larger 'Community of the Free', a new and even better 'Home for the Brave'."

Delegates from the following <u>established</u> CIC's participated in the historic Chicago meet:

Hartford	Boston	Raleigh, N. C.
New Haven	New York	Pittsburgh,
Wilmington	Brooklyn	Charlotte, N. C.
Washington, D. C.	Syracuse	Toledo
Indianapolis	New Rochelle	Milwaukee
Chicago	Buffalo	San Antonio
North Suburban (Ill.)	Davenport	Durham, N. C.
South Cook County (Ill.)	Twin Cities, Minn.	Richmond, Va.
Springfield	St. Louis	Detroit
Baltimore	Columbus	Providence, R. I.
Saginaw	Cincinnati	

Un-official delegates participating from areas where councils <u>are being organized</u> included: Omaha, Denver, Seattle, Spokane, Portland (Oregon), San Diego, San Francisco.

In forwarding the moving message of congratulations sent by His Holiness, Pope Pius XII, Msgr. Angelo Dell'Acqua, Acting Papal Secretary of State, wrote that the "Holy Father again expressed warm commendation for the praiseworthy work of the Catholic Interracial Councils in the United States."

These words from the Holy Father, America magazine reported, were at once a seal of approval on the interracial council movement and a call to still more intensive effort. Delegates attending the conference not only supported strongly worded resolutions in favor of interracial justice in housing, employment, schools, and parochial and institutional life, but set up an interim committee to work out plans for some kind of "closer association" of the various councils. In tribute to the guidance given the movement by the late Samuel Cardinal Stritch, delegates pledge to bring into existence 50 new councils during the next year. NAIRO can be proud of its participation in the first National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice. On hand were such stalwarts as: Arnold Aronson, Margaret Garrity, Francis W. McPeek, Frederick B. Routh, John V. P. Lassoe, Dr. Charles M. Parrish, William H. Gremley, Helen Burke, Frances Levenson, John A. Sullivan, and Irene B. Miller.

New York

Families claiming to be victims of discrimination in seeking housing accommodations in New York City had in general higher than average education and income according to an analysis of complaints filed under the Fair Housing Practices Law by the Commission on Intergroup Relations. The report revealed that 70 verified complaints were received in the period from April 1 to June 30. Most of the complainants alleged discrimination based on either race or color; 4 alleged religious discrimination (Jewish); 2 because of national origin (1 Italian, the other Chinese); and 6 because of ancestry (all of Puerto Rican background). The Commission's report pointed out that there has been a tendency away from over-discrimination to various other devices. More significant, the Commission feels "is the growing evidence that many real estate operators -- including some of the leaders in the industry -- are now conducting their rental and sales practices in full conformity with the law or are taking steps to adjust their practices to comply with the principles of fair housing."

TALKING THE MATTER OVER

The National NAIRO Confab is just around the corner and the Department on Local Private Services is expected to plan and execute its own afternoon session November 19. Problem Number One - "What'll we talk about?"; Problem Number Two - "Who does the talking?"! Here are a few suggestions (you got any better ideas?):

* The Role of the NAACP in the Local Intergroup Relations Agency Efforts
* PROFESSIONALISM: Good or Bad? Luxury or Necessity?
* The Local Agency and Research
* Increasing Agency Effectiveness through Involvement of Lay Leadership
* Ethical Code for Intergroup Agency Officials
* Clarification of Basic Assumptions of Agencies in the Field of Intergroup Relations

We'll be waiting your reactions (if any) to the suggestions cited. NOW IS THE TIME TO SOUND OFF - IT'S LATER THAN YOU THINK - COME NOVEMBER AND IT'LL DEFINITELY BE TOO LATE!!

Into a world torn and divided has come a new ray of light--a new hope. NAIRO's Department of Local Public Services has published and distributed the first edition of its "poop sheet." Best wishes - good show ! (Formosa really doesn't seem so bad now!)

SOUNDING OFF

Last issue Charlie Livermore and Warren Lehman became reluctantly part of what may become an endless exchange of vituperations on "Professionalism." Faced, therefore, with the inevitable, SHOP TALK seizes upon this occasion to throw open its unique sounding board to David H. Scull, President, Turnkpike Press, Inc., Little River Turnpike, Ammandale, Virginia.

"We have recently had the experience of trying to fill the position of Executive Director of our Virginia Council on Human Relations. This has brought to our attention a problem which is, in one sense, the measure of the success of the intergroup relations profession. It is a fact that northern communities and those in the middle states have in recent years been developing so much in the way of public supported councils on human relations, etc., that the salary level for the profession as a whole has been markedly raised. However, in the South, where the need is most acute as far as deepest human relations problems are concerned, and where this activity must be entirely supported by private contributions, the general professional salary increase puts our area at an extreme disadvantage.

"I had commented on this in a recent letter to Mr. Lassoe but it was brought to mind by looking over a recent number of Shop Talk and seeing how much of the information comes from the northern areas. This is not in any way, of course, to discourage or minimize the activity done there and I am well aware, as so many Southerners are frequently fond of pointing out, that the need is still quite acute even in areas where on the surface nothing disturbing is happening. At the same time, it seems to me we need to keep in our minds the total picture and see whether as a profession we are working on it as well as we can.

"The only particular idea which came to me was that possibly some private foundation might be interested on an overall basis in a grant which would make up perhaps a 25% differential between the amounts raised locally and privately and the amount necessary to meet the overall professional salary levels which obtain.

"While I am not myself a professional, I am very much concerned about the future of the profession and therefore was interested in the comments in your last Shop Talk. I have not had the experience of eavesdropping on conference chit-chat but do read a good deal of the professional literature. I don't have anything on my desk at the moment to use as a basis for commentary, but I know that every now and again I run into something written in a kind of jargon which grates me the wrong way. I suspect I do not need to give examples for you to realize what I have in mind. I think that every periodical in this field ought to have an assistant anti-jargon editor armed with a particularly heavy pencil to delete everything which is said in a more difficult way than is required by the subject matter.

"This same tendency is found in other areas such as education and social work. It seems to me it is related to the problem of art vs. profession that Lehman and Livermore speak of. When you have an art or profession which deals with

everyday people and their everyday reactions and feelings, there is a tendency when one wants to establish professional dignity and prestige to turn these into some kind of special language so that people will believe that the person speaking or writing has acquired some new insight which the audience would not feel if he used ordinary words. The important thing is the insight, and it seems to me that this has to be shown, not by obscuring language, but by the true depth of the perception.

"It may be that the debate of art vs. professionalism does not really lend light to the situation. What we are really after is an appreciation of the importance of the work and the contribution it can make to human happiness. When we look at a work of art, whether a painting or literature, we may well be impressed (if it is a great work of art) by the importance of the author and his work, and of the contribution he is making to human understanding and happiness. We do not have to stop to argue whether this is an art or profession, it doesn't matter. As a layman called upon to support professional activity in several organizations in this field, I am much more interested in an answer to the question, "What has this man done that is significant?", than I am to the question, "What particular training has he taken to qualify him for a job?".

"These are just a few random thoughts. It does reveal perhaps my concern that the point of view of lay directors, trustees, etc., needs to be kept fairly sharply in mind by members of NAIRO, particularly in the Department of Local Private Services."

Now turning our attention from David H. Scull, SHOP TALK is pleased to provide a forum for Mary G. Howard, Associate Director, National Conference of Christians and Jews, New Jersey Region:

"Two things that concern me greatly as a "professional" in this field are (1) inter-agency (and, if you will, interpersonal) rivalry, and (2) our inability to define our role(s) to the various communities with which and within which we operate. I suspect that these two items are greatly interrelated and that there are no real answers to this type of thing. I'm not sure how we could work this out in terms of a stimulating NAIRO program; but I, for one, would like to hear an informal panel conversation between people with whom we work, discussing their honest evaluations of us as professionals offering certain kinds of services to the community.

"Harry Ashmore has rather approriately dubbed us "those wistful human relations professional"; and, while I'm sure we appear anything but wistful when we shout our wares from the rooftops and proclaim our positions on everything from employment to religion, I suspect he has categorized us more aptly than we care to admit. Most of us appear to be forever caught between "being the guilty conscience of a nation" and trying to serve as experts in whatever our particular area of concern may be. Granted that both of these functions may be necssary, they make for rather difficult interpretetation to that wide portion of the community which appears to be most effectively resisting our services. It is hardly NAIRO's place to attempt to tell any of us who we are or what we are; but I feel quite strongly that NAIRO is the only logical medium presently available to help us do this as individual professionals and, where possible, as representatives of various agencies. If we can begin to do some honest self-evaluation, then I think our opportunities for real service where we are needed will be many times multiplied; and, I might add, our problems of rivalry will be greatly diminished.

"Perhaps I am overstating the case; but I find myself inclined to agree with the commentary that we suffer from inferiority--based most likely on the insecurities and frustrations that are attendant to our field. We tend, then, to overcompensate in attempting to be "all things to all men." Imagine with me, if you will, the comparative effects of two panel operations at a NAIRO Conference:

(1) "What I don't know about intergroup relations" an honest evaluation by a group of professionals.

(2) "What other professionals don't know about intergroup relations" the usual evaluation by a group of professionals.

"I suspect that most of us are much more prepared to cast our weight around on the second topic than on the first."

NAIRO members can be accused of many shortcomings but no one after reading the following bit can ever accuse them of not being opinionated.

"The undersigned, staff members of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, have received your memorandum and questionnaire on qualifications for practice in the intergroup field. Each felt that the nature of the questionnaire limited the inquiry to a particular approach - an approach that seems unsatisfactory and unproductive to us. However, in our discussion of the questionnaire we are presenting for your consideration and with the hope that they might also be the subject of discussion at the NAIRO Convention this fall.

"1. The first reaction of each of us individually was that every point in the listing 'Values' could provide the starting point for an essay. In conversation we discovered that our essays would have gone in different directions because our interpretations of the statements differed. Further, some of the statements differed with the fundamental beliefs of people we know actively participating in the field. For example, a strict Calvinist could not accept a belief that progress is possible through 'shared human effort'. If he would concede the possibility of progress at all it would certainly not be through human effort.

"Our discussion concluded with the agreement that our field is a highly pragmatic one. It is not what or how one believes, but what one does, which is important. We could conceive of people beginning from widely differing philosophical positions acting in similar or equally effective ways upon the same practical problem. If this is so, there seems no necessity of attempting to set up a series of 'values', which only raise unending argument anyway, when those 'values' would not lead to valid judgments concerning an individual's effectiveness in our field. We fear that such a system of professional values is not only unuseful but that is a potential loyalty oath.

"2. Regarding personality traits, we felt that the traits listed were described in such a manner that almost no one would confess to their absence in himself. If that is so, the result would be that each person engaged in employment would hire according to what he himself is or thinks he is.

"3. That a possible alternative to a listing of personality traits and values would be the development of a code of ethical practice for the field of intergroup relations. Such codes have been developed by other major professional groups, but, to our knowledge, no other group sets up standards of personality and values as basis for admission or advancement. From observation of other

professional fields such as social work and education we feel that the commonly accepted modes of professionalism need close scrutiny before our membership decides to trod the same paths. It seems to us that N. A. I. R. O. is rather uncritically trodding these paths already and that the questionnaire leads us one step further. For the sake of brevity we will not expand here upon our fears of the traditional modes of professionalism but would ask you to read the enclosed article from a N. A. I. R. O. publication.

"4. In lieu of a traditional professionalism, we feel that N. A. I. R. O. should investigate the possibility of performing for its members the services of a union in promoting job security, improved wages and working conditions. However, we do not feel that N. A. I. R. O.'s continued leadership in raising standards, not only through a code of ethics, but through the exchange of information relevant to the subject matter of intergroup relations.

"5. That N. A. I. R. O. should expand its apprenticeship program. This program allows the opportunity for operational judgement upon the skills possessed by an apprentice while he is learning the factual information necessary to an effective intergroup worker. Thus the person lacking in information but otherwise well equipped, and above all concerned, would not be excluded for want of some special training. Further, a person would not be rejected because of presumed absence of skills. Such rejection would depend upon the applicants actually having been tried in concrete situations.

Sincerely yours,

Warren W. Lehman, Human Relations Officer
John L. McKnight, Human Relations Officer
George L. Roberts, Human Relations Officer
Rachel R. Ridley, Human Relations Officer."

GROWING UP FOR CO-OPERATION OR CONFLICT

Editor's Note: The following excerpts are taken from an address given at the 10th Annual Meeting of the World Federation for Mental Health, in Copenhagen, by Otto Klineberg, Professor of Psychology at Columbia University, New York.

In the summer of 1948, when the World Federation for Mental Health was about to be born, a number of us spent a little time together outside of London to prepare a statement on mental health and world citizenship. We had a bold dream that if all of those concerned in one way or another with mental health would join forces, we might help to bring a little closer the kind of world in which people could really live together, in which co-operation would take the place of conflict and hostility would yield to understanding. If this issue was important then, the years that have elapsed have only added to that importance. There is no need to spell out in detail the urgency of the situation. No day goes by without a reminder of the serious problems which we all have to face. Co-operation to replace conflict has become all the more essential. All this is obvious. Not quite so obvious unfortunately, is what we can do about it.

I would suggest:

Can we do anything to bring the results of social science research to the attention of younger people, perhaps at what we would call high school age rather than when they get to college. Is it possible to rewrite some, at least, of the findings in this field so as to make them understandable and acceptable to younger people. Many organizations, for example UNESCO, have been concerned with this whole question of how to introduce social science teaching more effectively at the earlier ages?

Can international contact be increased, especially contact between equals and between people working to reach the same goals together?

Can we take better advantage of the mass media - newspapers, radio, television, cinema, to promote greater understanding?

Can we do something about the role of religion and of religious leadership? When we give attitude tests to children or students in various parts of the world (this is certainly true of the United States), we find that on the whole there is slightly less prejudice shown against Negroes, Jews, and other groups by those who do not go to church than by those who do. That is one side of the picture. On the other side, both in the United States and in South Africa, the groups that have stood out most strongly for friendliness, co-operation, elimination of prejudice and discrimination have been religious leaders. In many cases they have been able to bring many of their followers with them. Here, then, is a challenge, it seems to me. How can we explain the paradox that the leaders have so often taken a liberal and courageous position, and that those who attend church regularly have so often taken a narrow and bigoted position?

Can we come to a better understanding of the nature of the prejudiced and unprejudiced personality? What kinds of people develop into hostile, unfriendly persons; what kinds into those who will co-operate and work with others? What we need then, at one and the same time, is an understanding of what goes on in the individual and also an understanding of what goes on in the group. We need to change not only attitudes but also institutions.

Can we work in our community, in our schools, and through the mass media for increased confidence in the United Nations family?

As we look back over these past few years it is perhaps understandable that many of us feel some disappointment and disillusionment with what has been accomplished. We are rightly impatient. We see the world changing, but we do not always feel sure that it is changing in the right direction or at least that it is changing fast enough in the right direction. There is no place for an easy optimism, or for complacency on our part. Neither, however, in my opinion, is there any place for a feeling of defeatism or a conviction that nothing can be done. Perhaps the world is a little slow in beating a pathway to our door, but there are encouraging signs that it is not passing us by completely. What we need is, on the one hand sufficient worry and concern to keep on working and on the other hand sufficient optimism so that we may work with confidence.

-end-

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

George Bernard Shaw once suggested that the golden rule should be amended somewhat to read: Do not do unto others what you would like others to do unto you--their tastes might be different.

Well, we've written, published, and are about to circulate our fourth edition of SHOP TALK. We hope this issue was provacative enough to get a few of you fighting mad, maybe in this way we'll pick up a few new slants on life. (You can't blame us for trying.) Here's hoping we see you at the Pittsburgh Conference!

Finally, for those who go about collecting "sick jokes". . .

The Supreme Court wants integration to go faster.
The Little Rock School Board wants integration to go slower.
It's really a RACE problem!!

NAIRO Reporter

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Events and Trends in Intergroup Relations

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A Review of Some Major Developments

The Year in Civil Rights

Dominating the intergroup relations picture throughout 1958 have been the sometimes dramatic, sometimes sordid, almost always depressing events in connection with the South's massive resistance to public school desegregation. The complexity and pace of developments make it impractical to attempt a recapitulation of those events in the space of this issue. While southern governors and legislatures continue to flout federal authority, and hoodlum elements take this as sanction for acts of violence, the very excesses seem to have evoked such revulsion as perhaps to have given some impetus to the efforts of decent people to reestablish respect for law and to reopen the closed public schools in Little Rock and in several Virginia communities. Future issues of *NAIRO Reporter,* it is hoped, will be able to report success in these efforts.

A hardening of the attitude of the federal administration on the integration issue during recent months contributes toward that hope. Not only has the President at last spoken up for equality of educational opportunity, but the Justice Department has intervened vigorously in litigations and has made the help of the FBI available in the investigation of recent bomb outrages and the apprehension of the alleged perpetrators. The Civil Rights Commission created by last year's Civil Rights Act, after losing nearly a year of its two-year life span to Senate obstructionism, administration apathy, and general foot-dragging, has initiated—or at least sought, against resistance by state and local officials, to initiate—investigations of interference with voting rights of Negroes.

On the federal legislative level, a move was made to enact a bill that would put the federal government affirmatively on the side of compliance with the U.S. Supreme Court desegregation rulings by making available various kinds of federal assistance, counsel, technical aid and other help to school districts that wish to desegregate their schools. The bill also contained provisions empowering the Attorney General to start civil actions for injunctions against interference with the equal rights of persons on account of race, color, religion or national origin. Such a section was removed from the 1957 Civil Rights Act before its enactment. The measure made small progress; an altered version is being readied for introduction in the new Congress.

In the states, few legislatures were in session during the year. Such civil rights developments as are worthy of reporting here took place, for the most part, in the courts.

Employment

No new laws barring discrimination in employment were enacted during the past year.

A court decision in New York State established the right of an aggrieved person to obtain judicial review of a decision adverse to him by the State Commission Against Discrimination. (As it happens, the adverse decision was confirmed by the court; the principle, however, is an important one.)

A ruling by the Attorney General of the State of Michigan, that the fair employment practices ordinances of four Michigan cities had been voided when Michigan in 1955 adopted a statewide FEPC law, ran counter to practice, supported by law in some cases, in several other states. (See *NAIRO Reporter,* Vol. IX, No. 1, October 1958.)

A step designed to strengthen and supplement the policy of non-discrimination of the executive branch of the federal government was taken in July, 1958 by the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy, when it urged the institution of training programs in the federal departments and agencies. The purpose of this proposed training program would be to provide key government personnel with a thorough grasp of all aspects of the policy of non-discrimination in order to make certain that they could most adequately insure its effectiveness.

Public Accommodations

In the South, efforts continued to evade U.S. Supreme Court rulings prohibiting segregation in recreational facilities operated by the state and its agencies. Mississippi passed a law authorizing the Governor to close any of the state parks when he believes such action to be in the best interest of the state or the county concerned.

Court Decisions

The federal courts in Florida and Louisiana applied the U.S. Supreme Court rulings barring discrimination in places of public accommodation under state control to a city-owned golf course in Miami, and to parks and recreational facilities in New Orleans. In the latter case the federal court declared unconstitutional Louisiana state laws and New Orleans municipal ordinances denying Negroes admission to certain parks and the recreational facilities of the city. The U.S. Supreme Court affirmed this decision.

Faced with the mandate to admit Negroes to municipal recreational facilities, some cities decided to sell those

places rather than to make them available to all races. Such sales were upheld by the courts in at least two cases. One arose in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, where a federal court had issued an injunction requiring admission to the golf course without regard to race or color. Subsequently, Negroes in Ft. Lauderdale sought an injunction barring the city from selling its golf course to a private sports group. The state courts dismissed the suit, holding that the city had authority to dispose of the golf course, that the notice of the sale was sufficient and that the highest bid made was adequate consideration. The court held immaterial the fact that "some members of the [city] Commission may possibly have entertained a private individual thought that the sale of the golf course would avoid the problem of integrating it." Similarly, a federal court in North Carolina refused to issue an injunction against the city of Greensboro disposing of its swimming pool. The court argued that the municipality had no positive duty to operate a pool and disposal of it through a bona fide public sale was no unequal treatment or racial discrimination.

It has been held frequently by state and federal courts that a municipality could not divest itself of its duty to grant admission to public facilities without discrimination, by leasing them to private groups. However, six Negro citizens of Greensboro, North Carolina, were arrested and convicted for trespassing when they attempted to play on a municipally-owned golf course which had been leased to a private operator. This conviction was upheld, although a federal court had enjoined the city and the lessee of the golf course from denying admission solely on the basis of race or color.

Outside the South various cases arose under state laws prohibiting discrimination in places of public accommodation. A California court ruled that a retail shoe store is a place of public accommodation covered by the California civil rights law, although retail mercantile stores are not specifically listed in the statute as places of public accommodation. (See *NAIRO Reporter,* Vol. VIII, No. 9, June 1958.)

Also in California a Negro couple sought damages from six trailer parks in the San Diego area which had denied them accommodations. In a partial judgment by stipulation against four of the six defendants, damages in the total sum of $1,100 plus costs were recovered by the plaintiffs. In another San Diego case, a reducing parlor sued under the California civil rights law reached a settlement with two Negro complainants under which it agreed to pay them each $100.

A Michigan court granted an injunction barring a tavern from violating the Michigan civil rights law pending determination of an action to recover damages for failure to be served in the tavern. The court aligned itself with the highest courts in California and Pennsylvania, which had held that in civil rights cases injunctive relief can be granted where damages seem to be an inadequate remedy. (The Ohio Supreme Court takes the opposite view.)

Another injunction, this time permanent, was issued by a Pennsylvania court against a skating rink which had denied admission to Negroes on the ground that they were not "members" of the "club" operating the rink. The court found that the "membership" requirement was a subterfuge and the skating rink was a place of public amusement covered by the civil rights law.

In contrast to these cases involving complaints by Negroes, the issue in a District of Columbia case was whether a white woman could sue for damages against a restaurant for a violation of the District of Columbia civil rights ordinance. The court denied damages on the ground that the ordinance, being a criminal law, did not give rise to a civil action and that, apart from that, white persons were not included in the class of people sought to be protected by the ordinance.

Administrative Agencies

The state agencies charged in eight states with the enforcement of the ban on discrimination in places of public accommodation continued to receive and investigate complaints charging such discrimination. Some complaints were dismissed as unfounded. Those cases where investigation showed probable cause in most instances were settled by mediation and conciliation without the necessity of holding hearings and issuing cease and desist orders.

The first case to reach the hearing stage in the state of Washington arose in the case of a Tacoma tavern. The State Board Against Discrimination issued a cease and desist order barring further discrimination because of race. The order also required the tavern to post on its premises a placard stating that the establishment will deny service to no one because of race, creed or color, to keep a record for six months of any instances of refusal to serve any individual, and to pay the costs of the proceeding.

The director of the Colorado Anti-Discrimination Commission advised the University of Colorado that student rooming and boarding houses are places of public accommodation covered by the Colorado civil rights law. He noted with approval that the University refused to list rooming and boarding houses which are known to discriminate.

The New Jersey Division Against Discrimination, acting upon a complaint by eight Negroes, alleging that they had not been allowed to swim in a pool called a "private club," sought to subpoena records of the establishment to determine whether it actually was a private club. When the respondent brought a court action seeking to have the subpoena quashed, the court ruled that the Division had acted within its statutory powers and ordered the respondent to comply with the subpoena.

The New York State Commission Against Discrimination was faced with the question whether it has jurisdiction to handle a complaint against a Virginia resort allegedly discriminating against Jews, which maintained an office in the city of New York. In the course of the proceeding the hotel announced the closing of its New York office and moved that the Commission dismiss the complaint for lack of jurisdiction and as moot. The Commissioner charged with investi-

Job Opening

Position: Human Relations Executive for the State of Illinois

Agency: Illinois Commission on Human Relations

Salary: $671 to $820 per month

Duties: Plan, direct and administer a program to further harmonious race relationships; develop, formulate and consult with commission members on new and revised policy and procedure concerning the operations of the Commission, and its objectives. Confer with local officials and human relations officials and leaders to foster and further the advancement and improvement of intergroup relations in community participation, areas of stress in race relationships, and for the maintenance of law and order.

Requirements: 4 years college, M.A. in Social Science. Comprehensive knowledge of the problems. 6 years experience.

Apply to: Illinois Commission on Human Relations, 106 North La Salle Street, Chicago 1, Illinois

Housing

The major forward step in the housing discrimination battle in the past year was taken with the adoption by the City of New York of an ordinance directed against discrimination in the sale or rental of private housing. (See *NAIRO Reporter,* Vol. VIII, No. 5, February 1958.) This first piece of legislation forbidding discrimination in housing broadly, rather than in public and publicly assisted housing only, has resulted in movement toward adoption of similar ordinances in other communities and states. In Minnesota and Colorado, careful study of the possibility of state action against discrimination in private housing is under way.

Almost at the same time, the New York State Supreme Court, in an historic decision by Justice Samuel W. Eager, upheld the New York law banning racial and religious discrimination in publicly assisted housing. After an interval of several months during which it was assumed that the respondent in the case might be preparing an appeal to federal courts, the landlord capitulated completely, signing a stipulation that he would rent the first available apartment in his house to a qualified Negro tenant. (See *NAIRO Reporter,* Vol. VIII, No. 6, March 1958 and Vol. IX, No. 1, October 1958.)

Public Housing for All

Another court decision which was a major step forward in the fight against discrimination in housing was the ruling of the Superior Court of California on June 23, 1958 in the case of Ming vs. Horgan. This suit, which was sponsored by the NAACP, attacked the practice of real estate developers in the Sacramento area of refusing to sell houses to qualified Negro applicants even though the developments were in FHA and VA insured subdivisions. The court ruled that such real estate developers who advertised FHA or VA terms, conditions, financing and standards, may not refuse to sell houses to qualified Negro applicants. The court said that when the federal government entered into the field of housing to stimulate construction and make more and better houses available, it was prohibited by "the fundamental law" from differentiating between races. It said that this conclusion followed whether or not the statute establishing this program expressed such a limitation in so many words. It found that Congress must have intended the supply of housing for all citizens—not just Caucasians—and on an equal, not segregated basis. The court, therefore, granted the plaintiff the declaratory judgment he sought in this respect.

The other major developments in the area of housing discrimination involved Levittown, Pa., and Levittown, N.J. In Levittown, Pa., the Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania, in order to put an end to riotous and violent efforts of a small number of Levittowners to drive from the community a Negro purchaser of a dwelling house brought an action to enjoin the troublemakers from demonstrating against or intimidating the Negro family or other residents of Levittown. The action was brought by Deputy Attorney General Lois G. Forer in behalf of the Attorney General, Thomas D. McBride. The Pennsylvania Court of Common Pleas granted a preliminary injunction restraining the named troublemakers from in any way harassing the residents of Levittown in an effort to interfere with the residence in Levittown of any Negro owner of property therein.

In Levittown, New Jersey, various state agencies are looking into ways and means of preventing the builder of that residential community from imposing a bar against Negro occupancy of homes therein.

Restrictive Covenant Issue

In Florida there was one adverse development. A real estate broker operating in Palm Beach sold some lots to a Jewish purchaser. The seller, after completing the sale, learned that the purchaser was Jewish and then charged the broker with disregard of his instructions not to sell to persons of the Jewish faith and sought to have the broker punished. The Florida Real Estate Commission, the agency responsible for licensing real estate brokers, investigated and brought the broker up on charges of failing to carry out his duty to his principal, the seller. The broker applied to the courts for an order estopping the Florida Real Estate Commission from proceeding further with the complaint on the ground that the United States Supreme Court restrictive covenant decisions prevented any state agency from punishing anyone who failed to comply with a racial or religious restriction. The Florida Supreme Court rejected this contention, ignoring the issue of religious discrimination and holding that a real estate broker must comply in good faith with the instructions of his principal. The Florida Real Estate Commission then completed its investigation and dismissed the charges against the broker on the ground that they had not been proved.

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gating the complaint held that the Commission had jurisdiction in this case when the complaint was filed and that this jurisdiction continued despite the subsequent closing of the New York office. The Commissioner further refused to regard the matter as moot, but found probable cause to credit the charge of discrimination. He decided to close the case with the specific reservation that it could be reopened at any time upon evidence that the hotel has resumed its activities in the state of New York without complying with the New York law against discrimination.

A charge of religious discrimination brought to the New York State Commission Against Discrimination against the Lake Placid Club, an establishment in upstate New York, was dismissed for lack of probable cause. The Commissioner found that the respondent did discriminate against Jews, but was free to do so because as a private club it was not subject to the New York law against discrimination. A statement made by the Club during the proceeding, that it was private in nature and desired to continue this status unchanged, led the New York State Liquor Authority to require the Club to surrender its hotel liquor license and operate solely under a club license limiting the sale of liquor to members and guests. This ruling may affect the convention business of the Lake Placid Club, one of its chief sources of income. In addition, a number of organizations which used to hold conventions at the Lake Placid Club, including the New York State Conference of Mayors, decided to drop it as a meeting place for their conventions in view of its discriminatory policy.

Transportation

In 1956 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that state laws requiring racial segregation in common carriers, including those operating exclusively within one state, are unconstitutional. In 1958 a federal court of Appeal applied this ruling to cases involving public transportation facilities in Miami and New Orleans.

On the other hand, a federal court in Memphis dismissed a suit against a state law requiring racial separation on the buses, holding that there was no actual controversy since plaintiff had not suffered irreparable damage necessary to justify issuance of an injunction.

Interfaith Relations

Certain seeming paradoxes in the area of interreligious relationships became increasingly evident during the past year.

Acceptance of the idea of difference in matters of faith and religious affiliation appeared quite general, marking perhaps a high point in the continuing movement toward true religious equality in our nation. Religious bigotry and prejudice seemed at an ebb point.

The prospect of Catholic candidates for the Vice Presidency in 1960 or for the Presidency in some not too distant election was widely discussed, without the rancor and villification that accompanied similar suggestions in previous times. The political campaign itself was relatively free from religious bias, notwithstanding some egregious examples of bigotry here and there.

Yet, at the same time, conflict among Catholic, Protestant and Jewish groups was at a crest. This conflict grew out of differences over a number of issues agitating the community—issues affecting the content of public school curricula and the conduct of public school instructional processes, issues over divorce, birth control, child adoption, compulsory Sabbath observance, the use of public facilities for religious purposes, and other matters. These differences, with roots deep in religious convictions and in derivative conceptions of social ethics (and colored by considerations—not always immediately discernible—of group interest) seem irreconcilable. The clash of viewpoints has engendered hostility and impaired amicable relationships.

Issues in Controversy

Illustrative instances may be cited by the dozens. Across the country, the Christmas season last year produced many protests by Jews against sectarian Christian observances of the holiday in the public schools; there will be similar protests this year. In Minnesota, a vigorous fight was waged against the incorporation of a cross in the official emblem and seal of the state's centenary observance. In New York, a legislative battle over a proposed "home rule" law to permit New York City to exempt seventh day Sabbath observers from the state's Sunday closing statute found Catholics opposed, Jews favoring and Protestants somewhat divided though predominantly opposed. Protestants and Jews (except for Orthodox elements), however, united almost completely in demanding that doctors in New York's municipal hospitals be allowed to give therapeutic birth control advice and to prescribe contraceptive devices, while Catholics were unitedly and immovably opposed.

School board elections and school budgets found communities sharply divided along religious lines over proposals for free transportation for parochial school pupils. In California, religious conflict over an initiative measure to withdraw tax exemption from parochial schools reached such a pitch that the Vatican was accused of influencing Catholic voters. The Catholic Bishop of Portland, Maine, forbade Catholic public high school students to attend baccalaureate services; the same issue was raised in many other places.

Despite the interfaith acrimony inevitably produced by such controversies, open expressions of religious bigotry were universally condemned and deplored. A series of bombings of synagogues and other Jewish institutions, accompanying similar depradations against integrated public schools, Negro homes, and other buildings, elicited shocked and outraged remonstrances by President Eisenhower and other public officials at all levels and by leading spokesmen of many Christian church groups. A concomitant increase in anti-Semitic agitation and in the dissemination of anti-Semitic literature prompted national legislators and executive officials to consider means of checking and countering the hate-mongers.

The "Dialogue"

What may prove the greatest contribution in many years to the modification of interreligious hostility stemming from differences among the faiths on public issues was made by the Fund for the Republic. Believing that conflicting views of sound public policy based on differing religious valuations and interpretations must contend freely in the public market place of democracy, where they can be resolved through the work of processes of democratic choice, the Fund sponsored a seminar in which outstanding religious spokesmen participated. The purpose was to stimulate the "dialogue," the frank exchange of opinions, the open clash of views out of which democratic decision must come. Implicit in the Fund's sponsorship of this seminar was its endorsement of a principle made explicit in a book by Leo Pfeffer, *Creeds in Competition,* published in the fall of 1958. The author calls for the continual pursuance of the "dialogue," with all parties adhering to a code of fair play that would bar villification, personal attacks, slurs, innuendoes, vituperation and other tactics irrelevant to a clarification of viewpoints, and that would eschew unfair use of power, patronage, economic sanctions and the like to force acceptance or rejection of a particular public practice or policy. Should interreligious debate over public issues be lifted to such a plane, the year 1958 may prove, indeed, to have witnessed the advent of a new era in interreligious relationships.

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347

FREDERICK B. ROUTH,
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December 9, 1958

Mr. Arnold Aronson
President
NAIRO
152 West 42nd Street - Room 1508
New York 36, New York

Dear Arnie:

Many thanks for your good letter of December 2, and for the many kind words about my participation at the NAIRO Conference.

I felt that the three highlights of the Conference were your Presidential address, Marion Wright's speech, and Dr. Scammon's presentation. I hope that the published procedings of the Conference will include these three in toto.

Maggie has tentatively asked me to head the Commission on Nature, Scope, and Theory. If this is confirmed, I would very much like to have you do an article for the Commission's edition of the Journal. I will be in touch with you about this later.

I hope that you have had your eye taken care of and that the operation was neither serious nor painful.

NAIRO has just completed one of its most significant and meaningful years, and the leadership you provided was instrumental to its success.

Best regards.

As ever,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

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Commission on Community Relations
Detroit, Michigan
GEORGE B. NESBITT
Urban Renewal Administration
Washington, D.C.
BEULAH T. WHITBY
Commission on Community Relations
Detroit, Michigan
ROY WILKINS
N.A.A.C.P.
New York, New York

REGIONAL CHAIRMEN
East
EDWARD RUTLEDGE
State Commission Against Discrimination
New York, New York
West
JOHN A. BUGGS
County Committee on Human Relations
Los Angeles, California
North
FRANK W. FAGER
Board of Community Relations
Toledo, Ohio
South
JOHN HOPE, II
Race Relations Department, A.M.A.
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
JOHN V.P. LASSOE, JR.

December 2, 1958

Mr. Fred Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.W. - Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

It's taken me a week to recuperate from the hectic schedule in Pittsburgh, hence the delay in expressing my appreciation to you for all you did to make the conference the outstanding success that all reports deem it to have been.

Your presentation at the open luncheon session, your role in securing the participation of Marion Wright, your simple but moving tribute to Frank McPeek and Maurice Moss all contributed to the effectiveness of our program and I am truly grateful to you.

Your election as president for 1960 did much to restore my faith - so sorely battered in '52 and '56 - in the wisdom of the "peepul," for it demonstrated recognition by the membership of the leadership role you have consistently played in NAIRO's growth and development.

Many many thanks and warm regards.

Cordially,

Arnie

ARNOLD ARONSON
President

AA:fw

NAIRO Reporter

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Events and Trends in Intergroup Relations

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Civil Rights Legislation in 86th Congress at Stake

Rules Fights in Senate and House

Determined liberal contingents in both Senate and House will launch thoroughly prepared fights for changes in rules immediately upon opening of the 86th Congress when it convenes January 7. The fate of civil rights legislation in the new Congress will rest largely on their success.

IN THE SENATE

The rules of the Senate, for all practical purposes, allow debate on any proposal to continue as long as any Senator wants to speak. Debate can be closed only by voting "cloture" under Senate Rule 22. Under that rule, it takes the votes of two-thirds of the total membership of the Senate to put through a motion for cloture. (With the addition of Alaska, that number increases from 64 to 66.) Experience shows that it is virtually impossible to meet that requirement.

Normally, when the Senate wants to change its rules, it simply adopts a resolution by majority vote. But any resolution to amend Rule 22 is bound to run head on into a filibuster. This would bring into play a special provision in Rule 22 which provides that cloture *cannot* be used to clear the path for such an amending resolution or any other change in the Senate Rules. Thus, Rule 22 is safe against even a 64-vote majority. A small group of Senators can protect Rule 22 indefinitely against the usual amending procedure.

Where do these Senate Rules come from? The Constitution provides that "each House may determine the rules of its proceedings." In the House of Representatives, each new Congress elected every two years is a new body that adopts its own rules. This is accomplished, each time a new Congress convenes, by adopting a simple motion that the new House shall have the same, or slightly different, rules as its predecessors. Until that motion is adopted, the House has no rules of its own and must operate according to general rules of parliamentary procedure.

Continuing Body Theory

The situation in the Senate is different. Since only about one-third of the Senate is elected each two years, with the other two-thirds holding over, the theory has prevailed that the Senate is a "continuing body" that never needs to adopt new rules.

That theory was challenged in 1917 and again in 1953 and 1957. In 1957, the civil rights forces came within seven votes of curbing the filibuster, although the basic issue of the right of each Senate to adopt its own rules was evaded then as on previous challenges, the opinion was stated by Vice-President Nixon, as President of the Senate that:

"Any provision of Senate Rules adopted in a previous Congress which has the express or practical effect of denying the majority of the Senate in a new Congress the right to adopt the rules under which it desires to proceed is, in the opinion of the Chair, unconstitutional."

This opinion will be at issue again, in effect, when Congress meets in 1959. The issue will be presented simply in a motion to adopt a new set of rules. If a majority of the Senate agrees to do so, the "continuing body" theory will stand repudiated and a simple majority of the Senate will have the power to adopt a new rule to curb debate.

This means that there may be two key votes next month: first, on whether to adopt new rules and, second, on what the new rules should be. While it is possible that these two separate issues will ultimately be decided in a single vote on a "compromise proposal," what comes out ultimately will be shaped by the way the individual Senators line up on the two separate issues.

There is good evidence that the civil rights forces have the votes that they need to win on the first issue. The 1957 vote against adopting new rules was 55 to 38. All three of the non-voting Senators had expressed themselves as favoring new rules. Thus, the civil rights forces could count 41 supporters. Since then there have been changes, as a result of deaths, resignations and the 1958 election.

In order to succeed in the effort to adopt new rules when the new Congress convenes, 50 votes (or 49 votes plus the Vice President's vote to break a tie) will be needed. This means eight or nine more than the total of 41 who supported the move in 1957. Thirty-three Senators remain from that original 41. While it is not certain that they and the eight who replaced them will stand firm this time,

NAIRO Conference Proceedings

Proceedings of the Twelfth Annual NAIRO Conference — the largest and, by general agreement, the best in NAIRO's history—are being readied and will be available soon. They will include full texts of major papers and addresses and summaries of discussions and other functions. For information, please consult the Executive Secretary of NAIRO, Mr. John V. P. Lassoe, Jr., at 152 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N.Y.

there is, on the other hand, no reason to expect defections. Thus, at least eight or nine additional votes will have to be found. Possible sources are: the two new Alaska Senators, and the eight Democrats and one Republican replacing Republicans who were among the 55 Senators who were on the other side in 1957. It is possible also that some of the 44 of the original 55 who are still in the Senate may change their positions. Of these, 25 are Democrats all but three from the South, and 19 are Republicans.

Of course, efforts have been made to obtain commitments from the new Senators both before and since the election. It now appears that nearly all the new Senators (except the two southern Democrats) have committed themselves in favor of an effort to change the rules. This give the civil rights forces a slim but clear majority. And there is yet a chance that they may win over some of the members who voted against them in 1957.

Changes Expected

Apparently, this is now recognized on all sides. Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas has publicly said that some change in the rules will have to be made. So has Senator Everett Dirksen of Illinois, likely to be elected leader of the Senate Republicans, who voted against a rules change in 1957. Most significant, Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia, skillful leader of the southern Democrats, has conceded that some change is inevitable.

Russell can be expected to use all his powers to keep the change to a minimum. Johnson can be expected to use his position of leadership to try to win as many Senators as he can to a proposal that will be acceptable to the southern group.

The liberal bloc is calling for a proposal like that of Senate Resolution 17 which was approved by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration in the 85th Congress but never came to a vote. This would provide for limitation of debate if, after 15 days' notice, a majority of the total membership of the Senate supported cloture. That would mean no less than two, and more likely four, weeks of debate on legislation before a majority of the total Senate could obtain cloture. To take care of emergencies, the proposal would also permit cloture, after only two days notice, by two-thirds of the Senators present and voting. Adoption of this proposal would be a clear victory for the civil rights forces.

The Southerners can be expected to offer a change from two-thirds of the total membership of the Senate to two-thirds of the Senators voting. This would be only a very slight gain, probably not enough to make it possible to get through a civil rights bill against a determined filibuster. But if this change is made after a vote firmly establishing the principle that the Senate has power to adopt new rules at the beginning of each new Congress by a simple majority vote, the civil rights forces will have made a start toward undermining the position of the southern bloc.

Deals and Maneuvers

Recognizing this, the Southerners are likely to offer a deal. They would go along with a change in the rules to cloture by two-thirds of the Senators voting, providing it is accompanied by a reaffirmation of the "continuing body" theory. To achieve this objective they must win over a significant number of the more than fifty votes now pledged to a change in the rules. If they do, the anti-filibuster forces will have suffered a serious defeat.

The genuineness of the commitment of individual Senators to civil rights—and to the rules change upon which effective civil rights legislation depends—will be measured by their refusal to be drawn into any "deal" or entrapped by any parliamentary maneuver to sidetrack the central issue.

IN THE HOUSE

As the opening day draws near, the liberal bloc in the House of Representatives is also beginning to stir. Proposals are being made to change the House Rules to curb the powers of the Rules Committee, long dominated by southern Democrats and conservative Republicans. Many civil rights and social welfare bills, although enjoying the support of a majority of the Representatives, have been kept from passage by the opposition of six Rules Committee members. A change in the present Rules can be made by a simple majority vote on the opening day.

Under present House Rules, bills approved by other committees must be cleared by the Rules Committee before they can be brought to the floor for action. A majority of the Rules Committee is required for such clearance.

Membership of the Rules Committee comprises eight Democrats and four Republicans. The chairman is Howard W. Smith of Virginia and ranking second to him is William M. Colmer of Mississippi. They will retain their posts in the new Congress. The four Republican appointees to the Rules Committee are expected to be staunch conservatives. (Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania and Henry J. Latham of New York, Republicans who occasionally voted with liberals in the committee in the last Congress are no longer in the House—Scott having been elected a Senator and Latham having retired.) In coalition, the Republicans and the two ranking Democrats on the committee can indefinitely prevent any bill from reaching the House for debate and action.

There are procedures for by-passing the Rules Committee, but they are cumbersome and have rarely been invoked successfully.

Proposals

Various proposals have been advanced for breaking the Rules Committee strangle hold. One is for revival, in a liberalized form, of the so-called twenty-one-day rule. This was adopted at the opening of the 81st Congress in January 1949 and repealed at the beginning of the 82nd Congress in 1951, after the liberal losses in the 1950 off-year election. It empowered the chairman of any committee to bring to the floor any bill previously approved by his committee after it had been before the Rules Committee without action for 21 days. It is now proposed that this rule be re-adopted, with a change authorizing a majority of committee members, rather than only the chairman, to bring bills to the floor if the Rules Committee fails to act on them within the three-week interval.

Another proposal is to make it easier to discharge a committee from further consideration of a measure pending before it. This, in effect, is a way of bringing bills to the floor by petition of a certain number of House members. It serves to offset the power of committee chairmen—not only of the Rules Committee—to control the flow of bills to the House floor. The agenda of committee meetings are determined by their chairmen, and any chairman can prevent action on any bill simply by keeping it off the agenda. Committee action to overcome a chairman's refusal to permit consideration of a measure is possible but enmeshed in complex procedures that are infrequently invoked and rarely successful.

Under present House rules, a constitutional majority — 218 members — must sign a discharge petition. Some liberal Congressmen are known to favor a down-

Housing Discrimination Conference

Theme of the annual conference of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, held in Philadelphia December 11 and 12, was "The Open Community—New Concepts for Metropolitan Areas."

Mayor Richardson Dilworth of Philadelphia, in welcoming the delegates, called on states to enact proper legislation to break the "white noose" which is strangling large cities.

Keynote speeches by Robert C. Weaver, Administrator, New York State Rent Commission, and William L. C. Wheaton, Director, Institute for Urban Studies, University of Pennsylvania, attacked the widely-held theory that the migration of nonwhites to most American cities automatically causes urban decay.

Dr. Wheaton told the delegates that the myth that whites will not buy homes in areas occupied by nonwhites has been demolished by recent Philadelphia studies.

Frank S. Horne, Executive Director, New York City Commission on Intergroup Relations, and Charles Abrams, Chairman, New York State Commission Against Discrimination, spoke on "Legislation—Its Role in Eliminating Discrimination in Housing."

Dr. Horne said New York City's experience has proved fair housing legislation is enforceable and can provide decent housing for people who would otherwise be relegated to the ghetto because of their race or religion.

Mr. Abrams called for administrative and executive action to bolster the courts in advancing civil rights. "If regulatory agencies had been functioning in the southern states in aid of the courts," he declared, "present chaos would have been avoided."

At a closing session, presided over by Maurice B. Fagan, Executive Director, Philadelphia Fellowship Commission, Alan Emlen, president of the Philadelphia Board of Realtors, stated he was in agreement with the principle of equal opportunity, but believed it could be attained only through educational processes. He opposed open occupancy legislation.

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ward revision of this number to perhaps 150.

As this issue of *NAIRO Reporter* went to press a group of Congressmen were meeting in Washington to define objectives, concert strategy, and seek the cooperation of Democratic leadership in putting through reforms in House rules of procedure.

The impending struggle over majority rule in both the Senate and House overshadows all other civil rights issues in Congress at this time. The outcome will be known soon after Congress convenes. It will then be time to consider what civil rights legislation is likely to have a chance of enactment in the 86th Congress.

Job Openings

Position: Executive Secretary

Agency: Pittsburgh Branch NAACP

Salary: Not stated

Qualifications: College degree or equivalent, with major in political science, sociology, public administration or allied field; experience in administration and organizational work and public relations, e.g. government, social work, welfare administration.

Apply to: Mr. Roland Sawyer, Personnel Committee, NAACP, 220 Grant St., Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

•

Position: Director of Research

Agency: New York State Commission Against Discrimination

Salary: $9,220; annual increments of $366 to $11,050

Qualifications: At least one year of full-time paid experience in directing major research in some field of social science, human relations, etc., plus a Ph.D. degree or a combination of education (including at least a B.S. degree) and experience, with approprite experience accepted in lieu of education on a year-for-year basis. The appointee must be a U.S. citizen and a legal resident of New York State for a year prior to examination (oral).

Apply to: Department of Civil Service, Room 2301, 270 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y.

•

Position: Assistant Director

Agency: New York Civil Liberties Union

Salary: $5,200-$6,000 (starting)

Qualifications: "No rigid minimum requirements." Legal training preferred. Car essential. Applicant should be familiar with New York City suburbs.

Apply to: Mr. George Rundquist, Executive Director, N.Y. Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION: LIFE EXTENSION; CURRENT ALABAMA HEARINGS

President Eisenhower at a press conference early in December indicated he might be planning to recommend an extension of the life of the Civil Rights Commission. Under the 1957 Civil Rights Law that created it, the Commission will expire in September 1959.

The President coupled his comment on the continuance of the Commission beyond its present statutory life span with a denunciation of the resistance the Commission is encountering in the South as "reprehensible." His ire was directed at the Alabama voting registrars and state judges who refused to accept subpoenas from the Commission to surrender their records. The Commission is holding hearings in Montgomery into alleged denial to Negro citizens of their right to register and vote.

The allegations would appear to be well-founded. In Alabama's Macon County, 25,600 of the population of 30,500 are Negroes—yet only 1,110 of them have been registered as voters, compared with 3,000 whites. The white registration accounts for virtually all of the county's white residents of voting age who presumably have passed literacy tests. On the other hand, total Negro registration is estimated at less than half the number who have at least a high school education. Negro leaders have accused voting officials of various schemes, to hold down Negro registration, such as allowing only two Negroes in the registrar's office at once to copy long passages of the U.S. and state constitutions. The officials deny any racial discrimination and maintain that many Negroes have been rejected only because of "carelessness" in making out applications.

With the refusal of the county registrars to accept the subpoenas of the Civil Rights Commission and what looks suspiciously like the collusive action of county judges in impounding some of the sought-for records for local grand jury investigations (one, at least, initiated after the issuance of the Commission subpoena), a new battle between federal and state authority is shaping up. Undoubtedly this will mean another round of litigation leading to another Supreme Court decision.

Meanwhile a succession of Negro witnesses appeared before the Commission, piling up testimony as to means both

subtle and open employed to prevent them from exercising their right to vote.

No Montgomery hotel, incidentally, would accommodate J. Ernest Wilkins, former Assistant Secretary of Labor, who is the only Negro member of the Civil Rights Commission. Therefore all the commissioners checked in at Maxwell Air Force Base, two miles from the city, for the duration of the hearings.

In the Recent Literature:

After Seven Years. 1958. Fair Employment Practice Commission, East Chicago, Ind. Free.—A summary history and report covering the life of the Commission, which was appointed on January 1, 1952.

Dexter, Harriet Harmon. *What's Right With Race Relations.* 1958. Harper and Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16, N.Y. 248 p. $4.00.—A look at some of the positive actions that have been taken toward solution of the problem of race relations in the United States. Largely anecdotal and biographical, with incidental references to history and interspersed with hortatory passages.

Nash, Jay B., Christiansen, Milo F., and Dodson, Dan W. *Reaching Out in Recreation.* 1958. Published jointly by School of Education, New York University, Washington Square, New York, N.Y., and American Jewish Committee, 386 4th Ave., New York 16, N.Y. 24 p. 20¢.—Subtitled "A practical guide to human relations techniques." Consists of three parts: The role of recreation in human relations; Case examples of ways in which recreation workers can use situations for intergroup relations ends; Some guiding principles.

National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students. *Annual Report 1957-58.* Available from the NSSFNS, 6 E. 82nd St., New York 28, N.Y.

New York State Commission Against Discrimination. *Reports.* Various pages. Mimeographed. All available from SCAD, 270 Broadway, New York City, on request.—

- Complaints Received by Alleged Reasons of Discrimination in the Period January-September 1958
- Corporations and Employment Agencies and the Age Discrimination Law
- Employment in Department Stores—Complaints Received by SCAD July 1, 1945-October 1, 1958
- A Survey of the Placement of Older Workers by the N.Y. State Employment Service
- Trends in the Use of Age Specifications in Newspaper Want Ads
- Verified Complaints Alleging Discrimination Because of Age July 1- November 1, 1958
- The Insurance Industry—Verified Complaints and Informal Investigations Handled by SCAD July 1, 1945-September 15, 1958
- Complaints Alleging Discrimination Because of Puerto Rican National Origin July 1, 1945-September 1, 1958
- Puerto Rican Employment in New York City Hotels, October 1958
- Puerto Rican Integration in the Skirt Industry in New York City

Peters, William. *The Story Nobody Tells You.* Reprint from *McCall's,* September 1958. Available from the American Jewish Committee, 386 4th Ave., New York 16, N.Y. or the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 515 Madison Ave., New York 22, N.Y. 6 p. 15¢.—A review of the extent of support for racial integration in the public schools among persons in the deep South, especially among teachers, club women, church women, clergymen, journalists, and others, concluding with a prediction that within 50 years the South will surpass the North in ameliorating race tensions.

Pfeffer, Leo. *Creeds in Competition.* 1958. Harper and Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16, N.Y. $3.00.—A full-length study of interreligious conflict in the United States. Positions of the major faith groups on such controversial issues as separation of church and state, public funds for parochial schools, birth control, divorce, adoption, communism, civil liberties, Zionism, the atom bomb. Analysis of the competition among the religious groups for general public acceptance of their views. Concludes with a plea for adherence to rules of fair play to govern this public competition.

Teacher Integration. 1958. *Louisville Defender,* 714 W. Chestnut St., Louisville 2, Ky. 14 p. Free.—Collection of articles appearing in the newspaper between July 3 and October 2 and bearing on various aspects of the problem of integrating public school teachers in Kentucky.

The People Take the Lead. 1958. American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N.Y. 42 p. 25¢. Quantity prices on request.—Latest in a series of annual report highlighting the record of civil rights progress in the United States since the late 1940's. Essentially a terse chronology of events, public actions, legislation, court decisions, etc., categorized under headings of Armed Services, Citizenship, Education, Employment, Housing, Public Accommodations, Religious, Professional, Fraternal and Civic Societies.

Where Shall We Live? 1958. University of California Press, Berkeley 4, Calif. 77 p. $1.50. Less in quantity.—Conclusions of a three-year study of racial discrimination in housing by the Commission on Race and Housing. Covers house-building, financing, real estate price levels, the role of law and government, social and economic consequences of housing discrimination, changing status of minorities. Recommendations of the Commission for federal government programs, cooperative federal-local programs, actions by states, municipalities, the housing industry, intergroup relations organizations. The study was conducted under the direction of Professor Davis McEntire of the University of California; funds were provided by The Fund for the Republic.

Wisconsin State Industrial Commission, Fair Employment Practices Division. *Biennial Report,* July 1, 1956 through June 30, 1958.

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NAIRO

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures

Receipts			Anticipated Receipts for 1958		
Fund for the Republic		$ 20,000.00	Fund for the Republic		$ 20,000.00
McGregor Fund		5,000.00	McGregor Fund		5,000.00
Special Funds Drive		711.50	Special Funds Drive		2,500.00
Internship Pledges		455.00	Internship Pledges		2,500.00
Housing Report Grant		206.36			
Interest on Savings Accounts		154.96	Interest on Savings Accounts		450.00
Contribution		3.00			
1957 Conference		50.00			
Travel fund-Lassoe		4.25			
Internship Seminar		9.75			
Membership Dues			Membership Dues		
New	$ 855.00		New	$ 1,500.00	
Renewals	2,015.00	2,870.00	Renewals	4,280.00	5,780.00
Reporter Sales			Reporter Sales		
Bulk	1,046.00		Bulk	2,000.00	
Individuals	331.10	1,377.10	Individuals	1,000.00	3,000.00
Publications		117.64	Publications		200.00
Severance Pay Reserve		432.25			
			1958 Non-Member Conf. Reg.		300.00
Total Receipts		$ 31,391.81	Total Anticipated Receipts		$ 39,730.00

Recapitulation

Balance on Hand January 1, 1958	$ 16,309.64
Receipts	31,391.81
	47,701.45
Expenditures	19,594.70
Balance on Hand August 31, 1958	$ 28,106.75
Peoples First National Bank and Trust Company	$ 7,294.54
Dollar Savings Bank	20,378.37
Dollar Savings Bank (Severance Pay Reserve)	433.84
Total Bank Balances	$ 28,106.75

Expendutures			
Administration (National Office)			
Salaries			
Ex. Sec.	$6125.01		
Office Sec.	2426.40		
PT Clerical	137.25	$8688.66	
Severance Pay Reserve		432.25	
Employee Benefits			
Hospitalizat.	17.80		
Soc. Sec.	71.10	88.90	
Hospitality Expense		44.59	
Rent		927.68	
Equipment		33.81	
Printing		416.26	
Postage and Mailing		365.52	
Telephone		322.25	
Office Supplies		309.15	
Travel		1220.56	
Advances		450.00	
Miscellaneous		39.40	$13339.03
President's Office			—
Treasurer's Office			
Bookkeeping		200.00	
Audit		60.00	
Supplies		5.86	
Postage and Telephone		—	
Miscellaneous		5.27	271.13
Reporter			
Managers Service		700.00	
Printing		1412.13	
Postage and Mailing		272.65	
List Changes		40.78	
Miscellaneous		22.18	2447.74
Publications			
Commission Reports		211.67	
Others		21.80	233.47
Promotion (Membership)			
Regional Chairmen		84.16	
Reg. Representatives		—	84.16
Internship Seminar			2538.97
Internship Program			418.95
1958 Conference Advance			250.00
Miscellaneous			11.25
Total Expenditures			$19594.70

Anticipated Expenditures for 1958			
Administration (National Office)			
Salaries			
Ex. Sec.	$9500.00		
Office Sec.	3700.00		
	600.00	$13800.00	
Severance Pay Reserve		475.00	
Employee Benefits			
Hospitalizat.	83.00		
Soc. Sec.	177.00	260.00	
Hospitality Expense		500.00	
Rent		1400.00	
Equipment		25.00	
Printing		1000.00	
Postage and Mailing		700.00	
Telephone		500.00	
Office Supplies		500.00	
Travel		2500.00	
			$21660.00
President's Office			200.00
Treasurer's Office			
Bookkeeping		300.00	
Audit		60.00	
Supplies		30.00	
Postage and Telephone		50.00	
			440.00
Reporter			
Managers Service		1000.00	
Printing		1900.00	
Postage and Mailing		350.00	
List Changes		70.00	
Promotion and Sales		100.00	
P. O. Box Rental		24.00	
Miscellaneous		6.00	3450.00
Publications			
Commission Reports		500.00	
Others		200.00	700.00
Promotion (Membership)			
Regional Chairmen		400.00	
Reg. Representatives		400.00	800.00
Internship Seminar			5000.00
Total Anticipated Expenditures			$32250.00

N A I R O

Comparison of Receipts and Expenses for 1958

Total Receipts			$ 31,391.81	**Total Expenses**			$ 19,594.70
Grants	$ 25,000.00			Nat'l Office	$ 13,339.03		
Pledges and Special Funds	1,166.50			Seminar	2,538.97		
Sev. Pay Res.	432.25			Intern Program	418.95	$ 16,296.95	
Int. on Savings	154.96						
Refunds	14.00	$ 26,767.71					
Reporter		1,377.10		Reporter		2,447.74	
Dues		2,870.00					
Publications	117.64						
Housing Rep. Grant	206.36	324.00		Publications		233.47	
				Conference Advance		250.00	
				Treasurer's Office		271.13	
Miscellaneous		53.00	$ 31,391.81	Miscellaneous		95.41	$ 19,594.70

Total of Receipts over Expenses $ 11,707.11

January 21, 1959

Mrs. Frankye I. Brown
N. A. I. R. O.
152 West 42nd Street - Room 1508
New York 36, New York

Dear Frankye:

Thank you for your letter of January 19 regarding Haskell Lazere's 1959 NAIRO dues. You raised the question about Haskell's owing 1958 dues and asked if you should re-enlist him as a member for 1959, canceling his 1958 indebtedness. What is the standard procedure used in handling other delinquent members?

I am returning the two bills. If the standard procedure is to charge delinquent members for dues in years past then one of these should be sent to him. If, on the other hand, standard procedure has been to reinstate delinquents as active members without charging them for past years, then you should simply reinstate him on the membership list for 1959.

Maggie Garrity and John have asked Haskell to be the Southeastern Regional Chairman, and he has accepted.

Best wishes.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

152 WEST 42ND STREET — ROOM 1508
NEW YORK 36, NEW YORK
LONGACRE 3-6757

OR REPLY TO:

PRESIDENT
ARNOLD ARONSON
N.C.R.A.C.
New York, New York

PRESIDENT-ELECT
MARGARET GARRITY
President's Committee on Government Contracts
Chicago, Illinois

VICE-PRESIDENTS
FRANCIS McPEEK
Commission on Human Relations
Chicago, Illinois
FREDERICK T. ROUTH
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

SECRETARY
SIDNEY LAWRENCE
Jewish Community Relations Bureau
Kansas City, Missouri

TREASURER
GEORGE CULBERSON
Commission on Human Relations
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

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CHESTER J. GRAY
Bureau of Unemployment Compensation
Cleveland, Ohio
THEODORE LESKES
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New York, New York
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National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing
New York, New York
ALEXANDER F. MILLER
Anti-Defamation League
New York, New York
JOSEPH MONSERRAT
Migration Division, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
New York, New York
RICHARD V. MARKS
Commission on Community Relations
Detroit, Michigan
GEORGE B. NESBITT
Urban Renewal Administration
Washington, D.C.
BEULAH T. WHITBY
Commission on Community Relations
Detroit, Michigan
ROY WILKINS
N.A.A.C.P.
New York, New York

REGIONAL CHAIRMEN
East
EDWARD RUTLEDGE
State Commission Against Discrimination
New York, New York
West
JOHN A. BUGGS
County Committee on Human Relations
Los Angeles, California
North
FRANK W. FAGER
Board of Community Relations
Toledo, Ohio
South
JOHN HOPE, II
Race Relations Department, A.M.A.
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
JOHN V.P. LASSOE, JR.

19 January 1959

Dear Fred:

This is to acknowledge your letter to John and Mr. Lazere's check in the amount of $15 for payment of his NAIRO membership dues, 1959. Mr. Lazere owes NAIRO $15 for NAIRO membership dues in 1958. Would it be possible for us to receive a check for the 1958 dues or should I re-enlist him as a member for 1959, cancelling his 1958 indebtedness? I am enclosing a duplicate bill for him in this letter.

As you are probably aware, John is on his extended field trip at this time and will not be back to this office until February 9.

Thank you for the check and I will await further word from either you or Mr. Lazere before crediting his check.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Frankye

Frankye I. Brown

Enclosure

Dr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

347

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

152 WEST 42ND STREET — ROOM 1508
NEW YORK 36, NEW YORK
LONGACRE 3-6757

OR REPLY TO:

PRESIDENT
ARNOLD ARONSON
N.C.R.A.C.
New York, New York

PRESIDENT-ELECT
MARGARET GARRITY
President's Committee on Government Contracts
Chicago, Illinois

VICE-PRESIDENTS
FRANCIS McPEEK
Commission on Human Relations
Chicago, Illinois
FREDERICK T. ROUTH
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

SECRETARY
SIDNEY LAWRENCE
Jewish Community Relations Bureau
Kansas City, Missouri

TREASURER
GEORGE CULBERSON
Commission on Human Relations
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

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Cleveland, Ohio
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American Jewish Committee
New York, New York
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National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing
New York, New York
ALEXANDER F. MILLER
Anti-Defamation League
New York, New York
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Toledo, Ohio
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JOHN HOPE, II
Race Relations Department, A.M.A.
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
JOHN V.P. LASSOE, JR.

23 January 1959

Dear Fred:

Your letter of the 21st arrived today. In replying to your question concerning standard procedure in handling other delinquent members, I can only say that there has been no standard procedure.

In 1957, when the membership records arrived in the national office from Detroit, we found that there were some 210 members in NAIRO who were delinquent by two and three years. At that time, Mr. Marks listed the figure of 380 as members in NAIRO. You can readily see that if the policy of dropping members after two years' delinquency was executed, we would have had a membership of 170. We sent letters out to these people, requesting that they try to pay up. As a result, we received many responses in which members paid the two years; then we received requests from about ten people who wished to continue membership in NAIRO but who were unable to pay the entire two years' delinquency. Upon advice from the Finance Committee and others on the Board of Directors, these ten people were given the chance to resign and rejoin NAIRO under the new dues rate of $15.00 per year, which they did. The others who did not respond were dropped - some 190.

I am enclosing a letter which has recently been mailed to the two-year delinquent members which, to my way of thinking, explains this year's policy to delinquent members. I realize that Mr. Lazere has been asked to hold office as the Southeastern Regional Chairman, and that he has accepted. But, by the same token, Mr. Lazere received a statement of his NAIRO membership indebtedness in 1958, to which we received no reply; he was carried a full year and now that dues are collectable again, he owes NAIRO for two years, in order to be current.

However, in accordance with this letter, and without John's presence, the best that I can do is to credit him with payment of his 1958 dues. When John returns to the office, I shall explain the situation to him and abide by his decision. I

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Dr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E. - Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

certainly do not desire to be guilty of antagonizing any member, delinquent or not, as we now have a good working membership and we want to keep it that way. This year, we have only 50 people who are delinquent in their dues payment, and I feel that is a record with NAIRO. If we do not hear from these delinquent members, we will still have a working membership of over 400.

You know, Fred, I think this problem is a good point for discussion at the Board meeting as it arises every year and, according to the Finance Committee's calculations in 1957, the services to NAIRO members amounts to over $14 a year. By continuing this two-year delinquency policy, I feel that it is unfair to those who are currently paid-up members for they are the ones who have to bear the brunt of carrying the load.

Of course, you understand that what I have written you is strictly OFF-THE-RECORD as I do not want to create any ill-feelings concerning delinquent payment of dues. Nevertheless, there should be some clear-cut policy concerning same and as our future President and present Board member, maybe you could initiate a question around the policy of delinquent members.

It has been very hectic since John's departure for the Mid-west and West Coast cities. I certainly will be glad when he returns.

Thanks for replying to my letter. I certainly do hope that it will not be too long before this question of two-year delinquent members can be cleared.

Best wishes to you, Mr. Fleming and others on your staff.

Sincerely,

Frankye

Frankye I. Brown

Enclosure

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

152 WEST 42ND STREET — ROOM 1508
NEW YORK 36, NEW YORK
LONGACRE 3-6757

PRESIDENT
ARNOLD ARONSON

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
JOHN V.P. LASSOE, JR.

N A I R O NEWSLETTER

DECEMBER, 1958 - JANUARY, 1959

EXTRA ! ! ! $ANTA CLAU$ VISITS NAIRO

Continuation of NAIRO's Internship Program has been virtually assured by an unexpected grant of over $15,000 -- received at the New York office on Christmas Eve from a businessman who chooses to remain anonymous. The gift, in the form of common stock, is to cover such administrative expenses as the Internship Seminar, the Executive Secretary's travel to training agencies, and part of NAIRO office overhead, during the program's third year (1959-1960).

Funds are now being sought by the Resources and Planning Committee (WILLIAM KARP, Bureau on Jewish Employment Problems, Chicago, chairman) to provide full or matching grants for the agencies that will actually train the interns during the twelve-month period. As in past years, agencies will also be encouraged to affiliate voluntarily with the program, paying trainees from their own funds but securing the special benefits of participation in a coordinated nationwise scheme.

Interested agencies will be invited at a later date to apply for any grants made available through NAIRO by sponsoring foundations. Agencies may, of course, contact other foundations on their own initiative, securing direct grants as several did in the program's early years.

BACKGROUND: In 1958-1959, fifteen interns are receiving training in fifteen agencies across the country. Three of the agencies received full $5,000 grants from single foundations; four received matching grants from each of two foundations (2 x $2,500, or $5,000); seven matched $2,500 grants with their own funds; and one voluntarily attached a trainee to the program (although it received no grant). The agencies were selected by the sponsoring foundations, not NAIRO; each agency then chose its own trainee. **Further information? Contact John Lassoe.

MORE APPOINTMENTS AND ELECTIONS

NAIRO President MARGARET GARRITY (President's Committee on Government Contracts, Chicago) has announced appointment of the following chairmen, with others still to come:

* Commission on Housing and Family Life: HAROLD A. LETT (Division Against Discrimination, New Jersey State Department of Education, Newark)

* Commission on Nature, Scope & Theory: FREDERICK B. ROUTH (Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia)

* Commission on Interreligious Relations: LOUIS A. RADELET (NCCJ, New York City)

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* Department of Local Private Services: ELMER BROCK (Delaware NCCJ, Wilmington)

* Department of National Private Services: JOSEPH B. ROBISON (American Jewish Congress, New York City)

* Department of Federal Services: JOHN MC DERMOTT (Federal Housing Administration, New York City)

* Resources and Planning Committee: WILLIAM KARP (Bureau on Jewish Employment Problems, Chicago)

* Conference Arrangements Committee: JOSEPH MONSERRAT (Migration Division, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Labor Department, New York City)

* Professional Standards Committee: GEORGE SCHERMER (Commission on Human Relations, Philadelphia)

* Resolutions Committee: MARSHALL BRAGDON (Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee, Cincinnati)

* Finance Committee: NAIRO Treasurer BURTON I. GORDIN (Commission on Human Relations, Philadelphia)

* Publication Committee (interim): ARNOLD ARONSON (NCRAC, New York City)

* Legal Committee: THEODORE LESKES (American Jewish Committee, New York City)

* Observer to the United Nations: ARNOLD ARONSON (NCRAC, New York City)

* * * * *

At its post-Conference meeting, the new Board of Directors also elected several to chairmanships and other posts specified in the NAIRO By-Laws:

* Membership Committee: SAMUEL T. DANIELS (Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations, Baltimore)

* Conference Planning Committee: LLOYD DAVIS (Catholic Interracial Council, Chicago)

* Executive Committee Members: The Officers of NAIRO
LLOYD DAVIS
ARNOLD ARONSON
JOHN G. FEILD (Special Legislative Assistant to Michigan's Senator Hart, Washington, D. C.)

* * * * *

At the Annual Meeting in Pittsburgh, RICHARD MARKS (Detroit Commission on Community Relations) was elected as chairman of the Nominating Committee for 1960. Serving with him - also by election - will be: WILFRED LELAND, JR. (Minnesota FEPC); BOOKER T. MC GRAW (Housing and Home Finance Agency); LOUIS MASON, JR. (Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations); Mrs. MURIEL SNOWDEN (Freedom House, Roxbury, Massachusetts); ALEXANDER MILLER (Anti-Defamation League, New York City); JOSEPH COLES (Detroit Commission on Community Relations); Mrs. THELMA BABBITT (American Friends Service

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Committee, Philadelphia); Miss HELEN BURKE (Denver Commission on Human Relations); DEAN G. EPLEY (Department of Human Relations, University of Miami, Florida); and Mrs. ELEANOR DUNGAN (Chicago Commission on Human Relations).

* * * * *

Several NAIRO committee chairmen, named originally in 1958, will retain their posts until their present assignment has been completed. Among these are:

* Educational and Professional Training Committee: Dr. DAN DODSON (Center for Human Relations, New York University)

* Commission on Manpower Utilization: CHESTER J. GRAY (Minority Groups Services, Ohio Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Cleveland)

* Commission on Education: ABBOTT ROSEN (Midwest Regional Office, Anti-Defamation League, Chicago)

* Commission on Other Civil Rights: BENJAMIN SEGAL (Education Department, International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Washington, D.C.)

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TIMELY WORDS AND WARNING

In his memorable Annual Banquet address at NAIRO's recent Conference, MARION A. WRIGHT (Vice-President, Southern Regional Council) warned of a well-financed, well-organized drive by Southern segregationist leaders to convert and subvert Northern public opinion to their point of view. This effort -- buttressed by countless pamphlets, paid newspaper ads, and itinerant speakers -- should not be taken lightly, he suggested; it will take many forms, some of them at least superficially persuasive: "They refer to it as education in states' rights, limitations of judicial power, and other euphonious terms. But what they mean is the preservation of a caste system in the South."

To point up his warning, Mr. Wright later passed along a recent newspaper column written by John Temple Graves. Under the heading, "South Should Seek More Understanding in North," it said (in part):

> "Suggestion here that the vast organization and power of Citizens Councils be put behind distribution of the Putnam letter has been taken up. 'We will be glad to send, with our compliments, a copy of the Putnam letter to anyone who requests it,' Secretary (Robert) Patterson (Association of Citizens Councils) advises. 'Of course, if they want it in quantity, we do permit them to pay for the quantity. As you may know, <u>we have raised and spent over $250,000 in the past four years,</u> and much of it has gone for literature which has been given away...' " (Editor's underscoring)

BACKGROUND: The "Putnam Letter" takes the form of an open letter to President Eisenhower from Carleton Putnam, Northern-born industrialist-quasi-historian. It is a persuasive but uncompromisingly racist defense of the Southern caste system, interwoven with most of the familiar arguments for non-interference.

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On January 5, 1959, the Putnam Letter appeared - as a half-page advertisement - in the New York Times. This could almost be in answer to two other paragraphs from the John Temple Graves column:

> "Since Mr. Patterson will have no requests from the North, we would thank him most kindly for a small contribution - or large - to the Putnam Letter Fund for running it as an advertisement in Northern periodicals ....
>
> ***
>
> "Individual Putnam Letter contributions are ranging from two dollars to $500 thus far. If the Supreme Court's ruling for Alabama's placement law is the break, it may be this is the time to strike harder than ever for favorable national opinion. Nothing favors us more than this letter."

* * * * *

HERE AND THERE WITH OUR MEMBERS

JOHN G. FEILD has left his post as executive director of the Michigan FEPC to become Special Legislative Assistant to Michigan's junior Senator, Phillip Hart. Washington (D.C.) is John's new base of operations, although the family will remain in Detroit through the school year.

Mr. and Mrs. BURTON I. GORDIN (Commission on Human Relations, Philadelphia) are proud parents of a new human relation, their first son. Burt and Paula (Strobach) are one of three NAIRO husband-wife teams; in fact, since both belonged before they were married, they qualify as a NAIRO romance.

ABBOTT ROSEN (Midwest Regional Director, ADL) has received the 1958 Thomas Wright Award for distinguished professional achievement in intergroup relations. The trophy is given annually to a Chicago professional in memory of the first director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations (and NAIRO's second president).

FRANK QUINN (American Friends Service Committee) has been named as the new executive director of the San Francisco Council for Civic Unity. Dr. HELEN AMERMAN, formerly the Council's assistant director, becomes associate director.

DAVID SAWYER (American Jewish Committee, Philadelphia) will become the first executive director of the Washington (D.C.) Council on Human Relations, a public agency established by the District's Commissioners.

* * * * *

ODDS AND ENDS

The American Federation of International Institutes and the Common Council for American Unity are merging their work early in 1959 (public announcement will be made on February 1). The new organization will be the American Council for Nationalities Service (20 West 40th Street, New York City 18).

GREGORY E. SHINERT (Missouri Commission on Human Rights) reports a meeting of Missouri intergroup relations professionals in Jefferson City on December 5th. Fourteen -

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most of them NAIRO members - came together from St. Louis and Kansas City for discussion of common civil rights and human relations problems at the professional level.

Nominations for the Lane Bryant Annual Awards for Volunteer Service to the Community will be accepted until March 15th. Each year, this New York store presents two separate Awards of $1,000 each, one to an individual and one to a group or organization. Nomination blanks may be obtained from Lane Bryant Annual Awards, 465 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, New York. (Incidentally, Bureau of Applied Social Research at Columbia University does the initial judging.)

NAIRO is among the (advisory) groups engaged in planning A Workshop on Group Work Practice in Intergroup Relations, to be held at the New York School of Social Work, January 26-30, 1959, under the sponsorship of the Group Work and Recreation Committee of the Community Council of Greater New York, and the New York School.

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PERSONNEL REGISTRY MATTERS

The post of Field Representative, New York State Education Department (Albany) is still open. Originally circulated to the Registry (August) and listed in the REPORTER (October) at a salary of $6,732, it is now being offered at: "From $6,140 to $7,490 in five annual salary increases." Duties are to provide advisory and consultive services to local school officials in problems and programs dealing with intergroup tension and conflict. Applications (obtainable from N.Y. State Civil Service, Room 2301, 270 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y.) must be returned before February 13; there will be a written examination on March 14.

Thirty-five NAIRO members, plus this year's interns, are now listed with the Personnel Registry. For those who may not know, this service is open to any member, the names are revealed to nobody, there is no charge! Those listed simply receive a mimeographed announcement of each job officially posted with us; those interested and qualified then apply, if they wish.

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NAIRO'S ANNUAL CONFERENCES

1959 -- San Juan, Puerto Rico. Dates: October 13 - 16, 1959.

1960 -- No site in sight. BIDS WILL BE GRATEFULLY ACCEPTED!!! Currently in hand: Detroit, Miami. ANY OTHERS???? This will be a four-day meeting, too.

1961 -- San Francisco, California. Dates: November 7 - 10, 1961. Site: Whitcomb Hotel.

* * * * *

YOUR PERIPATETIC EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

As this Newsletter is being mimeographed, John Lassoe is on a month's swing around the country, visiting NAIRO members and interns in ten cities: Chicago, Milwaukee,

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Cincinnati, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, St. Louis, Detroit, Cleveland, and Erie (Pa.) ....

December took him to Philadelphia, Chicago, and Minneapolis-St. Paul. Chicago saw lengthy conversations with President MARGARET GARRITY, WILLIAM KARP, and LLOYD DAVIS (Catholic Interracial Council). Lassoe spoke at a CIC Board meeting, discussing NAIRO's activities and the trend toward professionalization in intergroup relations. (The "case" for professionalization was based on the analogy of an epidemic and a race riot; when either breaks out and the community sends for a specialist, it is vitally important that that specialist be a trained, qualified professional. This is no place for well-intentioned ignorance or inexperience.)

The visit to Minneapolis was highlighted by visits with NAIRO members ERNEST COOPER (St. Paul Urban League), LOUIS ERVIN (Minneapolis FEPC, and NAIRO's new North Central Regional Chairman), WILFRED LELAND and RICHARD FOX (Minnesota FEPC), DANIEL JACOBOWSKI (St. Paul FEPC), VIOLA MAY KANATZ (Regional NCCJ), CLIFFORD RUCKER (Governor's Human Rights Commission), SAMUEL SCHEINER (Minnesota Jewish Council), and MONROE SCHLACTUS (Regional ADL), as well as other local professionals.

Lassoe spoke there at a Dinner-Seminar of intergroup relations agency Board members and professionals, describing the development of the intergroup relations movement, the growth and philosophy of the agencies (with much credit to the thinking of Dr. ROBERT JOHNSON, NCCJ, on this subject), and the role of the Board member in interagency relations. At a subsequent meeting of the local professionals, an official Twin Cities NAIRO was born.

* * * * *

THE WRITTEN WORD

(1) Conference delegates received by mail a revised list of those attending the Pittsburgh meeting. (Copies of this list are available from the NAIRO office.)

(2) NAIRO members have received by mail their copies of the JOURNAL OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS: Volume I, No. 2: Housing and Family Life (report of the Commission headed by JOHN MC DERMOTT), and Volume I, No. 3: Nature, Scope & Theory (report of the Commission headed by Dr. S. JOSEPH FAUMAN, Eastern Michigan College, Ypsilanti). Additional copies may be purchased at $1.50 apiece from the NAIRO office, and they are both bargains at twice the price!!

(3) In the works and due late this month is JOURNAL Volume I, No. 4: Interreligious Relations (report of the Commission headed by ROY MC CORKEL, NCCJ). It will feature articles by ROBERT JOHNSON, ALBERT VORSPAN (Commission on Social Action of Reformed Judaism), the Rev. Albert S. Foley (Spring Hill College, Mobile, Alabama), and Dr. Will Campbell.

(4) Eventually if not sooner, the DIRECTORY OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS AGENCIES WITH PAID STAFF will be published! In the works for over a year, its release now becomes a certainty with the Board's decision to issue it as a NAIRO publication, rather than as a cooperative venture with other agencies. The copy represents a real labor of love by HELEN AMERMAN (Council for Civic Unity, San Francisco) and FRANCES COUSENS (Michigan FEPC), each responsible for an important stage in the compilation.

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N A I R O NEWSLETTER (7)

ON THE MEMBERSHIP FRONT

NAIRO's membership -- since December 31, 1958 -- stands at an all-time high of 466. However (sob!), this figure may drop shortly when we are forced to weed out those who have not paid dues since 1957. NAIRO policy is to carry only members paid up for the current year (1959) or, at least, the year immediately preceding (1958). Some members will find bills tucked in with their Newsletter; R.S.V.P.

Anyway, we welcome the following new members:

Miss BELLE ALLEN, Administrative Assistant, Bureau on Jewish Employment Problems, Chicago
Mr. WILLIAM W. JACKSON, Bradfield Community Center, Lima, Ohio
Rev. J. METZ ROLLINS, Presbyterian Church, Nashville, Tennessee
Mr. HERBERT A. AURBACH, Research Analyst, Commission on Human Relations, Pittsburgh
Rev. JOHN H. MARION, Presbyterian Church, Richmond, Virginia
Rev. WILLIAM D. DEVINE, S.C.J., FEPC, East Chicago, Indiana
Mr. J. DENNIS CLARK, Commission on Human Relations, Philadelphia
Mr. ARTHUR J. EDMUNDS, Urban League, Flint, Michigan
Mr. HAROLD O. HATCHER, Executive Director, Association for Merit Employment, Indianapolis
Miss ANNA HOLDEN, Fisk University, Race Relations Department, Nashville, Tennessee
OSMA SPURLOCK, Commission on Human Rights, Indianapolis
Mr. WALTER J. DUCEY, Chicago Commission on Human Relations
Miss MARIAN HARGRAVE, Panel of Americans, New York City
Mr. EDWARD N. HODGES, III, Michigan FEPC, Detroit
Mr. PAUL M. RILLING, Virginia Council on Human Relations, Richmond
Mr. VIGDOR GROSSMAN, STUDENT MEMBER, Lexington, Kentucky
Miss STELLA L. COUNSELBAUM, ADL, Chicago
Mr. MADISON S. JONES, Racial Relations Consultant, New York City Housing Authority
Mr. ISAAC FRANCK, Executive Director, Jewish Community Council, Washington, D. C.
Mr. RICHARD TAYLOR, American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia
Mrs. MIRIAM M. RITVO, Training Associate, Human Relations Center, Boston University
Miss ELIZABETH M. EDDY, STUDENT MEMBER, New York City, Columbia University
Mr. JOHN T. KENNA, Director, Church Safety Activities Division, National Safety Division, Chicago
Mr. MORRIS MILGRIM, President, Modern Community Developers, Princeton, New Jersey
Mr. MIRRO R. ROMANOW, Illinois Commission on Human Relations, Chicago
Mr. EDWARD A. KING, Housing Specialist, Pittsburgh
Mr. EDWARD G. OLSEN, Park Ridge, Illinois
Mrs. JOAN S. SCHARF, STUDENT MEMBER, University of Pittsburgh
Mrs. HARRIETTE LUBOW (whose name was omitted in previous NEWSLETTERS), Commission on Intergroup Relations, New York City

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A FEW MORE NEWS NOTES

One more 1958-1959 intern has been named, bringing to 14 the number now involved in this year's training program. He is Richard Shapiro, William Penn Center; he then celebrated by getting married the week before he began his internship, which is some sort of vote of confidence in the future of this profession of intergroup relations.

Those who attended the National Catholic Conference on Interracial Justice will be

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happy to hear that its Interim Committee is moving ahead with plans to aid new Catholic Interracial Councils and to help all CIC's establish working liaison. MATHEW AHMANN (CIC, Chicago) serves as Committee secretary.

MARION WRIGHT's speech at the NAIRO Conference is getting a big play. It will be reprinted in full in the NAIRO Conference Proceedings (due out this month) and in the February issue of the Crisis (NAACP). Excerpts will appear in the Interracial Review (Catholic Interracial Council, New York), and a national union is considering a 15,000-copy pamphlet edition of the full speech.

Office movement: Philadelphia-New Jersey Area office of the Jewish Labor Committee (STEPHEN REMSEN, Director) to 924 Walnut Street, Philadelphia 7; New York City Commission on Intergroup Relations (FRANK HORNE, IRVING GOLDABER, et al) to 80 Lafayette Street, New York 13; the New York office of the Migration Division, Puerto Rico Labor Department (JOSEPH MONSERRAT) to 322 West 45 Street, New York 36.

NAIRO has been accredited by the United Nations as a Non-Governmental Organization entitled to maintain an observer at UN Headquarters. (As noted on p. 2, ARNOLD ARONSON has been named to this post.) In addition to keeping tabs on UN developments on the human rights front - and these will be relayed to the NAIRO membership, ex-President ARONSON hopes to initiate contacts and lay the groundwork for an International Association of Intergroup Relations Officials.

Reminder! NAIRO voted to establish the category of Student Member, at annual dues of $5. Student members are those persons "enrolled in a recognized college or university and working toward a degree with the intention of entering the field of intergroup relations." (Editor's underscoring) They will receive all NAIRO publications and services but may not vote or hold office, are thus in the same category as Associate Members -- at a lower fee. PLEASE RECRUIT!!!

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January, 1959
NAIRO - NY

NAIRO Reporter

Vol. IX No. 4 January, 1959

Events and Trends in Intergroup Relations

Published monthly except August and September by the
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

Room 1508, 152 West 42nd Street, New York 36, N.Y.
Telephone: LOngacre 4-3450

Statements of Support Heartening

Church Bodies on Desegregation

In the months immediately following the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling on public school desegregation in May 1954, there was a flood of statements by virtually all religious bodies in praise of the ruling. (See *NAIRO Reporter,* October 1954, and subsequent issues.) Dissent from these statements was expressed by some southern churches. Following the 1955 decrees of the Court for carrying out its ruling, the dissent within some church bodies grew more voluble and clamorous, seeking to overturn or revise the position of the parent organizations. In view of the intensity of this struggle within some of the churches, it is most heartening that the past few months have seen new and in many cases even stronger declarations of commitment by church groups to principles of racial equality and respect for law and order.

Such declarations have come from the President of the National Council of the Churches of Christ, from the Protestant Episcopal Bishops, the Roman Catholic Bishops, and the Methodist Bishops, and from a group of 312 ministers and rabbis of 16 different denominations in Atlanta, Georgia. These declarations have searingly laid bare the gap between profession and practice among many members of all faiths and have summoned men of good will and honest purpose to translate into the actuality of equal treatment their professed belief in the brotherhood of man.

STATEMENT OF 312 WHITE PROTESTANT AND JEWISH MINISTERS OF ATLANTA, GA.

One year after 80 Protestant ministers of Atlanta issued a "manifesto" asserting their support of the Supreme Court desegregation ruling, they were joined by others, this time including rabbis, to the number of 312, in a reaffirmation of that stand. Although no Roman Catholics were among them, the Most Rev. Francis E. Hyland, Bishop of the Atlanta Diocese, called their statement "a splendid and most timely document" and said he would have signed it had it incorporated "slight verbal changes in three points, required from the viewpoint either of Catholic doctrine or principles." Excerpts follow:

At all costs, freedom of speech must be preserved. . . . There are still forces which seek to deny freedom of thought and of expression to all who do not insist upon maintaining a rigid pattern of segregation. Economic reprisals, social ostracism, and even physical violence are constant threats to those who do not conform. . . .

We must obey the law. Those who insist that the decision of the Supreme Court on segregation in the public schools has no binding force do great injury to our people. . . . A policy of obeying only those laws or those rulings of the Court with which we agree leads inevitably to anarchy. . . .

We do not believe in the wisdom of massive integration and are sincerely opposed to the amalgamation of the races. We reaffirm our conviction that the integrity of each should be maintained on a basis of mutual esteem and free choice, rather than of force. There are some areas in which some integration in schools at this time would be possible without insurmountable difficulty, as has already been demonstrated in certain sections of the South; while there are other areas where such integration would involve needless hardship and grave danger. . . .

The Public School System must be preserved. . . . The choice which confronts us now is either the end of an enforced segregation in public schools or no public schools whatever. . . . It is inconceivable that the South should deliberately destroy its dearly bought system of public education. The results of such action in the impoverishment of countless lives, in the loss to our section, even from a purely economic viewpoint, would be a tragedy of the first magnitude. . . .

In this connection we . . . protest against any suggestion that church property be used as a means of circumventing the law of the nation. . . . We concur that churches and synagogues have the right, as they have always had, to engage as they may deem wise in educational enterprise in the interest of their constituencies. We

Congregationalist Plan for Financial Aid

The Congregational Christian Churches —alone, so far as *NAIRO Reporter* knows, among the church bodies—has buttressed exhortation to practice racial integration with the reassuring proffer of financial aid. Having found, as the result of a study of its urban churches, that only 12 per cent have accepted Negro members and only 49 per cent show a willingness to accept them, the Congregationalist Board of Home Missions voted to finance a campaign to bring about realization of the denomination's objective of "a non-segregated church in a non-segregated society." To this end, it has undertaken to make grants of money to any congregation that finds itself in straitened financial condition as a result of the acceptance of minority group congregants.

The denomination plans also, according to a recent announcement by the Rev. Truman B. Douglass, executive vice president of its Board of Home Missions, to support efforts to place associate pastors of a different race in churches in changing communities and to help such men give the churches an interracial status.

Furthermore, it plans to give financial aid to white conferences in the South that employ Negro staff to help coordinate activities with Negro conferences in the same areas, believing that this may prove a first step toward integration of the churches.

STATEMENT OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS OF THE UNITED STATES

The following are excerpts from the Bishops' statement, titled "Discrimination and the Christian Conscience."

Fifteen years ago . . . the Catholic Bishops of the United States . . . called for the extension of full freedom within the confines of our beloved country. . . . The statement of 1943 said in part:

In the Providence of God there are among us millions of fellow citizens of the Negro race. We owe to these fellow citizens, who have contributed so largely to the development of our country, and for whose welfare history imposes on us a special obligation of justice, to see that they have in fact the rights which are given them in our Constitution. This means not only political equality, but also fair economic and educational opportunities, a just share in public welfare projects, good housing without exploitation, and a full chance for the social advancement of their race.

In the intervening years . . . the Negro race . . . continued its quiet but determined march toward the goal of equal rights and equal opportunity . . . the barriers of prejudice and discrimination were slowly but inevitably eroded. . . .

Unfortunately, however, . . . in recent years the . . . march toward justice and equality has been slowed if not halted in some areas. The transcendent moral issues involved have become obscured, and possibly forgotten.

Our nation now stands divided by the problem of compulsory segregation of the races and the opposing demand for racial justice. No region of our land is immune from strife and division resulting from this problem. . . .

The heart of the race question is moral and religious. It concerns the rights of man and our attitude toward our fellow man. . . .

Our Christian faith is of its nature universal. It knows not the distinctions of race, color, or nationhood. . . .

Every man has an equal right to live, to justice before the law, to marry and rear a family under human conditions, and to an equitable opportunity to use the goods of this earth for his needs and those of his family.

From these solemn truths, there follow certain conclusions vital for a proper approach to the problems that trouble us today. First, we must repeat the principle—embodied in our Declaration of Independence—that all men are equal in the sight of God . . . discrimination based on the accidental fact of race or color, and as such injurious to human rights regardless of personal qualities or achievements, cannot be reconciled with the truth that God has created all men with equal rights and equal dignity.

Secondly, we are bound to love our fellow man. Christian love . . . is a firm purpose to do good to all men, to the extent that ability and opportunity permit. . . .

It is unreasonable and injurious to the rights of others that a factor such as race, by and of itself, should be made a cause of discrimination and a basis for unequal treatment in our mutual relations.

. . . Can enforced segregation be reconciled with the Christian view of our fellow man? In our judgment it cannot, and this for two fundamental reasons.

1) Legal segregation, or any form of compulsory segregation, in itself and by its very nature imposes a stigma of inferiority upon the segregated people. Even if the now obsolete Court doctrine of "separate but equal" had been carried out to the fullest extent, so that all public and semi-public facilities were in fact equal, there is nonetheless the judgment that an entire race, by the sole fact of race and regardless of individual qualities, is not fit to associate on equal terms with members of another race. We cannot reconcile such a judgment with the Christian view of man's nature and rights. . . .

2) It is a matter of historical fact that segregation in our country has led to oppressive conditions and the denial of basic human rights for the Negro. This is evident in the fundamental fields of education, job opportunity, and housing. Flowing from these areas of neglect and discrimination are problems of health and the sordid train of evils so often associated with the consequent slum conditions. . . .

Negro citizens . . . wish an education that does not carry with it any stigma of inferiority. They wish economic advancement based on merit and skill. They wish their civil rights as American citizens. They wish acceptance based upon proved ability and achievement. No one who truly loves God's children will deny them this opportunity.

To work for this principle amid passions and misunderstandings will not be easy. It will take courage. But quiet and persevering courage has always been the mark of a true follower of Christ.

We urge that concrete plans in this field be based on prudence. Prudence may be called a virtue that inclines us to view problems in their proper perspective. It aids us to use the proper means to secure our aim. . . .

It is a sign of wisdom, rather than weakness, to study carefully the problems we face, to prepare for advances, and to bypass the non-essential if it interferes with essential progress. We may well deplore a gradualism that is merely a cloak for inaction. But we equally deplore rash impetuosity that would sacrifice the achievements of decades in ill-timed and ill-considered ventures. . . .

For this reason we hope and earnestly pray that responsible and sober-minded Americans of all religious faiths, in all areas of our land, will seize the mantle of leadership from the agitator and the racist. It is vital that we act now and act decisively. All must act quietly, courageously, and prayerfully before it is too late. . . .

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believe, however, their facilities should not be offered nor demanded as a means for defying the constituted authority of our national government. . . .

All hatred between races and groups within society carries with it the constant threat of violence and bloodshed. . . . Defiance of one law leads to disrespect for all law. We would call upon our political leaders scrupulously to avoid the type of inflammatory utterance which has characterized too many public pronouncements in recent months. . . . We believe that multitudes of voters in the South as in all America are far more prepared to respond to and support fair-minded and statesmanlike attitudes and policies in political life than these men have realized. . . .

Communication between responsible leaders of the races must be maintained. . . . Never has there been greater need than now for men of good will in both races to voice their convictions, to exert their influence, and to maintain open lines of communication. We are heartened by the intelligent concern and struggle of an increasing number of groups who are facing the issue and its implications. We are likewise heartened by the constructive results which are coming from those lines of communication which do exist between the races. . . .

We appeal to our community and state leaders to give their most creative thought to maintaining a sound public school plan. Such plan must be consistent with the law of the land, respect and preserve the rights of all citizens, and assure the preservation of our system of public education. . . .

PASTORAL LETTER FROM PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BISHOPS

Pursuant to church policy, the pastoral letter from which the following excerpts were taken was read from the pulpit of every Protestant Episcopal church in the United States.

. . . In our world's travail toward unity . . . there is nothing that can take the place of . . . face to face meeting. . . . It is tragically easy to treat other people as "things" and without personal acquaintance to forget that all mankind desires, needs, hopes, and fears the same things. . . .

Because real meeting elevates the soul and purifies the mind, we ask you, as Christian people, amid all the tensions and divisions of our world, to meet and know and listen to your brethren of other races and groups . . . our own Episcopal Church has within its fellowship rich and poor, white and Negro, Orientals, Indians, and Latin Americans. Meet and know your brethren in Christ. . . .

In Christian thought government is a structure appointed by God for the common good. Its function and responsibility is to care for the outer order and framework of our common life. We, all, need to be protected. We need the orderly and impartial administration of justice for the protection of our property, our safety, and our hard-won rights.

. . . The law . . . makes civilized life possible, and enables us to live together in peace. It restrains our selfishness and wildness, and, while it cannot change our hearts, it does provide the indispensable outer framework of our unity.

The people of this land do not need to be reminded at this moment of the evils of tyranny, but we do need to be reminded now of the evils of anarchy. Anarchy, the absence of law and order, is a greater evil than tyranny, and leads to tyranny. . . .

We must remember that the majority of mankind belong to the colored races, and that the American racial problem is discussed the world over. . . . If America continues to lose friends as others become convinced that we do not mean what we say about justice and equality, the reason will be obvious. The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether. These judgments are the plain cost we pay in God's universe for not practicing what we preach, and for not being ready to grant to others the opportunity and equality we cherish for ourselves.

. . . There is only one way for free men to overcome conflict, and that is by talking together in reasonable self-control, and thus finding a third way which will lead to peace. Christians who believe in the God who is the source of all truth ought to be the first ones to claim this privilege of reason!

Therefore, we ask everyone in this nation . . . to recognize "the stubborn depths of the problem, the passionate fears and resentments that divide men." We ask everyone to recognize that reason and not emotion will unite our torn communities, that discussion must be carried on by all without any note of superiority or servility, and that when we confront one another, we are to do so in a brotherly fashion. . . .

In our world, as St. Paul wrote, two spirits contend one with another for the hearts of men. The first spirit is the self-centered spirit of man leading inevitably to hatred and division. The cries of "my class," "my race," "my clan" rend the world community. This is the spirit of the world; the spirit of pride, exclusiveness, and separation. . . .

The other Spirit, ever guiding the Church . . . is the Spirit of God drawing men together. It is the Holy Spirit who leads us to love our brethren, who humbles our spirit as they are convicted of sin, who leads us to a unity not of our making. This Spirit raises us above self to see God's will and plan for all men. It is the Spirit of humility, of inclusiveness, and of love ever warring against our hard hearts. In our work of reconciliation we must never think of ourselves as alone, but always as guided and sustained by Christ Himself present and working in our midst. . . .

. . . We have spoken about five great truths that can help us to see and do God's will wherever we may be: The creative meeting of souls, the sacredness of law, God's judgment on our divisions, the light of reason, and the membership we share together in the Church guided by the Spirit.

We said at the beginning that we were not attempting to tell anybody what to do in his specific situation. Provided they have a true perspective, we believe that God's children are quite able to make the necessary, creative decisions which are part of our reconciling tasks. If we suffer in that endeavor, count it always a privilege to suffer for God and His truth. Care for your souls, brethren, amid the passions and prejudices of our day, and remember that truth alone is strong.

METHODIST BISHOPS RESOLUTION

The following was adopted by the Methodist Bishops, meeting at Cincinnati, on November 13, 1958:

We reaffirm our support of the Supreme Court in the decisions relative to segregation in the public school system, and earnestly urge all our people to accept the rulings of the courts in good faith. We seek with the guidance of the Holy Spirit to create that kind of social climate which will work toward the elimination of friction between any and all racial groups and ultimately achieve the realization of Christian brotherhood in all community relationships—North and South and everywhere in the world. We heartily commend those lay people, pastors and Bishops who demonstrated Christian courage in critical areas. In these days of extreme tensions we commend our people who, while not always sharing the same attitudes on integration, are determined to demonstrate in their own lives the qualities of understanding, tolerance and brotherhood.

We are disturbed by a growing disregard of law evidenced by the bombing of synagogues, churches, schools and even private dwellings. We would remind our people that equal justice can be had only under law. To obey the law only when it suits us is to invite others to do likewise and that ultimately leads to anarchy. We, therefore, call upon our people to treat obedience to and respect for law as a Christian moral obligation, and to see to it that, if and when any law needs to be revised, strengthened or eliminated, it can be done not by resort to force or violence but by legally established legislative procedure.

The Board of Realtors of Providence, Rhode Island, probably created a precedent in endorsing a proposed state law to ban racial discrimination in private housing.

New Pittsburgh City Ordinance Against Private Housing Bias

Pittsburgh adopted a far-reaching ordinance banning discrimination in private housing on December 6, 1958. The new law goes into effect June 1, 1959. Based on New York City's pioneer ordinance, Pittsburgh's is broader in coverage.

Whereas the New York City ordinance applies only to owners of real property, the Pittsburgh ordinance specifically covers real estate agents or lending institutions also. Furthermore, the New York ordinance does not apply to owners of one- or two-family houses unless those houses are part of a development of at least ten contiguous units. In contrast, the Pittsburgh ordinance binds any owner who controls five or more housing units, regardless of whether or not those housing units are contiguous. Hence, a person owning two two-family houses and one one-family house in different parts of Pittsburgh is subject to the ordinance. New York's coverage is broader only as regards apartment houses. Under the New York ordinance any multiple dwelling, which is defined as a house with at least three units, is subject to the prohibition of discrimination. In Pittsburgh, an owner of an apartment house who owns no other real property is bound by the local measure only if the house has at least five units.

However, the applicability of the Pittsburgh ordinance to real esate brokers, salesmen, agents and lending institutions provides an impediment to discrimination, regardless of the number of units controlled by the owner. Administration of the Pittsburgh ordinance is in the hands of the Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations. Procedures are similar to those in employment discrimination cases and are less cumbersome than those prescribed in New York. Orders issued by the Commission after public hearings are enforceable, failure to comply being punishable by fines of up to $100 or up to 30 days imprisonment. The New York statute contains no such criminal provisions.

. . . and what will poor Jim Crow do then?

According to no less an authority than Dr. Morris Fishbein, former editor of the technical publications of the American Medical Association, science may some day learn how to control skin color. Dr. Fishbein told the Missouri Academy of General Practice at St. Louis that as the medics learn more about the functioning of the endocrine glands they may be able to modify skin pigmentation quite extensively.

Bits and Pieces

Fourteen Negro colleges have been admitted to full accredited membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Formerly, Negro colleges meeting the standards of the Association were placed on an "approved" list, but were accorded no voting rights and lacked other privileges of membership.

* * *

The Pennsylvania Commission on Constitutional Revision turned down a proposed constitutional amendment that would guarantee "equal protection of the law" and "no discrimination in civil or political rights based on race, color, creed or religion" after the sponsor of the proposal, former State Chief Justice Horace Stern, in what can only be regarded as a model of passionate advocacy, called it "a tactful assertion that would please the people, particularly the minority groups." He added: "It is a good thing to put in. We want the support of as many people as possible in order to gain acceptance generally of our proposed constitutional changes. This basically doesn't provide anything that everybody doesn't have, but it adds emphasis."

* * *

The Legal Counsel of the State University of New York ruled recently that a state-supported college may not furnish office space for religious counselors in the college buildings, but that such a college may "assign available facilities for the use of students for personal consultations which may include those in which they seek religious guidance." The Counsel based his ruling on federal and state court rulings in various relevant cases.

Negro Police Chief

Payton L. Flournoy, 36-year-old Negro Marine Corps veteran has been named chief of the Palmyra, N.J. police force. The Palmyra Borough Council, in electing Chief Flournoy, named the first Negro to such a post in Burlington County. A member of the force, Mr. Flournoy had been acting chief since the death last August of the former police head.

Exam Date Extended

The New York State Commission Against Discrimination has extended to March 20, the deadline for applications for the post of Director of Research, announced in last month's *Reporter*. Applications and inquiries may be addressed to Dept. of Civil Service, Room 2301, 270 Broadway, New York City 7.

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NAIRO

MEMORANDUM

To: Members of Committee of Research Staffs of Public Civil Rights Agencies.

From: Frances R. Cousens

Subject: Proposal submitted to NAIRO Executive Board

Date: February 6, 1959

While John Lassoe was in Detroit this week I spoke with him about our proposal to the NAIRO Board that the Department of Research Services be reactivated.

He informed me that at the last Board meeting, following the Conference in Pittsburgh, there was discussion on this point. The reason for discontinuing the Department of Research Services was the consensus of Board members that the research function does not properly belong in a department because it is not analagous with the type of jurisdiction of the other departments which are organized on the basis of type of agency, e.g., state public, local private, etc. Since research cuts across such lines of demarcation, it more properly belongs in a committee just as does membership, professional standards, and the like.

Personally, I cannot see that there is any significant difference in status or prestige between a committee and a department since activities of NAIRO are categorized within the organizational structure on the basis of function, but I wanted to share this information with you because our discussion in Pittsburgh was addressed to the goal of a department.

I do not anticipate that any member of our group will feel too strongly about this distinction, but if any of you do want to take exception with the change in designation, please let me know and I shall be happy to call the matter to the attention of Maggie Garrity, or a member of the Board. This should be done very soon because I understand that our proposal will receive consideration at the next Board meeting on March 6.

Very shortly you should receive from me the analysis of our agency's claims experience over its three years of operation. I am looking forward to any reports of research being undertaken or completed by you folks. Please remember that I am thinking of a study of Puerto Ricans in Michigan. Some of you have been very kind in sending along clues and I shall be calling on you for additional help as soon as I have the design a bit more "jelled."

Best wishes to you all.

---

ccs - Maggie Garrity
Fred Routh
John V. P. Lassoe, Jr.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
152 West 42 Street, Room 1508 New York 36, New York

NOT FOR PUBLICATION 16 February 1959

A REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE ASSOCIATION

There follows an informal and subjective report on some trends and developments within NAIRO and the intergroup relations field, observed by your Executive Secretary in field trips since our November Conference.

IN CONTEXT

Since November, various field trips have taken me to twelve cities, five of them for the first time (*):

Chicago	Seattle	Detroit
*Milwaukee	San Francisco	Cleveland
*Minneapolis-St. Paul	Los Angeles	*Erie, Pennsylvania
Cincinnati	*St. Louis	Philadelphia

In each city I met -- individually and collectively -- with our members, other intergroup relations professionals, foundation executives, agency Board members, our interns and their supervisors, and a variety of peripheral people (by that, I mean professionals in related fields).

Casually at first, and then more or less doggedly, I tried to uncover the major trends in the profession and NAIRO, in the agency framework, and in the field of intergroup relations at large. Quite a few things emerged or were emphasized, and, while each if true is but a truism, I note them below:

THE PROFESSION AND NAIRO

(1) There is increasing professional identification among workers in our field. For some, it is a quest for status; for others, simply a recognition that our work is acquiring more earmarks of a profession; perhaps a few have been pushed into this by those of us who converted earlier to professionalization. Sometimes this identification is accompanied by fear of the rigidities of a full-blown profession or by concern over the possible deflowering of our dedication. And some, of course, still resist this professionalization -- or doubt that it can ever be accomplished. Nonetheless I note a marked contrast to attitudes expressed on earlier field trips.

(2) NAIRO is enjoying new prestige within our field -- and growing recognition outside it. Some of the causes? Our JOURNAL, the Pittsburgh Conference, our decision to go to San Juan and San Francisco, the Internship Program, my field trips (believe me, it's the uniform, not the man!), our field's growing professional identification, increasing interest in professional standards. All contribute to a marked tendency -- among both members and non-members -- to look to NAIRO for professional leadership, and -- as NAIRO's representative -- I can attest to a much more cordial reception by non-members than on earlier field trips.

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(3) There is especially keen interest in intergroup relations education and training -- and, concomitantly, in professional standards. This has been sparked by our Internship Program, and helped along considerably by the Nature, Scope & Theory issue of the JOURNAL. The greatest impetus comes, of course, from the rapid expansion of our field. Our professionals are beginning to care very much about minimum requirements for employment in the burgeoning new public agencies.

(4) NAIRO clearly has greatest meaning and interest for professionals in local public, independent local private, and state public agencies (probably in that order); it needs to develop new activities for, or sell itself anew to, professionals in national agencies and their affiliates. There is much evidence on this point! And while it is understandable, I wonder if it need be inevitable or insoluble????

(5) NAIRO seems to be losing whatever interest and value it ever had for agency Board members. They are dropping out of the Association at a fairly steady rate, and many are quite vocal about their feeling that they do not "belong" in NAIRO and get little from membership or from attendance at our Conferences. There seems to be more resignation than bitterness surrounding this feeling; most have simply decided that NAIRO is for professionals only. If this trend is not inevitable, it should be reversed through positive action now!

(6) There are encouraging signs of new life for local NAIRO groups, and the most significant development seems to be the increasing understanding of the difference between a professional body and an interagency staff council. Several cities now have both, including Pittsburgh and Minneapolis-St. Paul, sites of our two newest local NAIROs. This seems clearly to be the time for careful consideration and perhaps refinement of NAIRO's policy regarding its local affiliates!

(7) There is steadily mounting pressure (well, at least desire) for NAIRO to assume certain clearinghouse functions -- in such areas as research, informational services, consultative services, referral, placement. (Further comment here might be construed as lobbying, but there is more evidence on this point!)

(8) With growing satisfaction over the role and function of local NAIRO groups and of our Commissions, and with high hopes for the development of some regional conferences, NAIRO's weakest link now seems to be the Departments. Attention needs to be given to their rationale and function, and to new program ideas for each. I have the feeling, for example, that local public agencies will one day organize their own Conference of Commissions unless NAIRO's Department can be strengthened to fill the void....

THE AGENCY FRAMEWORK

(1) There seems to be no let-up in the growth -- in number and size -- of local public agencies, a development that is also occurring in the South (e.g. West Palm Beach, El Paso, Charlotte, N.C.). And 1959 seems likely to bring the creation of as many as three new state public agencies -- FEPCs in Ohio, California, and/or Illinois.

(2) This is and will be a year of considerable professional movement, with many more changes of personnel than in at least the past two years. There promises to be new jobs at many professional levels, with concomitant shifts up the ladder and between agencies. It should be a prosperous year for our present interns, and

(2) may involve some of last year's group who were shunted to peripheral fields by the recession choke-up in intergroup relations.

(3) Without going into the many philosophical and practical reasons for it, the tendency for both the NAACP and the NCCJ to move outside the mainstream of interagency life seems to be increasing, as a general rule and in most but not all cities. I am not certain that our professionals always understand why these agencies are going their own way -- or what that way is. This separation therefore becomes complete in many cities, but painful in some.

(4) Conversely, the Urban Leagues are - in an increasing number of cities - moving closer to the center of the interagency mainstream. This seems to be a function of the new orientation and program of many local Leagues; it is certainly furthered by the League's enormous "alumni association." (I wonder just how many public agency professionals are ex-Leaguers??)

THE FIELD OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS

(1) There seems to be a noticeable shift in program emphasis and concern away from employment discrimination, especially in cities and states with an FEP law. Few agencies outside of the FEPCs and Urban Leagues seem to be giving it the attention that they once did (although NAACPs seem to be doing more), and there is a prevalent if implicit feeling that this area needs a "mop-up" operation that can be left to the governmental bodies. And yet, many professionals admit that this program shift is probably premature.

(2) This attention has shifted, of course, to housing, and almost every agency is in on the act. The focus may be on "first," on the stabilization of changing neighborhoods, on campaigns for anti-bias housing legislation, or on urban renewal and its relocation aspects; but just about every Northern agency has a program in this area -- with some degree of success in almost every city visited recently.

(3) Most of our professionals have been forced to give some attention to what is loosely labeled "race and crime." Increasing publicity is being given to statistics showing that, in most Northern cities, the percentage of Negroes involved in certain types of crime is disproportionately high. And while the problem is neither a Negro problem nor an intergroup relations problem, the interpretation of the statistics and, often, the problem of police attitudes become matters of concern to intergroup relations agencies. Furthermore, municipal agency professionals occasionally find themselves pressed, however irrationally, to "do something about this crime."

(4) There is increasing evidence in Northern cities to support Marion Wright's contention that we are being subjected to a well-organized, well-financed campaign by Southern segregationists to sell the North on their point of view. The publicity being given to Northern crime statistics (see almost any issue of U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT) is not unrelated to this drive, and its subtle and persuasive traps have caught such big game as Chet Huntley. It is clearly not without its effect on Northern intergroup relations, and we will hear more of this before we hear less....

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(5) There seems to be a greater concern about interreligious relations, although the Jewish agencies and (often but not always) the NCCJ admittedly continue to bear the major program burden in this area. Still, one hears increasingly from public and secular private agency professionals that interreligious relations should be of greater common concern in this field. This might be an area in which NAIRO can provide a special brand of professional leadership.

(6) And yet, some of these trends notwithstanding, the general picture of Northern intergroup relations looks better this year than last. Like John Gunther, John Lassoe is never inside a city long enough to dig into the specifics or experience the setbacks; but the overall developments as reported and weighed look promising...

(7) A final truism: the inseparable and often causal relationship to intergroup relations problems of such broader issues as inner city decay, automation and worker displacement, and overcrowded schools, has never been more evident to me. I find more and more of our professionals forced to become at least knowledgeable in problem areas that range far beyond the strict definition of intergroup relations. I am not sure what this means for NAIRO, but it bears increasing study.

* * * *

JUST FOR THE RECORD

On recent field trips, I spoke at the following meetings and gatherings -- all arranged by or through NAIRO members (often at considerable effort):

--MINNEAPOLIS: Combined staffs and Boards of Twin Cities IR agencies
Twin Cities IR professionals (now a NAIRO group)

--CHICAGO: Chicago NAIRO
Board of Directors, Catholic Interracial Council

--MILWAUKEE: Milwaukee IR professionals

--SEATTLE: Civic Unity Committee Annual Meeting
Seattle IR professionals
Radio & TV interviews

--BERKELEY: Interns-In-Community Service, AFSC

--LOS ANGELES: Interagency staff council

--ST. LOUIS: St. Louis IR professionals

--DETROIT: Detroit NAIRO
Community Relations Commission staff

--CLEVELAND: Interagency staff council
Community Relations Board
Internship advisory committee, Cleveland Baptist Association

-- ERIE: Erie NAACP Board (informal)
Erie Community Relations Commission

REPORT (5)

I hardly need stress the fact that these visits would be improbable if not impossible without the special cooperation of key NAIRO members in each city; and the number of such key members is growing to the point where it sometimes becomes a problem as to which to ask to serve as schedule coordinator. And I will just note gratefully that personal hospitality has been extraordinary!

TO BE VISITED

A March field trip will cover Cleveland (Western Reserve University), Chicago, Milwaukee (Commission on Human Rights meeting), Cincinnati (MFRC Annual Meeting; Cincinnati interagency staff council), Atlanta, and Miami. April visits will cover Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, and Boston, thus exhausting both the Executive Secretary and his travel budget. (March and April will add two new cities to the list of those visited in NAIRO's behalf).

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
152 West 42 Street New York 36, New York

- M E M O R A N D U M -

18 February 1959

TO: Burton I. Gordin
Frederick B. Routh
George W. Culberson
Theodore Leskes
William Karp
Margaret Garrity

FROM: John V.P. Lassoe, Jr.

SUBJECT: Our Stock: To Sell or Not To Sell ?

(I wrote most of the following in a letter to Burt Gordin, and then decided that you might all wish to think about the following before the Finance Committee and Board meet in Chicago.)

We own 125 shares of Gulf Oil stock. It is listed as paying a $2.50 per share dividend annually plus stock dividend. I noted in the TIMES that a quarterly dividend of $0.62½ per share was voted last month -- payable in March to holders of record on, I believe, February 13.

In March we will realize $78; the year will net $312.50 -- plus the possibility of an unspecified stock dividend.

When received, the stock was at $126.50, for a total of $15,800; it is today quoted at $112.75, for a total of $14,093.75. It seems to have dropped gradually but steadily since mid-January.

FORBES Magazine and one top broker both rate it as a good stock, and a reliable one. Aces high, according to FORBES. The broker pointed out, however, that an organization that knows it will need the cash within a year or so runs a risk in holding almost any stock; it may have to sell at a time when the market is low. (This was stated before we "lost" $1,700 through stock fluctuation; it is fortunate that we do not have to sell at this moment.) He advised selling them.

We need answers to some questions. I will try to get answers but hope that you will, too.

(A) Is this present drop a normal seasonal one? Is there a normal seasonal rise? Can we anticipate it in any way?

(B) When are stock dividends normally declared -- at least for Gulf? And should we anticipate this? By waiting for it, or by selling as the market rises beforehand?

(C) Since I note that the 1958-9 low for Gulf was 101: was that a normal fluctuation, apt to occur again? is it seasonal?

(D) In short, when should we sell?

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NAIRO Reporter

Vol. IX No. 5 February, 1959

Events and Trends in Intergroup Relations

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

Room 1508, 152 West 42nd Street, New York 36, N.Y.
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United States Civil Rights Commission in New York

Hearings on Housing Discrimination

The federal Commission on Civil Rights turned its attention in early February from its hearings in Montgomery, Alabama, where it had been investigating interference with voting rights, to New York City, where it conducted two days of hearings into discrimination in housing.

New York was chosen as the site of the hearings, not because of complaints of discrimination there, but—as Commission Chairman Dr. John A. Hanna made clear in a press interview—because of the city's size, varied population, and extensive anti-discrimination laws.

Father Theodore M. Hesburgh, who presided at the hearings gave expression to his own bias in these words:

"To the extent that racial discrimination in housing exists in our midst, progress that is made on other problems such as the protection of voting rights or the desegregation of public schools will be in jeopardy."

That such jeopardy is substantial, not only in New York—or even especially markedly in New York—but in many parts of the nation, was attested to by most of the forty-one witnesses that appeared before the Commission on its invitation.

Bias and Its Consequences

The picture drawn by the public officials, heads of anti-discrimination agencies, spokesmen for voluntary organizations advocating equality of opportunity and others who testified was one of widespread exclusion from desirable housing of Negroes and Puerto Ricans and of discrimination against Mexicans, Orientals, Jews, and other racial, ethnic and religious minorities on varying scales. State and municipal anti-discrimination laws were represented as mitigating this picture somewhat where they existed, but as not yet having been able to change it drastically. The federal government was charged with culpability in not explicitly stating and enforcing a policy of non-segregation in federally-aided housing projects. Only a few witnesses, representing real estate interests, protested against certain types of fair housing legislation as interference with the private rights of property owners.

> **"Discrimination, racial or religious, can become the hangman of any free nation."—Cardinal Francis I. Spellman of New York, in testimony before the Civil Rights Commission.**

Predominant theme in the testimony was the injustice done to Negroes and Puerto Ricans by segregation and other discriminatory housing practices. While most of the documentation presented to the Commission on this point dealt with New York, it was shown that in Detroit, New Orleans and Chicago areas even larger than New York City's Harlem are Negro ghettos.

In New York City, according to the testimony of Dr. Frank Horne, executive director of that city's public Commission on Intergroup Relations, 80 per cent of the 950,000 Negro families are concentrated in four areas.

"The resultant overcrowding and congestion has reached unimaginable extremes in some areas," said Dr. Horne. If the density of population in some of Harlem's most congested blocks were duplicated, the entire population of the United States could be fitted into three of the city's five boroughs, he added.

Charles Abrams, whose resignation from the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, of which he was chairman, already had been tendered to Governor Nelson D. Rockefeller at the time, testified to the same effect about cities in up-state New York. Citing various studies, Mr. Abrams said that concentrations of non-white families in central urban neighborhoods had been increasing as white families moved to the suburbs.

He reported that over 50 per cent of houses occupied by Negroes in Syracuse lack private baths or flush toilets or need major repairs, as compared to 13.5 per cent for the city as a whole. Forty-two per cent lack central heating, which is missing in only 10 per cent of all houses in the city. Over 25 per cent are without running water, as compared to less than six per cent in the city as a whole.

"These are the kinds of homes which the majority of Negro citizens of New York State inhabit and it is the same elsewhere in the nation," said Mr. Abrams. "The startlingly high disease, death and crime rates common to these areas represent the social cost we pay for them."

Mr. Abrams said that, while economic incapacity of non-white families to buy or

> **We were no sooner in print with our statement last month that the Congregationalists were the only denomination to offer financial aid to its churches that suffered losses as a result of integrating their congregations than the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. voted an initial sum of $30,000 for precisely the same purpose. The Board of National Home Missions report setting forth the program said:**
>
> **"The church should serve its neighborhood without discrimination, . . . meeting the challenge of integration wherever it is posed. This may cause the withdrawal of parishioners, resulting in financial loss . . . Denominational resources will be made available to compensate for this loss."**

rent in more desirable areas accounted for some of this concentration and overcrowding, discriminatory practices were to blame in many cases.

In Rochester, for example, Mr. Abrams said, in an area scheduled for renewal, where the housing was among the worst in the city, forty-two per cent of the non-white residents had incomes of $350 or more per month — "certainly enough money to enable families to afford housing in much more desirable areas of the city." Studies of the home-hunting experiences of Negro professional men, "all of whom were in the upper fourteen per cent of the United States population with respect to education," revealed that they encountered overt or thinly disguised discrimination, Mr. Abrams said.

Bias Laws Work

Even though they are the most extensive in the nation, New York's housing discrimination laws were reported by Mr. Abrams to apply to only about five per cent of the state's five million housing units. By contrast, New York City's Fair Housing Practices Law, which became effective April 1, 1958, brings about seventy per cent of the city's housing under the prohibition of discrimination.

The effectiveness of fair housing legislation in opening housing to minorities was testified to by many of the witnesses. Dr. Alfred J. Marrow, Chairman of the New York City Commission on Intergroup Relations, for example, asserted that:

"Outright discrimination has gone underground in New York City because the body of law and the positive assertions of our governmental policy have made it very clear that it has no proper place in our normal course of affairs."

Dr. Horne added that there is definite evidence "that dispersion of minorities and their integration into the housing supply occur principally where public non-discriminatory policy is in force. This is so whether the housing is private or publicly assisted."

Citing publicly-assisted cooperative housing as an example, Dr. Horne testified that some 40,000 New Yorkers, representing all colors and races, live in such housing, with the proportion of non-whites varying from three per cent to twenty per cent.

Discrimination vs. Jews

Three major national Jewish organizations were among those appearing at the hearings and all three, while emphasizing the incomparably more serious impact of housing segregation on Negroes and other racial minorities, presented testimony about extensive discrimination against Jews in the sale and rental of dwellings. The most comprehensive survey of such anti-Jewish discrimination was presented by Eugene L. Sugarman, chairman of the New York Regional Advisory Board of the Anti-Defamation League. It detailed information gathered from all the League's twenty-seven regional offices in many parts of the country, which indicated, Mr. Sugarman said, that areas and communities are to be found "almost everywhere in the United States" that seek to maintain themselves as "*judenrein* preserves."

Irving M. Engel, testifying for the American Jewish Committee, of which he is president, presented evidence to the same effect, adding details on the ruses and strategems frequently employed by real estate operators and property owners to maintain their exclusionist practices without openly avowing them. Over one-third of the fashionable cooperative apartment houses in New York's borough of Manhattan exclude Jews, Mr. Engel testified.

Stanley Lowell, recently resigned as assistant to New York City's Mayor, testified for the American Jewish Congress. Concentrating on an examination of the role of government and laws in combatting discrimination in housing, the American Jewish Congress statement also included testimony as to refusal to rent or sell housing to Jews in widely separated cities in the United States.

Irving M. Engel, American Jewish Committee president, in testifying before the Civil Rights Commission deplored the "mischievous meddling of real estate brokers in the District of Columbia and its environs in perpetuating a pattern of residential discrimination against American Jews." He added:

"Perhaps the most disquieting aspect of the current situation in the District of Columbia consists in the significant number of high officials of our Federal Government, in the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative branches, who reside in these exclusionary areas. It probably is unnecessary to remark that, as officeholders in our government, they are trustees of an important and precious tradition, namely, that equality of opportunity should exist in all departments of American life, regardless of religion.

"It is, we think, vital that a principle so hard won should also be protected by officials of our government. Living in a community which is the very seat of our government constitutes an action that should be exemplary to the rest of the nation; also, Washington, being our national capital, is the mirror of our nation exposed to world public view."

Federal Responsibilities

The federal government's failure to assert a firm policy of requiring non-discrimination in housing aided or assisted by federal financing or other support was deplored or denounced in the testimony of many witnesses, including that of most of those already cited. Algernon D. Black, chairman of the New York State Committee on Discrimination in Housing, was one of the most vigorous in his strictures. Mr. Black spoke of "twenty-five years of government sponsored segregation and the continued support and sanctioning of housing segregation by the federal government."

It is "an inescapable fact," he declared, "that the federal government, through its far-flung housing operations, is today supporting and reinforcing the spread of residential segregation. Urban renewal developments which include plans for new segregated housing continue to receive federal approval and funds. In federal housing, the majority of the projects are segregated. FHA and VA continue to underwrite racially exclusive suburbs. . . .

"FHA has continued to insure loans with the full knowledge that builders and developers were excluding racial or religious minorities," he said, pointing as examples to "whole new cities—the Levittowns of Long Island, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey; Lakewood, near Los Angeles; Park Forest, near Chicago. . . ."

U.S. Actions Urged

Recommendations for federal action were offered by many of the witnesses. The one perhaps most often advanced was that put forth some weeks ago by the Commission on Race and Housing in its report "Where Shall We Live?" The report was repeatedly cited and praised and its recommendations endorsed. Earl B. Schwulst, president of the Bowery Savings Bank of New York, who was chairman of the Commission, testified personally, criticizing the federal housing agencies for their "policy of neutrality or nonresponsibility toward the question of discrimination" and pressing the recommendation of the Commission for creation by the President of a committee on the elimination of discrimination in federal housing and urban renewal programs. It was this

recommendation that was most frequently offered during the hearings. As formulated by the Commission on Race and Housing it would require the proposed committee to "present to the President its recommendations for a complete program and time schedule looking toward the elimination of discrimination in the distribution of federal housing benefit at the earliest time practicable."

Other recommendations for federal action were for:

- **Federal legislation guaranteeing free and unrestricted access for all citizens, regardless of race, religion or national origin, to all housing assisted by the federal government**
- **An Executive Order establishing a policy of non-discrimination and non-segregation for all federal housing programs**
- **A broad-gauged federal Commission Against Discrimination, created by Executive Order, to "impose affirmative responsibility for improving racial understanding on federal agencies," work with race relations advisers, disseminate information among the agencies, intervene in tension cases, etc. in furtherance of a non-discrimination policy**
- **Strengthening of the Racial Relations Service in the federal housing agencies**
- **Incorporation in all future federal housing legislation of an explicit nondiscrimination provision**
- **Empowerment of the Urban Renewal Administration "to police its contract terms relating to adequate provision for displaced families"**
- **A federal low-interest mortgage program for low income families**

Anti-Bias Laws Assailed

The desirability of federal, state and local legislation to assure non-discrimination in housing, urged by most witnesses, was challenged at the hearings by a spokesman for the Real Estate Board of New York. James Andrews, a director of the Board's brokerage division, said government should not interfere with private housing. "Each of us should be allowed under law to lead his life as he chooses," he said. "To introduce compulsory integration into private housing seems to us monstrous." Mr. Andrews indicated that a court action was being considered to try to have the New York City Fair Housing Practices Law of 1958 declared unconstitutional. He added:

"There are many good people who believe that private housing can be integrated racially today. To those who have the financial means we suggest that they translate their conviction into action and construct housing for integrated occupancy. Perhaps we all will learn something. But let them undertake the experiment with their money and not the investments of others. And let them not intimidate legislators into enacting laws to compel others to do what they will not do themselves."

Doubts about the economic soundness of integrated private housing were expressed also by Emil Keen, past president of the State Home Builders Association.

Declaring that builders were reluctant to "enter a field fraught with more than ordinary risk," he proposed that President Eisenhower release $250,000,000 of special assistance money to enable the National Federal Mortgage Association to purchase mortgages at par to underwrite such construction as an experiment.

. . . And Defended

At least one of the witnesses before the Commission was able to testify from his own experience in response to Mr. Andrews. That was James H. Scheuer, president of the Citizens' Housing and Planning Council of New York and sponsor

(Continued on page 4)

The 150th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln marked the 50th anniversary of the founding of the NAACP. The occasion was observed with fitting ceremony in New York City. Following is the full text of the call, issued February 12, 1909, that gave birth to the NAACP:

The celebration of the Centennial of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, widespread and grateful as it may be, will fail to justify itself if it takes no note of and makes no recognition of the colored men and women for whom the great Emancipator labored to assure freedom. Besides a day of rejoicing, Lincoln's birthday in 1909 should be one of taking stock of the nation's progress since 1865.

"How far has it lived up to the obligations imposed upon it by the Emancipation Proclamation? How far has it gone in assuring to each and every citizen, irrespective of color, the equality of opportunity and equality before the law, which underlie our American institutions and are guaranteed by the Constitution?

"If Mr. Lincoln could revisit this country in the flesh, he would be disheartened and discouraged. He would learn that on January 1, 1909, Georgia had rounded out a new confederacy by disfranchising the Negro, after the manner of all the other Southern States. He would learn that the Supreme Court of the United States, supposedly a bulwark of American liberties, had refused every opportunity to pass squarely upon this disfranchisement of millions, by laws avowedly discriminatory and openly enforced in such manner that the white man may vote and black men be without a vote in their government; he would discover, therefore, that taxation without representation is the lot of millions of wealth-producing American citizens, in whose hands rests the economic progress and welfare of an entire section of the country.

"He would learn that the Supreme Court, according to the official statement of one of its own judges in the Berea College case, has laid down the principle that if an individual State chooses, it may 'make it a crime for white and colored persons to frequent the same market place at the same time, or appear in an assemblage of citizens convened to consider questions of a public or political nature in which all citizens, without regard to race, are equally interested.'

"In many states Lincoln would find justice enforced, if at all, by judges elected by one element in a community to pass upon the liberties and lives of another. He would see the black men and women, for whose freedom a hundred thousand of soldiers gave their lives, set apart in trains, in which they pay first-class fares for third-class service, and segregated in railway stations and in places of entertainment; he would observe that State after State declines to do its elementary duty in preparing the Negro through education for the best exercise of citizenship.

"Added to this, the spread of lawless attacks upon the Negro, North, South, and West — even in the Springfield made famous by Lincoln— often accompanied by revolting brutalities, sparing neither sex nor age nor youth, could but shock the author of the sentiment that 'government of the people, by the people, for the people; should not perish from the earth.'

"Silence under these conditions means tacit approval. The indifference of the North is already responsible for more than one assault upon democracy, and every such attack reacts as unfavorably upon whites as upon blacks. Discrimination once permitted cannot be bridled; recent history in the South shows that in forging chains for the Negroes the white voters are forging chains for themselves. 'A house divided against itself cannot stand'; this government cannot exist half-slave and half-free any better to-day than it could in 1861.

"Hence we call upon all the believers in democracy to join in a national conference for the discussion of present evils, the voicing of protests, and the renewal of the struggle for civil and political liberty."

(Continued from page 3)

of integrated housing projects worth nearly $10,000,000. Urging legislation banning discrimination in all federally-assisted housing and slum clearance projects, both publicly-owned and privately-owned, Mr. Scheuer said:

Discrimination Bad Business

"As a business man, it seems to me that discrimination is bad business. While I also happen to believe that it is morally wrong, I shall leave the moral argument to others. My argument rests on the dollars and cents impact of discrimination on the cities and business community of America."

Opening government-assisted housing to all who could afford it would "scatterize" minority peoples throughout a metropolitan area instead of concentrating them in the few blighted neighborhoods to which they now have access, Mr. Scheuer said. This would inhibit the growth of new slums, and would tend to prevent persons dislocated by slum clearance projects (usually members of minority groups) from overcrowding and thereby blighting the margins of those projects.

Mr. Scheuer rejected Mr. Keen's arguments, too. In this he was joined by Frank Lowe, vice-president of the Metropolitan Insurance Co., among others. Mr. Scheuer denied that open occupancy destroys property values, drives whites from neighborhoods opened to non-whites, discourages new construction, and that lending institutions refuse to finance housing equally available to all.

Under the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, which created it, the Commission is required to submit its final report by September 1959. However, President Eisenhower has said he favors extension of the Commission's life, and administration-sponsored legislation already introduced would provide for such extension.

The Commission will next hold public hearings on school segregation, sitting in Nashville.

JOB OPENINGS

Position: Program Supervisor

Agency: Lincoln Center, Poughkeepsie, New York—A private group work agency, serving a racially-inclusive group; program includes clubs, crafts, ceramics, woodworking, social activities, cooking, dramatics and athletic program.

Requirements: College graduate, preferably male, with major in sociology, recreation,, or human relations; preferably, two-years experience in a related field.

Salary: $5200

Apply to: Mr. Rockwood Jenkins, Executive Director, Lincoln Center, 1 Lincoln Avenue, Poughkeepsie, New York

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Position: Executive Director

Agency: Chicago Commission on Human Relations

Requirements: Working knowledge, academic training in the fields of sociology and psychology; general knowledge of law and law enforcement agencies; general knowledge of structure of a municipal government and how it operates; *executive ability, professional training* and *mature experience* in a field applicable to this work.

Apply to: Mr. Philip Ash, Research Assistant to the Vice President, Industrial and Public Relations, Inland Steel Company, 30 West Monroe Street, Chicago 3, Illinois.

Position: Industrial Secretary (Assistant to Executive Secretary)

Agency: St. Paul Urban League

Requirements: College graduate, with major in social sciences; three years related work experience or graduate degree in either social work, sociology, or vocational guidance; or a combination of a bachelors degree, graduate training and experience acceptable to the agency. No experience required when applicant has a graduate degree from a recognized School of Social Work.

Salary: $4632-$6492

Apply to: Mr. Ernest C. Cooper, Executive Secretary, St. Paul Urban League, 402 First Federal Building, St. Paul 1, Minnesota

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Position: Field Representative (Intercultural Education). (Work with foreign-language and ethnic groups to promote their educational development and their full participation in community life.)

Agency: New York State Education Dept., Albany

Requirements: Eight years of satisfactory experience in developing and carrying out education and community programs for the foreign-born and foreign-language groups. Candidates must take oral test, which will be given only in New York State.

Apply to: State Education Dept., Albany, N.Y.

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March 3, 1959

Dear Member:

It isn't often that we say "Hello" and "Goodbye" but circumstances, at the moment, dictate that this must be done.

I feel that I can make some small contribution to NAIRO, with your assistance. Following the Annual Meeting of the Association, the Members of the Board of Directors elected me as Chairman of the Membership Committee. I have recently withheld any action pursuant to the duties of that Committee because I was considering a change of jobs.

I have now completed negotiations and will be working in a different area of responsibility, therefore, I have submitted my letter of resignation to NAIRO.

I am asking, however, that you will join with me in making every effort, in the interest of NAIRO, to obtain a member within the next ninety days in order that we might realize one of our major objectives, the expansion of our membership.

I am hoping that events of the future will permit my communicating with you again.

Sincerely,

Sam Daniels

Samuel T. Daniels
Executive Secretary

ait
cc: Mrs. Margaret Garrity
Mr. John V. P. Lassoe

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

PURPOSE

The National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials (NAIRO) was established in 1947 as an organization of individuals concerned with advancing intergroup relations knowledge and skills, improving the standards of intergroup relations practice, and furthering the understanding and acceptance of the goals and principles of intergroup relations work.

To carry out these purposes, NAIRO seeks to further:

- EXCHANGE OF EXPERIENCE AND KNOWLEDGE among individuals and agencies concerned with racial, religious, ethnic, and cultural relationships.

- STUDY, ANALYSIS, AND CONDUCT OF RESEARCH on problems and developments affecting intergroup relations.

- COLLECTION, COMPILATION, AND DISSEMINATION of information and ideas regarding programs, methods and techniques.

- ADVANCEMENT OF THE SCIENCE, PROCESSES, AND ART of intergroup relations, and improvement of the standards of work in the field.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership in NAIRO is open to any individual subscribing to its basic purposes. There are two classes of membership, ACTIVE and ASSOCIATE, and dues are $15 per year.

- ACTIVE or voting membership is open to any individual primarily engaged in intergroup relations: in a professional staff capacity, as a recognized authority or as a member of the governing body of an agency in this field.

- ASSOCIATE or non-voting membership — open to all others — carries with it all privileges of participation and services, except the right to vote or hold office.

ORGANIZATION

NAIRO's program is carried out through its:

- ANNUAL CONFERENCE. NAIRO members meet annually to exchange ideas, formulate policy, develop program, and elect officers. The 1958 Conference will be held in Pittsburgh.

- BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Elected by the membership at the annual meeting, the Board of Directors governs the Association, determining policy between the yearly sessions.

- COMMISSIONS. Six Commissions, organized around areas of common interest in intergroup relations, discuss and study basic professional considerations underlying major issues in education, housing and family life, manpower utilization, other civil rights, interreligious relations. Any member may participate in the activities of the commission of his choice.

- DEPARTMENTS. NAIRO's Departments seek to aid professionals in their work through the exchange of information on developments, techniques, and approaches in similar types of agencies, i.e., muncipal, local private, state public, national private, and federal services. All NAIRO members automatically become affiliated with a department according to their agency identification.

- LOCAL NAIRO GROUPS. In cities or areas where there are a number of NAIRO members, local NAIRO groups have been organized to promote regular discussion of matters of common concern to intergroup relations workers.

- STANDING COMMITTEES. Organizational development and program are guided by various appointive committees of the membership, including those dealing with such substantive topics as professional standards, educational and professional training, and interprofessional relations.

- NATIONAL OFFICE. NAIRO maintains a central headquarters office in New York City to serve its members, committees, and conferences. Its Executive Secretary travels extensively around the country, meeting with NAIRO members and local groups.

ACTIVITIES

Activities and publications of NAIRO are designed to advance its purposes and serve its members.

- PROFESSIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM. Six foundations cooperate in a NAIRO-initiated program of on-the-job training for professional recruits to the field of intergroup relations. Sixteen young people were trained in agencies across the nation during the first year of operation.
- PERSONNEL REGISTRY. Available without charge to members seeking employment, and to intergroup relations agencies seeking personnel, this service regularly publicizes job openings among those who have requested listing.
- SPECIAL MEETINGS. In recent years, NAIRO has sponsored several special conferences, two on research in intergroup relations and one on policy-community relations. As the need arises, others will be arranged.

PUBLICATIONS

- **NAIRO REPORTER,** a bulletin of events and trends in intergroup relations. Published monthly except August and September. Free to members; non-members, $3.00 per year.
- **JOURNAL OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS,** comprising the substantive study reports of the six NAIRO Commissions. Published bimonthly. Free to members; non-members, $6.00 per year.
- **NAIRO NEWSLETTER,** a monthly review of NAIRO activities and membership news.

NAIRO

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JOHN V. P. LASSOE, JR.

April 2, 1959

Mr. Lloyd Davis
Executive Director
Catholic Interracial Council
21 West Superior Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

Dear Lloyd:

Thanks for your recent letter containing the minutes from the last meeting of the Program Committee. I am favorably impressed with what the committee has thus far done. I am attaching some random thoughts I have on each of the areas. These are in rough form, but I wanted to throw them in the hopper for whatever they may be worth. No pride of authorship...throw them out if you feel they don't fit into the Committee's thinking.

Spring in Tara has been beautiful; the red-bud trees are in full bloom, the forsythia is extravagant, and we are awaiting the coming of the dogwoods. The days are in the warm 70's and the nights in the snappy 40's, and life is pleasant.

Hu'man Tamadge (as we say down here) even admitted the other night that the Supreme Court Decision was an accomplished fact and couldn't be wished away; he even went so far as to admit that his proposed constitutional amendment didn't have much hope in the national arena.

Best regards to all my friends up there.

As ever,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls
cc: John Lassoe

I. POLITICAL CHANGES IN THE DECADE AHEAD

Dr. Scammon's speech at the closing session of last year's Annual Meeting would be a good reference for this section. Basically, what we should be examining is the role of agencies and professionals in view of the expected changes in the decade ahead. In the area of political change we have some rather good bench-marks; our questions should be aimed at what this means in terms of the total society, what it means for minority groups, and what tentative suggestions we have for developing creative, flexible programs that will be effective in increasing the equal participation of all people in decision making, in shared responsibility, and in the benefits which come from a growing deomcratic society.

In the area of political change, the other area of inquiry should be aimed at how we, as professionals, can assist the electorate and public office-holders in establishing a national policy which demands the recognition of the equal human dignity and worth of each of our people as citizens of the United States and children of God.

II. ECONOMIC CHANGES IN THE DECADE AHEAD

Obviously there is considerable over-lap between this area and the one on Socio-Cultural changes.

We are in the midst of a rapidly expanding economy and all indications point to a vastly increased gross national product in the decade ahead. Big Business and Big Labor are playing an increasing role in decision making of national policy. How can the intergroup relations agencies and professionals help both these powerful groups become more sensitive to intergroup relations considerations? For instance, do we professionals believe that national policy should be aimed at the creation of a national FEPC or an even broader agency USCAD covering employment, housing, public facilities, education, etc., etc.?

The decade won't be without its ups and downs. Does experience in the recent recession indicate that the old adage, "The first to be fired and the last to be hired" have any validity? If so, what can we do about it for future recessions?

What does automation mean for working people? Will it displace large numbers of workers? If so, how can we help prevent an unfair share of lay-offs for minority group workers?

Another basic area of consideration is the changing farm economy and the mass migration of people off the farms and into the city. Should we be concerned about keeping people "down on the farm?" What can we do to help prepare those who leave the farm for city-living and non-agricultural employment?

III. SOCIO-CULTURAL CHANGES IN THE DECADE AHEAD

We have not had a major presentation in this area at a NAIRO Annual

Meeting. Obviously we need a full-blown interpretation of what to expect in the next decade; our discussions, however, should be aimed at what this change will mean in terms of the roles of agencies and professionals.

I have contended for some time that socio-economic class distinction can be, and often is, the proper concern of intergroup relations agencies and professionals. General attacks on labor or general attacks on management are no more acceptable in a democratic society than attacks on minority groups.

One of the very basic questions which faces this nation is the extent to which social mobility is possible. I suggest that some of the information contained in WHO SHALL BE EDUCATED be worked into this section. There are indications that American society is becoming more class-rigid; that the children of workers shall be workers, the children of professionals shall be professionals, and the children of the managerial elite shall be leaders.

At the same time, we recognize that we are more than ever a "middle class" society we must also recognize that through the development of a caste system based on race, nationality or religion, we have limited the ability of some to move into middle class status. The question which faces the intergroup relations agencies and professionals is how to remove the artificial barriers which keep people frozen in their "assigned" class. We should also seek to find who does the "assigning."

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March 24, 1959

Dr. Frederick B. Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Room: 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Hi Fred!

Need your help - really!

Enclosed please find the minutes of the last meeting of our Program Committee, and please note our theme and our goal. We are really at this point trying to find our way. We realize how involved you are with other NAIRO business, but we would be deeply grateful if you would give us your thinking with respect to this all important 1959 conference. Our Committee at this point is seeking to define precisely what we have in mind when we talk of economic, political and socio-cultural change in the decade ahead, as it relates to our field.

Your suggestions with respect to any and <u>all</u> aspects of this confab will be deeply appreciated.

Thanking you in advance for this additional help and assistance.

With warm regards:

Lloyd

Lloyd Davis

1959 N A I R O PROGRAM COMMITTEE March 17, 1959

NEXT MEETING:

Wednesday, March 25, 1959
12:30 P.M. (This is not a luncheon meeting)
Room: 516
320 North Clark Street
For additional information call Ollie Diggs

The decisions of the Committee thus far as approved by the NAIRO Board:

Theme: "Intergroup Relations - The Decade Ahead"

Goal : The conference will attempt to examine the problems and needs - the potentialities and resources, available to our field in light of expected social, economic, cultural and political changes in the decade ahead.

With the above in mind, this afternoon, we commenced the exacting job of defining precisely what we have in mind when we talk of: economic, political and socio-cultural change in the decade ahead. Some of that initial discussion is recorded below. For the next several meetings of the Committee we will concentrate on this particular problem. Members of the Committee are urged to put "in writing" any comments which they have with respect to this matter.

POLITICAL CHANGE IN THE DECADE AHEAD

As professionals in the field of intergroup relations, we are constantly involved with political structures which impede or advance our work. Ability to understand these forces which are constantly at work and to deal with them competently, should be a matter of real concern.

Will the South solve its racial problems in the decade ahead. What will conditions be like in the South come 1970. How about seniority rule in the Congress. What affect will the South solving its major racial problems, have on conditions in the North.

Will the decade ahead see emerging a Third Political Party with strong appeal to minority group members.

How will our new states - Hawaii and Alaska, affect our political situation in the United States. Are we apt to see a "dark skinned" American once again in the United States Senate. Will Hawaii with its varying racial strains affect and improve upon the attitudes of Americans toward the race problem.

What can we expect politically from the large numbers of Northerners moving South at retirement age.

Will the decade ahead still find minority group bloc voting.

Where will Puerto Ricans be politically in the decade ahead.

What can we expect by way of the role of ethnic political leadership in the decade ahead.

What about world communism and intergroup relations in the decade ahead.

What about the disappearance of state boundaries through the trend toward greater metropolitanism, as relates to "States Rights."

ECONOMIC CHANGE IN THE DECADE AHEAD

What affect will the movement of industry from the North to the South have on our work in the decade ahead.

What about the relationship of union organizing activities to intergroup relations problems in the decade ahead.

What can we expect in the decade ahead by way of an advancing "economic status" for our major minority groups.

What about specific economic problems like the replacement of Negro teachers and the disappearance of the traditional "Negro college."

What about our problem of Housing in the North in the decade ahead.

What about employment in the decade ahead - will it be available and what kind can we expect.

Will we have solved the problem of inspiring minority group members to new economic heights.

SOCIO-CULTURAL CHANGES IN THE DECADE AHEAD

What will be the effect of increased educational opportunity on our field in the decade ahead.

What effect will increase leisure time activity have on intergroup relations problems in the decade ahead.

Will there be "minority groups" in the decade ahead. What symbols will we use to identify them.

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RECEIVED APR 24 1959

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
ROOM 1508, 152 WEST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 36, N. Y. • LO 3-6757

20 April 1959

TO: ALL NAIRO MEMBERS

FROM: John V.P. Lassoe, Jr.

SUBJECT: Internship Program, 1959-1960

As you already know, NAIRO has received grants covering administration of our National Internship Program in its third year, 1959-1960. Although we have not yet secured training grants similar to those awarded to some agencies in the first two years, we are anxious to set machinery in motion for the year ahead.

We would like to hear from your agency in the very near future if it is interested - however tentatively - in participating in the program next year.

In the past, agencies have financed their participation in various ways, each of them quite appropriate to the program's overall purpose:

(a) By means of a full $5,000 training grant, secured by the agency from some national or local foundation. (None of these were disbursed through NAIRO, and probably will not be; NAIRO did and will, however, cooperate with agencies applying for such grants, buttressing their applications with an appropriate statement about the nationwide scope of the program.)

(b) By matching a $2,500 half-grant awarded by foundations through NAIRO. (In each of the past two years, the Fund for the Republic awarded twelve half-grants, matched by agencies from their own budgets or through local foundations. Although it is not yet certain, NAIRO hopes that similar grants will be available from some foundation again this year.)

(c) Entirely with their own funds, simply attaching a new staff member to the program -- to secure the training benefits of the Internship Seminar and NAIRO's general experience in this field. (The advantages of such affiliation have proved to be substantial, and will be expanded in the year ahead.)

Details about the operation of the program, the criteria for selection of participating agencies, the respective commitments of NAIRO and these agencies, and other information can be supplied on request.

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SPECIAL BULLETIN TO NAIRO MEMBERS

ANNOUNCING ANOTHER GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

FOR SOME JUNIOR MEMBER OF YOUR STAFF!

NAIRO is again opening its forthcoming Internship Seminar to approximately six non-interns -- junior professionals with, ideally, no less than six nor more than eighteen months' paid experience.

The Seminar-Workshop will be held in New York City at International House during the period, June 6-13. All participants must live in.

Organized by NAIRO for the fourteen interns now completing their year of on-the-job professional training under our Internship Program, it will include: (1) discussion of basic intergroup relations concepts and assumptions, (2) analysis of today's problems and practices in the field, (3) self-evaluation by the workshoppers of their professional practice and personal adaptation, and (4) practical training in some of the tools and approaches of our profession.

With the help of a skilled workshop leader, the participants will plan and direct the seven days' sessions, drawing on the impressive array of resource people available in the New York area and on the experienced professionals from other parts of the country -- NAIRO Board members and intern supervisors -- who will be in the city that week. (NAIRO's Executive Secretary will serve as overall coordinator.)

The total cost of room, board and tuition for the week will be only $90 per person. And even this modest sum can be covered by sources other than your own agency -- local foundations, business firms, concerned individuals, even a group of intergroup relations agencies pooling resources to send a junior staff member. NAIRO's Board has suggested that local NAIRO groups might raise the money to send one or more professionals from their area.

If you are interested in enrolling a junior professional in this Seminar, write immediately to NAIRO -- outlining the applicant's professional experience and educational background. Applications from qualified persons will be accepted in the order received, and non-intern registration will be limited! (The Seminar is open to non-members as well as members of NAIRO.)

THIS SEMINAR-WORKSHOP IS GEARED FOR JUNIOR PROFESSIONALS! IT IS A PERFECT IN-SERVICE TRAINING OPPORTUNITY FOR A PROMISING MEMBER OF YOUR STAFF!! ACT NOW!!!

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

PURPOSE

The National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials (NAIRO) was founded in 1947 as an organization of individuals concerned with advancing intergroup relations knowledge and skills, improving the standards of professional intergroup relations practice, and furthering acceptance of the goals and principles of intergroup relations work.

NAIRO seeks to further these purposes through:

- EXCHANGE OF EXPERIENCE AND KNOWLEDGE among professional workers and others concerned with racial, religious, and ethnic relationships.
- STUDY, ANALYSIS, AND RESEARCH on problems and developments affecting intergroup relations.
- COLLECTION, COMPILATION, AND DISSEMINATION of information and ideas regarding programs, methods, and techniques.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership in NAIRO is open to any individual subscribing to its purposes. There are three classes of membership.

- ACTIVE membership is open to any individual primarily engaged in intergroup relations: in a professional staff capacity, as a recognized authority, or as a member of the governing body of an agency in this field. Annual dues are $15.
- ASSOCIATE (non-voting) membership is open to all others. It is designed for those who, although not eligible for Active membership, wish to support NAIRO's work and receive its regular publications and other services. Annual dues are $15.
- STUDENT (non-voting) membership is open to any person enrolled in a recognized college or university and working toward a degree with the intention of entering the field of intergroup relations. Student members will receive all regular publications and other services. Annual dues are $5.

ACTIVITIES

NAIRO's program is carried out through its:

- ANNUAL CONFERENCE. NAIRO members meet yearly to exchange ideas, formulate policy, develop program, and elect officers. The 1959 Conference will be held in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

- COMMISSIONS. Organized around areas of common interest, members discuss and study basic professional considerations underlying major intergroup relations issues in education, housing and family life, manpower utilization, other civil rights, and interreligious relations. Any member may participate in the activities of the Commission of his choice.

- DEPARTMENTS. NAIRO's Departments seek to aid professionals in their work through the exchange of information on developments, techniques, and approaches in similar types of agencies, i.e., municipal, local and state private, state public, national private, and federal services. All NAIRO members affiliate automatically with a Department according to their agency identification.

- LOCAL NAIRO GROUPS. In cities where there are a number of NAIRO members, local NAIRO groups are organized to promote regular discussion of matters of common professional concern. Regional NAIRO Conferences are also held each year in various sections of the country.

- PROFESSIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM. Six foundations cooperate in a NAIRO-initiated program of on-the-job training for professional recruits to the field of intergroup relations. Thirty-one young people were trained in agencies across the nation during the program's first two years of operation.

- PERSONNEL REGISTRY. Available without charge to members seeking employment, and to intergroup relations agencies seeking personnel, this service regularly publicizes professional job openings.

PUBLICATIONS

- **NAIRO REPORTER,** a bulletin of developments in intergroup relations, is published bimonthly except during August-September. Free to members; non-members, $3.00 per year.
- **JOURNAL OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS,** comprising the study reports of the NAIRO Commissions, is published six times each year. Free to members; non-members, $6 per year.
- **NAIRO NEWSLETTER,** a bi-monthly review of NAIRO activities and membership news, is distributed to members without charge.
- SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS, issued from time to time, have included surveys of municipal intergroup relations agencies (1955 and 1957) and a directory of intergroup relations agencies with paid staff (1959).

ORGANIZATION

- BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Elected by the membership, the Board governs the Association and determines policy between Annual Meetings.
- STANDING COMMITTEES. Organizational development and program are guided by various appointed committees of the membership, including those dealing with such substantive matters as professional standards, educational and professional training, and interprofessional relations.
- NATIONAL OFFICE. NAIRO maintains a central office in New York City to serve its members, committees, and conferences. Its Executive Secretary travels extensively around the country, meeting with NAIRO members and local NAIRO groups.

* * *

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
152 West 42nd Street (Room 1508)
New York 36, New York
LOngacre 3-6757
John V. P. Lassoe, Jr., Executive Secretary

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To: NAIRO, 152 West 42nd Street (Room 1508), New York 36, New York

I wish to enroll as:

☐ Active Member – $15 per year ☐ Associate Member – $15 per year ☐ Student Member – $5 per year

☐ Check enclosed ☐ Please bill

I enclose a contribution in the amount of $_____ (All contributions to NAIRO are tax deductible.)

NAME: _____

TITLE: _____

AGENCY: _____

ADDRESS: _____ Home ☐ or Office ☐?
(Street and Number)

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President's Committee on Government Contracts

**NAIRO Regional Chairmen*

To: NAIRO Regional Chairmen

From: Frances R. Cousens, Chairman, Membership Committee

Subject: Local Membership Representatives

Date: May 7, 1959

Since being named as national membership chairman at the NAIRO Board meeting on March 6, I have intended to contact all of you for help in building an effective membership committee. Unfortunately, NAIRO business is often doomed to delay as agency work demands priority of time and energies. Here, at the Michigan FEPC, we have been seriously understaffed for the last four months, thus the unavoidable postponement of addressing myself to what I consider a challenge, namely, building NAIRO membership.

The extent to which the membership committee succeeds will depend largely on assistance and good counsel of many loyal NAIRO people who feel as the Board does, that membership recruitment is an item of top priority. At the last three meetings, the Board addressed itself to techniques of recruitment.

One device has been to further decentralize the structure by increasing the number of regions. In addition, they asked the Regional Chairmen to name people to represent the region on the Membership Committee, as described in the following excerpts from minutes of the last three Board meetings:

January, 1958: "the regional chairmen and regional representatives are....responsible for appointing people within their regions to handle membership recruitment and renewals in cooperation with the membership Committee."

- more -

May, 1958: "the Membership Committee will consist of a core planning group...plus the eight Regional Chairmen and Regional Representatives; that the Regional Chairmen and Representatives will choose local liaison people in each likely locality, these not to be subject to Board confirmation although the Board may be consulted;...that the Regional Chairmen and Representatives will then report to the Membership Chairman on membership and the President on program and policy."

November, 1958:..."The Regional Chairman also recommends local membership representatives in his region but once these have been approved by the Membership Committee, they shall relate directly to the Membership Chairman, not through the Regional Chairman. The responsibilities of the Regional Chairmen thus relate primarily to program, rather than to membership recruitment."

Many of us feel that this is NAIRO's year of decision. Earlier membership committees had a much more difficult time. Now, the field of intergroup relations is practically "busting out all over". All we have to do is make sure that NAIRO grows right along with it!

Will you please send me at your very earliest opportunity but no later than May 20 a list of the people you wish to appoint to represent your region on the Membership Committee. I must submit their names to the Board meeting at the beginning of June.

Thank you for any help you can give me and the committee.

NOTE: Please address your reply the Fair Employment Practices Commission, 900 Cadillac Square Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

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- ACTIVE membership is open to any individual primarily engaged in intergroup relations: in a professional staff capacity, as a recognized authority, or as a member of the governing body of an agency in this field. Annual dues are $15.

- ASSOCIATE (non-voting) membership is open to all others. It is designed for those who, although not eligible for Active membership, wish to support NAIRO's work and receive its regular publications and other services. Annual dues are $15.

- STUDENT (non-voting) membership is open to any person enrolled in a recognized college or university and working toward a degree with the intention of entering the field of intergroup relations. Student members will receive all regular publications and other services. Annual dues are $5.

ACTIVITIES

NAIRO's program is carried out through its:

- ANNUAL CONFERENCE. NAIRO members meet yearly to exchange ideas, formulate policy, develop program, and elect officers. The 1960 Conference will be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, and the 1961 Conference in San Francisco.

- COMMISSIONS. Organized around areas of common interest, members discuss basic professional considerations underlying major intergroup relations issues. Any member may participate in one or more of these commissions: education, housing and family life, civil rights, manpower utilization, interreligious relations, research, and nature, scope and theory.

- DEPARTMENTS. NAIRO's Departments seek to aid professionals in their work through the exchange of information on developments, techniques and approaches in similar types of agencies, i.e., municipal, local and state private, state public, national private, and federal services. Each NAIRO member is automatically assigned to a Department according to his agency affiliation.

- LOCAL NAIRO CHAPTERS. In cities where there are a number of NAIRO members, local chapters are organized to promote regular discussion of matters of common professional concern. Regional NAIRO Conferences are also held in various sections of the country.

- PROFESSIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM. A group of foundations are cooperating in a NAIRO-initiated program of on-the-job training for professional recruits to the intergroup relations field. Thirty-eight young people were trained in agencies across the nation during the program's first three years of operation.

- PERSONNEL REGISTRY. Available without charge to members seeking employment, and to intergroup relations agencies seeking personnel, this service regularly publicizes professional job openings.

PUBLICATIONS

- **JOURNAL OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS,** a quarterly comprising articles and reports on intergroup relations issues, developments, theory and practice. Free to members; non-members, $6 per year.

- **NAIRO NEWSLETTER,** a monthly review of NAIRO activities and membership news. Distributed to members without charge.

- **SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS.** Issued from time to time, these have included surveys of municipal intergroup relations agencies (1955 and 1957), a directory of intergroup relations agencies with paid staff (1959), and a report on civil rights in Washington, D. C. (1959).

ORGANIZATION

- BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Elected by the membership, the Board governs the Association and determines policy between Annual Meetings.

- STANDING COMMITTEES. Organizational development and program are guided by various appointed committees of the membership, including those dealing with such substantive matters as professional standards, educational and professional training, interprofessional relations, and international exchange.

- NATIONAL OFFICE. NAIRO maintains a central office in New York City to serve its members, committees, and conferences. Its Executive Secretary travels extensively around the country, meeting with NAIRO members and local NAIRO chapters.

* * *

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

426 West 58th Street (Room 209)
New York 19, New York

JUdson 6-0782

John V. P. Lassoe, Jr., Executive Secretary

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

To: NAIRO, 426 West 58th Street (Room 209), New York 19, New York

I wish to enroll as:

☐ Active Member — $15 per year ☐ Associate Member — $15 per year ☐ Student Member — $5 per year

☐ Check enclosed ☐ Please bill

I enclose a contribution in the amount of $_____ (All contributions to **NAIRO** are tax deductible.)

NAME: _____

TITLE: _____

AGENCY: _____

ADDRESS: _____ Home ☐ or Office ☐?
(Street and Number)

_____
(City) (Zone) (State)

RECEIVED
AUG 31 1962

August 1~~3~~-1962

Dear Leslie:

Greetings and Best Wishes!

Your help and assistance with regard to the enclosed questionnaire will be gratefully appreciated.

With warm regards:

Lloyd Davis

Sent 8-22-62 RP

S U R V E Y

Of Agency Intergroup Relations
Training Needs and interest in
a proposed national training
facility.

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The demand for experienced intergroup relations specialists is growing at an unprecedented rate and the shortage of such qualified intergroup relations specialists already great, threatens to become much more acute. This situation is due in largest measure to an almost-total absence of opportunities for intergroup relations training. There are, in fact, practically no programs or services geared to train people for work in intergroup relations agencies or to meet existing Federal and non-Federal agency needs. This condition has placed heavy responsibility on the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials as well as on private and public agencies, to see that urgent training needs of the field are met swiftly and well.

NAIRO has been working in close cooperation during the past several months, with officials of the Institute of Human Relations, of the American Jewish Committee and with representatives of federal, state, county, municipal and private agencies, toward the development of a first-rate national training facility. The development of an acceptable training design, selection of faculty and the securement of financial support for such a training facility, are all dependent upon our ability to quickly as possible, determine the training needs of agencies and access their interest in the establishment and utilization of a national training facility. In this regard, we are asking your cooperation in providing answers to the few brief questions on the attached questionnaire. Your response to these questions, will help immeasurably to expedite our efforts to establish such a national training facility.

We recognize that before any final form can be given to any intergroup relations training program, that consultations must be held with governmental and private agencies and with senior faculty members at the universities having programs in this field. We have therefore, requested that if you are interested in such a training facility, that you designate a member of your staff, with whom members of our training project committee can confer about your specific needs.

Finally, along with the questionnaire, we have enclosed a memorandum outlining for your information, current training needs in the field and what we propose to do in order to meet these urgent needs.

Your coopration in this effort will be greatly appreciated.

Cordially yours,

Lloyd Davis
President

A PROPOSED NATIONAL TRAINING PROJECT

Of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials in cooperation with the Institute of Human Relations of the American Jewish Committee.

INTRODUCTION

The field of intergroup relations, fluid and evolving, comprises an amalgam of governmental and private agencies functioning nationally, regionally, locally, even at the neighborhood level. From a variety of fields, intergroup relations workers, have drawn and adapted the necessary techniques, and around these skills has developed a body of knowledge that incorporates both the research findings of the social sciences and the fruits of accumulated practical experience. To some degree all of the 1,600 professional intergroup relations workers possess something more than good-will and a commitment to basic democratic values. Important as the qualities are to advancement of civil rights goals, something more must be added or developed if "trial-and-error" methodology is to be avoided.

The time for almost exclusive reliance on learning through direct experience has passed. For one thing, the pace of social change is too rapid. Advances that once took months or even years of constant pressure and patient negotiation now occur overnight -- with the passage of a law, the decision in a law suit, the impact of a boycott or the issuance of an administrative order. For another thing, the problems of intergroup relations become more complex under the pressures of migration, urban renewal, automation, mass living, and world events. "Simple" matters of overt discrimination become complicated by population shifts in the center city, by patterns of demolition and relocation, by increasing demands for skilled workers, by by-products of ghetto isolation, and by independence granted to distant African nations.

Intergroup relations workers today must be taught more and must learn faster. If experience is the best teacher, it is also the slowest. Training is needed, and training opportunities are lacking, woefully lacking at a time when the field faces a critical manpower shortage. This demand for experienced intergroup relations workers, is growing at an unprecedented rate. Within the last few months, the Department of Defense, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Post Office Department, and other Federal agencies have created some forty new positions that require professionals from this field. With the anticipated full scale development of Federal fair employment, housing, educational, and other civil rights programs, we anticipate within the next year the creation of at least one hundred more such positions.

TRAINING CRISIS

Federal intergroup relations positions are presently being filled mainly from the top ranks of the state, county, municipal and private intergroup relations agencies -- at a time when these same agencies are themselves seeking to increase their own staffs. This problem will assume proportions of a crisis at the junior professional level, since there are no continuing flow of people qualified to fill jobs that will be vacated by junior workers moving into high echelon posts. In fact, intergroup relations agencies are already hard-pressed to find applicants who can meet minimum entrance requirements.

The dearth of qualified entrance-level applicants is due in largest measure to the almost-total absence of opportunities for intergroup relations training. There are, in fact, practically no programs or services geared to train people for work in intergroup relations agencies. When the field needed only 25-50 new junior professionals each year, it was possible to recruit these from allied fields and to offer intergroup relations training on the job. As the annual replacement need rises to 200-250, formal training programs become both possible and vitally necessary.

FEDERAL TRAINING NEEDS

In service training and orientation will be needed for new workers in Federal intergroup relations posts. Those with intergroup relations experience must be introduced to contract compliance and employment policy procedure; those coming from other fields will also need intergroup relations exposure. While this may be an internal function, it is one in which the Federal government needs and is seeking outside help, on a voluntary or contractual basis.

The need for intergroup relations training programs and services -- outside or inside the Federal structure -- will be magnified when (a) intergroup relations orientation is expanded to include government personnel who do not have primary intergroup relations responsibilities, (b) personnel are to be hired and trained for such intergroup relations program services as technical assistance in school desegregation situations, and (c) Federal recruitment of intergroup relations workers is extended to junior professional levels requiring less previous experience.

Federal training needs compound these long felt by private agencies, and perhaps especially by state and municipal agencies, on at least two levels: entrance or pre-professional training that includes some experience (e.g. internship programs, academic-field work programs), and in-service or professional advancement training. There is likely to be a distinct need for transitional or "re-thread" training for those who come to intergroup relations with professional experience in peripheral fields.

TRAINING RESOURCES

There are no intergroup relations training programs or services presently equipped to meet Federal and non-Federal agency needs. This situation has placed heavy responsibility on NAIRO, which as no other body can, symbolizes the breadth and scope of intergroup relations, and which must act and speak for the field, as its professional association, as well as upon private and public agencies, to see that the urgent training needs of the field are met swiftly and well.

NAIRO has been working in close cooperation during the past several months, with officials of the Institute of Human Relations of the American Jewish Committee, and with representatives of Federal, state, county, municipal and private agencies, toward the development of a first-rate training facility, which can service persons newly entering the field at the junior professional level, who require entrance or pre-professional training, those already in service, who have come to intergroup relations with experience in peripheral fields, those who require professional advancement training, those who do not have primary intergroup relations responsibilities, but who need some training and orientation and the specialized needs of evolving government and private agency programs.

The American Jewish Committee has conducted extensive training programs for its own professional and volunteer members over a period of years and NAIRO itself, has already conducted several very successful internship programs.

It is recognized that before any final form may be given to the intergroup relations training program, consultations must be held with governmental and national private agencies and with senior faculty members at the universities having programs in the field. It is further recognized that any such program must be sufficiently flexible to meet the varying needs of the agencies which will make use of it, and at the same time provide the necessary information to make it professionally sound. Such a program must among other things, be concerned with: (a) generic knowledge relating to the field of intergroup relations (b) various programmatic approaches to the problems in the field with special emphasis on the approach used by the agency employing the intergroup worker and (c) sensitizing the intergroup worker to the subleties of prejudice and discrimination; instructing him in methods and techniques used in the field and assisting him in an awareness of his own feelings and role in various situations likely to confront him.

It is believed that the design of any intergroup relations training program should reflect what is today known as the essential characteristics of an effective training experience. These are sensitivity training, skill training and knowledge derived from theory and practice. Wherever the objective of learning is a change in the behavior of the student, it is essential that all three phases of this unique learning process be reflected in the training design. Therefore, the training program should ideally enable the student to secure additional insight into his own behavior in group situations and also, the phenomena which are reflected in his work situation, although this phenomena may frequently be invisible to the uneducated eye. Hopefully, the student will emerge from this experience with a greater capacity to make more professional use of himself in the many group situations into which his work throws him.

It is presently anticipated that training programs will be scheduled for at least two week periods. In order to increase the impact of the training effects, it is thought, that such training should take place in a location sufficiently far removed from the work locations of the participants in order to create what is technically known as a "cultural island". It is estimated that tuition, including room and board, for a given training course would be approximately $200-$250 per participant. Agencies would have to meet travel, salary and other needs of their personnel.

It is expected that staff would consist primarily of persons thoroughly acquainted with the intergroup relations field, but who also have substantial experience in the implementation of training programs. Visiting consultants with special contributions would be brought in and university personnel would be used as supplementary resources rather than primary ones. Seminars would be utilized three to six months after the training program in order to have participants evaluate its effectiveness and realitivity to their on-the-job experiences. The Institute of Human Relations will administer this proposed national training program and NAIRO would serve in an on-going advisory and cooperative capacity and in this regard, both NAIRO and the Institute, will convene a broadly based and representative national advisory committee, to assist with matters of organization and programming.

SURVEY OF AGENCY TRAINING NEEDS AND INTEREST

In order to get this proposed nation-wide training program underway, three ad-hoc committees have been established for the purpose of (a) working out a proposed training design and selection of faculty (b) accessing training needs in the field and determining agency interest in the establishment and utilization of a national training facility and (c) securing adequate financial support for initial project planning and on-going training program needs.

Both items (a) and (c) are in large measure dependent upon item (b) "accessing training needs in the field and determining agency interest in the establishment and utilization of a national training facility" and in this regard, agencies are being requested to provide answers to a brief questionnaire which has been developed by the training committee. Agencies are further being requested to designate a representative to confer with members of the training committee about further aspects of the proposed training program. It is anticipated that these consulations will expedite the development of an acceptable training design and the implementation of the first initial training "pilot" project.

Ad-Hoc National Training Project Committee

David Danzig	American Jewish Committee
John Feild	President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity
Dr. John Slawson	American Jewish Committee
Edward Rutledge	New York State Commission for Human Rights
Alexander Allen	National Urban League
Harold Fleming	Potomac Institute, Washington, D. C.
John Sullivan	New York State Commission for Human Rights
Max Birnbaum	American Jewish Committee
Frederick Routh	NAIRO
Albert Nellum	NAIRO
Lloyd Davis	NAIRO consultant

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LLOYD DAVIS
Post Office Department
Washington, D. C.

PRESIDENT-ELECT
EDWARD RUTLEDGE
State Commission on Human Rights
New York, New York

VICE-PRESIDENTS
FRANCES LEVENSON
National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing
New York, New York
JOHN MORSELL
N.A.A.C.P.
New York, New York

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FRANCES R. COUSENS
Great Schools Project
Detroit, Michigan

TREASURER
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New York City Commission on Human Rights
New York, New York

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President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity
Washington, D. C.

**NAIRO Regional Chairman*
***Membership Chairman*
****Legal Counsel*

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FREDERICK B. ROUTH

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
ALBERT L. NELLUM

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W. • WASHINGTON 6, D.C. • 387-7050

August 24, 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

May I have your assistance in the following procedural matter:

The Southeastern Region is required to nominate three persons to a slate from which a national Nominating Committee will be selected. The duties of the Nominating Committee are to present a slate of officers and directors at the annual meeting.

Attached to this letter, you will find a list of NAIRO members from the Southeastern area. Please check the names of the three persons whom you wish to have nominated to the slate for selection to the Nominating Committee. I would appreciate your return of this ballot to me no later than September 17th.

I look forward to seeing you at the Annual Meeting in Washington, November 28 - December 1st.

Kindest regards.

Cordially,

Richard M. Shapiro

Richard M. Shapiro
Southeastern Area Chairman

rms/tg

Encl

File
Nat'l Association of Intergroup Relations Officials (NAIRO)

January 17, 1964

Mr. Alexander J. Allen
President, NAIRO
c/o The Urban League of Greater New York
202 West 136th Street
New York 30, New York

Dear Joe:

I have to be in Tampa on January 25 for the Annual Meeting of the Florida Council on Human Relations. I am sorry to miss another meeting of the NAIRO Board, and shall do my very best to get to the next one.

Sincerely,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:nm

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W. • WASHINGTON 6, D.C. • 387-7050

8 January 1964

TO: NAIRO Leadership

FROM: Alexander J. Allen, President
Fred Routh, Executive Director

SUBJECT: NAIRO Board Meeting

This is short notice for those of you who were not present at the post-Conference Board Meeting when we set this date. Fred Routh has just returned from vacation and was without a secretary in December following Jane Leeds untimely death.

The NAIRO Board of Directors will meet in New York City at the Harlem Branch of the YMCA for 6:30 p.m. supper on Friday, January 24th and will continue its meeting that evening at the offices of the Urban League of Greater New York. Saturday, January 25th the NAIRO Board will meet from 9:30 a.m. until 4:30 p.m. at the Urban League of Greater New York. The Harlem Branch YMCA is located at: 180 West 135th Street in Manhattan; The Urban League of Greater New York is located at: 202 West 136th Street, New York 30, N. Y.

Will you please drop a note to Joe Allen at that address indicating whether or not you plan to attend the Board Meeting. We will have minutes from the Board Meetings and the Business Session of the Conference sent to you before this Board Meeting.

All good regards; we hope to see you as part of a large turn-out of Board Members and NAIRO Leaders to get the Association off to a running start for 1964.

file → Nat'l. Assoc. of Intergroup Relations Officials

PA

MEMO to: NAIRO Nominating Committee, & to proposed nominees

From: Marsh Bragdon, Nominating Committee chairman

SUBJECT: The proposed 1964 slate, as shaped by telephone consultations among the Committee members.

Dear ~~Friends~~ Les —

Our slate-making is 11th hour, for which I apologize, without citing mitigating, or damning, reasons. . . The results, below, do answer (we believe) some criticism of the geographical 'skew' in the '63 leadership list; it also blends new talent and veteran strength. The Board list must be read in combination with those continuing as Directors: Will Campbell, Nashville; Geo. Culberson, D.C.; John Feild, D.C.; Harold Fleming, D.C.; Geo. Grier, D.C.; John Hope, D.C.; John Lassoe, N.Y.; Herman Long, Nashville; Lou Mason, Pittsburgh; John McDermott, Chicago; Paul Rilling, Chicago.

(Retiring: Fran Levenson, N.Y.; Fran Cousens, Detroit; Bill Berry, Chicago; Malcolm Higgins, Seattle; Alan Reitman, N.Y.; David Danzig, N.Y.)

Now, the slate: --

OFFICERS: President-elect, Kenneth C. Jones, Jr., Atomic Energy Com. DC

Vice-Presidents (2): Chester Gray, USAF, Cleveland; John Hope II, PCEEO, D.C.; Galen Martin, Kentucky HRC; Louis Mason, Jr., Pittsburgh HRC.

Treasurer: Irving Goldaber, N.Y. Commission on Human Rights.

Secretary: Barbara Moffett, AFSC, Philadelphia; Muriel Snowden, Freedom House, Roxbury, Mass.

BOARD (3 years; 7 to be elected):

John Buggs, Los Angeles HRC executive director.

Clifford ~~James~~ Campbell, Portland, Ore.; Ford Foundation consultant; ex-Chicago planner.

Leslie Dunbar, Executive director, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta.

Walter R. Greene, US Army; Detroit.

Arthur L. Johnson, executive secretary, Detroit NAACP.

Irving Levine, Ohio director, American Jewish Committee; Cleveland.

John McKnight, US Airforce; Chicago.

Robert Pitts, HHFA Region 6 deputy administrator; San Francisco.

James Reynolds, director Colorado Anti-Discrimination Comm.; Denver

Joseph Robison, American Jewish Congress, New York City

A. Abbott Rosen, Midwest director, Anti-Defamation League; Chicago.

Seymour Samet, Southeast director, American Jewish Committee; Miami.

Donald Slaiman, asst. director, AFL-CIO Civil Rights dept.; Washington

Wyatt T. Walker, exec. director, Southern Christian Leadership Conf., Atlanta

* * * *

The above list is the consensus of our Nominating Committee (Herman Long, Nashville; Lou Ervin, Minneapolis; Hans Spiegel, Washington; Glen Mansfield, Olympia, Wash.; Mary McLucas, Denver; A. Maceo Smith, Dallas; Rev. John Morris, Atlanta; Helen Amerman, Oakland, Cal.; & Marsh Bragdon, Cincinnati.

Now, may I ask that the proposed nominees return the enclosed card indicating acceptance of the nomination. In some cases we have not been able to reach you before this. And we hope you all can and will accept. NAIRO needs your service.

Sincerely,

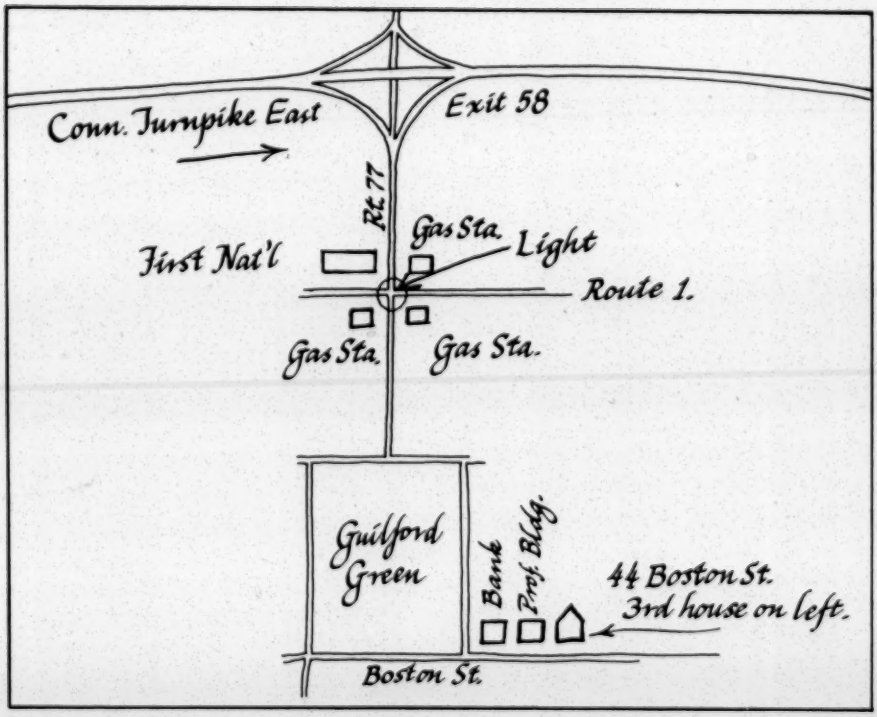
Marsh Bragdon

105 City Hall, Cincinnati

N.A.I.R.O.

THE CONNECTICUT CHAPTER
OF THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
INVITES YOU TO A RECEPTION
IN HONOR OF NATIONAL BOARD MEMBERS
FRIDAY APRIL 9, 1965 FROM 8:00 P.M.
44 BOSTON ST., GUILFORD, CONN.

RSVP 865-6534



The Role of the Private Agency

There are a multiplicity of private agencies, local, regional, and national, concerned with some facet of intergroup relations and most of them are growing substantially. So, too, new agencies -- particularly on the local level -- are being created at an unprecedented rate. The resources which these agencies represent should be of particular concern to those interested in social reform.

This is particularly true since it is generally assumed that, whatever the response to social ills from the public sector, there will not be adequate resources and programs from that sector to meet the needs of the country. To the extent that this assumption is correct the recognition of the private agency, its contribution and its potential, becomes all the more important.

Considerable and appropriate consideration is now being given to the skills and resources which can be brought to bear on social issues from the business sector. Further, President Nixon has called on all citizens and groups to join the Administration's efforts to eradicate need and prejudice in the country. In this situation, the existence and role of the private agency looms much larger than many are aware.

There are a number of ways in which the private agency can contribute. In considering these, two things should be kept in mind. The private agency by the nature of its structure and support is generally free of many of the pressures which exist with the public agency. And, the private agency more often than not is tax-exempt and thereby removed from the immediate area of politics and partisanship which to some degree are inevitable parts of the public agency.

The most conspicuous,and important, resources of the private agency are the funds and talent which they command. These funds, to be sure, are small compared to those for the public agency. Nevertheless, they are significant particularly in a time when all resources are limited and inadequate. The talent is an even greater resource. The field of intergroup relations is a relatively new one and it is from the private agency that this field has been developed and these skills have been learned; more often than not by trial and error.

The public agency which has a program with which it is less than satisfied, or the public agency which is developing a new program, would be in error not to determine the private skills available for consultation and to utilize

those skills to the fullest possible extent. So, too, within this public-private relationship, review and critique of public agencies and programs from the private intergroup relations sector should be not only tolerated but welcomed. We have seen a number of instances when public programs have been greatly strengthened by this process.

Frequently, over a period of years, the private agencies have developed programs and experience in "pioneer" areas which are later adopted by public agencies. Pre-school training and minority entrepreneurship represent examples, and the range, of these private agency explorations. As existing public programs are examined and new ones are developed, every effort should be made to assess the experiences and results of these private explorations.

Finally, private agencies can, in many instances, play a unique role in determining the nature and extent of our social and economic problems and of informing the public of the need to respond with urgency to these ills. No public program, no matter how soundly conceived, will, over the long run, be adequately funded or have an opportunity for success if the general public does not understand the need for such a program. Public agencies should give

high priority to forming partnerships with private agencies toward the end of determining the nature and extent of problems, and their solutions. And, within this partnership, private agencies should give the highest priority to informing the public of the particulars of our current national crisis.

Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council

1-23-69

NAIRO LEADERSHIP LIST (JULY 1969)

PLEASE DESTROY MARCH 1969 LIST

DUE TO THE RAPIDITY OF CHANGES IN JOBS AND ADDRESSES IN OUR FIELD PLEASE CHECK WITH THE NAIRO OFFICE BEFORE USING THIS LIST FOR MAILING.

PRESIDENT: - LLOYD DAVIS
4616 DRUMMOND AVE.
CHEVY CHASE, MD. 20015
(301-752-5752/OFFICE)

PRESIDENT-ELECT: - EDWARD HOWDEN, AREA COORDINATOR, W. REG. OFFICE,
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE, BOX 36123, FEDERAL BLDG.
450 GOLDEN GATE AVE.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. 94102
(415-556-2485)

VICE PRESIDENTS: - JAMES H. HARVEY, EX. DIR.
HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES COUNCIL OF METRO. WASHINGTON
SUITE 616, INVESTMENT BLDG., 1511 K ST., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005
(202-638-5477)

- JACK D. MIDDLETON, OFF. OF URBAN AFFAIRS OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF HARTFORD
P.O. BOX 7008 - 208 COLUMBUS AVE.
NEW HAVEN, CONN. 06519
(203-777-2160 OR 7270)

TREASURER: - ROBERT J. COATES, PROJ. MGR. OF PUBLIC PROGRAMS
DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION, RM. 116A, DONOHOE BLDG.
400 6TH ST.,S.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590
(202-962-5028)

SECRETARY: - ALVIN E. WESLEY, DEP. DIR.
URBAN LEAGUE OF ST. LOUIS
4401 FAIR AVE.
ST. LOUIS, MO. 63115
(314-389-0040)

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: - FREDERICK B. ROUTH, NAIRO OFFICE
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036
(202-387-7050)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (OFFICERS PLUS THREE)

ALFRED E. COWLES: - WASHINGTON STATE DEPT. OF HUMAN RIGHTS, EX. DIR.
1411 4TH AVE. BLDG., RM. 410
SEATTLE, WASH.
(206-MU2--4594)

(MORE)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE - CONT'D

VERNON E. JORDAN, JR. - DIR., VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT, SRC, INC.
5 FORSYTH ST., N.W.
ATLANTA, GA. 30303, (404-JA2-8764)

LARY GROTH - DEPUTY DIRECTOR, COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS
601 CITY HALL ANNEX, PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19107
(215 - MU6-900)

GENERAL COUNSEL

MARK ISRAEL - 5611 GLENWOOD ROAD, BETHESDA, MD. 20034
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END

August 14, 1969

Mrs. Penny Wright
National Association of Intergroup
Relations Officials
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Penny:

This will confirm that I will be in Washington on Monday, August 25th and would like to discuss a number of specifics with you and Fred and reach a number of conclusions about individuals to be' involved in the program. On that date please make arrangements for you, Fred, and I only to have lunch and please ask Fred to reserve some time following lunch so that the three of us can conclude these matters.

I will probably come up that morning and return that evening, but my schedule will depend, in part, on whether or not I will have other things to be taken care of while I am there.

Thanks, and best to you.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

August 14, 1969

Mr. Mitchell Sviridoff
Vice President
Division of National Affairs
The Ford Foundation
320 East 43rd Street
New York, New York 10017

Dear Mike,

This year I have had the opportunity to serve again as President of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials. I have been the first person to be accorded this special honor in the history of the organization and this has placed a grave responsibility upon me to provide the kind of leadership which can keep the organization abreast of changing times and conditions.

I have called this year in the life of my NAIRO administration, a time of "Critical Self-examination". A period in which we must determine the relevancy of the organization, the field and the worker. I have had a national commission composed of some of our most distinguished practitioners looking into this matter and to hold hearings from one end of the country to the other. I expect to receive this report in early October and make it the basis of what will be a working national conference in November in Rochester. I have also had an Ad Hoc Committee of 18, which grew out of a Black Caucus meeting at our last national conference, probing this matter of relevancy.

F.Y.I.

We expect next month to meet with President Nixon to present to him the findings of a special Task Force which I appointed to examine the present state of the art of equal opportunity in the Federal Government and to make some very pointed recommendations.

I appointed a previous Task Force of this nature for President Kennedy and our recommendations became his guide to executive responsibility and intergroup relations.

As you know, one problem which has consistently plagued NAIRO during its twenty-one year history has been that of money; securing those funds necessary to enable it to have staff and perform membership services to such an extent that it can attract numbers and really become self-sufficient. Also, NAIRO has never had the advantage of NAHRO which has in fact received a HUD subsidy these many years. To help with funding, I secured the services of Francis P. Cotter, Vice President of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation. Frank has been going after corporate sources but this effort takes time and work done this year by Cotter may not pay off until next year or the year after.

I have recited the above in some detail because NAIRO faces an immediate financial crisis and a continued long-range unmet financial need. Immediately, we need $25,000 to see us through the current fiscal year which ends on December 31, 1969. Over the long run, 100 or 200 thousand dollars could provide us with the whatwithall to really gear up to not only be relevant to the times and the needs of our members, but to build that inhouse capability to finally become self-sustaining and sufficient.

I hope the Ford Foundation can be of some assistance to NAIRO. I believe it has performed a most useful purpose. I believe it can do better -- and must! I also believe it would have to be created if it did not already exist. I have enclosed some remarks which I recently made at Michigan State University and I hope they will give you some insight into my thinking about the organization, our field and our workers in these troubled but challenging times.

With warmest regards,

Lloyd Davis, Project Manager
Model Urban Neighborhood Demonstration

LD/gab
Enclosure

DEGHETTOIZATION

BY CLARENCE FUNNYÉ

CHOICE OF THE NEW MILITANCY

When blacks were slaves on southern plantations, liberal northern whites consoled themselves with clever rationalizations about the comforts provided the "coloreds," and the happiness they enjoyed in their "own little areas watched over by (generally) benevolent white owners."

To further reconcile slavery with Christian teachings, missionaries were dispatched to obtain first-hand statements from "boss leaders" who, indeed, said in their own words that they were "carefree and contented people."

Since those early days, largely because of economic reasons, slavery and the plantation have changed form. Now we say deprived, underprivileged and disadvantaged for slaves, and ghetto or "the community" for plantation. Ghetto dwellers are supposed to have all rights of other citizens, but since blacks do not have such mobility, America, consistently Christian, has moved to salve conscience once again.

Immediately after fraudulent attempts failed to get blacks off these latter-day plantations and into the mainstream, original missionary rationalizations were updated. Black spokesmen were found who screamed into TV cameras that blacks wanted no part of the mainstream outside the ghetto. Under not-so-gentle prodding from new missionaries —now known as white liberals— some black "boss leaders" actually developed rational theories for not leaving the plantation.

One very popular theory is that confinement in all-black ghettos equals power—that allowing blacks out would deflate the power since there is a direct relationship between the number of blacks per square foot and the power enjoyed.

This theory was developed by Dr. Frances Piven, a white female from Columbia University's liberal School of Social Work who, strangely, has assumed the role of chief intellectual advocate of black manhood. Piven is usually assisted by a white male, Dr. Richard Cloward, and, as a team, they have been leaders in the ghettos-are-good for blacks school. One of Piven's main theses is that black men need time to develop full "manhood," and that mixing them up with whites at this point in history would be premature. They need the security of the ghetto.

The separatist line is a very popular one among white media people.

Black "boss leaders" have outdone themselves in speaking for "the community" in furtherance of ghettos forever. They were only supposed to back up white separatist notions and, as a spin-off, enjoy such other benefits as accrue to "leaders."

However, the new separatists have gone even further into the "militants as entertainment" bag. TV discussions on raising black armies, forcing a separate state, etc., provide a certain thrill for whites much like what the colonists got from watching Africans doing a war dance with paper spears. The white liberals appreciate this additional dividend and blacks who are suckered into such performances are rewarded with return engagements on prime TV. Their presentation is solely along the "hate whitey—we got our own bag—your house is burning down" sort of thing, much of which is true certainly. (But does a revolutionary army leader announce detailed plans for expansion of his army over the enemy's communication lines?)

The very nature of most performances belies seriousness—they call for no program, not even an "unreasonable response," no action, and, worst of all, are based on rather flimsy mandates.

There are other less sophisticated versions of the "ghettos forever" theory, but most hinge on the assumption — loudly backed up by chosen spokesmen

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Mr. Funnyé is director of planning for the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, and principal in the firm of Funnyé Associates, Architectural Engineers and City Planners, Brooklyn, N.Y. He is also a lecturer and design critic at the Pratt Institute school of architecture. Idea Plan Associates, mentioned in his article, is a nonprofit organization concerned with urban planning. Mr. Funnyé was one of its original founders, and is its Executive Director.

—that blacks now regard themselves somehow as natives to the ghetto, that they really don't care much for having their own little plot of land, with green grass and fresh air, not to mention good public services, safe streets, access to jobs, etc.

Some brothers have become so caught up in mumbolistic rhetoric that even when recalling "Africa and black heritage" they forget that blacks in Africa had all the green grass, open space and pollution-free air in the world, while American whites are mostly descendents of people who came from dim, dark, damp, smelly, overcrowded European ghettos. If anyone is to "reassert his heritage" by being confined to American ghettos it should be . . . . Anyhow, once the "boss leaders" got the cue about which lines would insure maximum media coverage, they were off and running.

They pushed ghettoization with a vengeance, denouncing everyone and anyone who suggested, even indirectly, that blacks were getting the shaft in ghettos while non-ghetto areas at least enjoy some of the fruits of . . . . Attending schools with whites became a "white thing," in addition to living downtown (outside), or studying economics.

White intellectual guardians of the black boss, of course, raked the cream of this new direction. They published hundreds of articles on how whites were generally benevolent and kind and good and just and would give money for housing, welfare, etc., so long as no one "pushed integration," especially in northern cities and suburbs. Dozens of new urban alternatives poured out of universities—all justifying a sort of updated Atlanta Compromise (recall Booker T.'s separate fingers theory.)

While one can understand and even sympathize with the few brothers who are used as tools in the imprisonment game, it is less easy to excuse some of the absolutely moronic nonsense coming out of supposedly intelligent white media.

Much of it is not even vaguely camouflaged. In August of 1968, a "planner" allegedly employed at Columbia University (again Columbia) seriously suggested that blacks could be passively led into the ultimate ambush by accepting, as their "own," black new towns built on portions of U.S. Army bases. The base, according to this "planner," would also provide employment and a feeling of security (again security). In further demonstration of the inexhaustable arrogance of the new missionaries (friends of the Negro), he even outlined a budget and a development program complete with suggested black leaders.

Now the tragedy of all this is not the time and energy wasted in writing and reading, printing and distributing such obvious non-solutions. The tragedy is that the momentum of ghetto preservation is being translated into long- and short-range urban planning and development programs. The myth is becoming the method. Urban poverty programs, Model Cities, newly updated ghetto economic development programs like the new-jobs-in-the-ghetto syndrome (as reflected in the so-called CORE plan, sometime derisively called the CORE-Nixon Plan for Black Capitalists), and the Kennedy effort in Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant, are examples of ghetto preservation programs.

All these non-solutions give the illusion of movement, cooling the ghetto — even "involving" the militant/separatist — while, in fact, they often aggravate the basic problem.

A closer look is instructive. The war on poverty has all the fury of two giants dueling with powder puffs. It was supposed to divert pressure from integration of labor unions and divert blacks' attention from City Hall. Both objectives have been accomplished, and old-line civil rights activists are now establishment folk with five-foot desks, secretaries, and mimeograph machines on which to run off endless proposals for special projects.

When a few thinking brothers questioned the war on poverty, they were given Model Cities. It is supposed to involve the community in planning for its own neighborhood.

Here is the ultimate absurdity; who the hell ever heard of involving blacks in anything, much less city planning. New York City has had a City Planning Commission since 1937. No black person has ever been seriously considered for membership, yet badly-needed housing programs in at least three ghetto areas are being stalled while the City tranquilizes "the community" with illusions of power under Model Cities.

The Kennedy effort in Brooklyn is a kind of private Model Cities program. It seeks to fix up and bring industry into the ghetto, and do those other nice things necessary for "economic development." In true missionary spirit, the first large contract (that for architectural and planning services) went to a "monumental" architectural firm which is alleged to have employed its first black architect after signing the contract. Some local leaders timidly noted that the design and planning contract could have been used to develop some black A-E (Architect-Engineer) firms, which after a time would be selling services to a larger community, thus forming an economic base. The leaders observed that blacks make up an insignificantly small part of the active design industry, and that development of this economic activity was as important as allowing black trainees to participate in painting of brownstone facades.

The response was that the scale of the work required an architect-planner of stature to inspire investment, etc., so the quarter of a million dollars for this service went—while much ado was made of the employment of black draftsmen or their use in minor rehabilitation work.

The Kennedy effort in Brooklyn is plodding bravely ahead even though the Senator himself is gone.

To date, they have planned a superblock, used 32 Bedford-Stuyvesant craftsmen and 272 "B-S youths" to rehabilitate 394 brownstones (exteriors only).

They are fixing up an old bottling plant (abandoned several years ago for good economic reasons) as a multiservice center, and they laud IBM's moves to construct a plant "in the community." For all the fanfare, the plant is not an economic bootstrap of the ghetto—it will provide jobs only, not investment or ownership potential. The plant is close to workers of the "B-S" ghetto, but why all the concern to bring new plants and national industries into the ghetto? That's where the least land exists, and where problems of relocation are most severe.

Neighborhood people in candid moments express grave doubts about the investment, noting that blacks can travel to jobs anywhere in the city, or city-fringe for that matter. That if the Kennedy people really wanted to be helpful, they could have bought the Brooklyn Navy Yard and turned it over to the community corporation to develop. That IBM, like Xerox in Rochester, could have built the plant and turned it over to the community with a guarantee to purchase all products for the first ten or fifteen years, if they wanted to get serious.

The most recent ghetto preservation scheme is one close to the heart of President Nixon—and Rosemary Gunning, New York Conservative. That is the CORE plan, essentially a "self-help" project to pool ghetto resources with government subsidies in so-called Community Development Corporations.

Broadly, these CPCs would be responsible for everything which is now done in black communities by anti-poverty, Model Cities, Medicare et al as a sort of umbrella coordination-direction. The bill, H.R. 18715, proposed in the last session of Congress, aims at creation of ghetto jobs in the ghetto. The sole unique quality is a mechanism for individuals from the ghetto community to participate by purchasing shares or by sweat equity (work).

One source estimates the cost of carrying out the proposal's objectives at $20 billion, a reallocation of economic resources that has only happened during major war mobilizations. Few

have any illusions about this proposal being taken seriously either by government or local people. A few brothers, not those of mini-vision, have begun to see all of these programs as divisionary at best and, at worst, as an updating of that old plantation mentality.

Some of these brothers only a few years ago were mesmerized by the West 114th Street demonstration project in Harlem, which demonstrated that if one had $6.5 million one could rehabilitate 36 buildings for 380 families without moving out a soul and only raise the rent 30 or 40 per cent. The full cost of this demonstration has not yet been made public. (To be fair, I should point out that the outlay included money for social services—construction of a day-care center, and counseling in the care of rehabilitated buildings.) But even if we use the low figure of $6.5 million for 380 families, it is over $17,000 spent to insure continued confinement in what one black police inspector calls the worst crime area in the city—where each night at least three locks and a police bar are clicked on each of the newly rehabilitated apartment doors; where older ladies dare not venture out after dark, except in groups of two, three or four; and where, even by day, a varied assortment of criminals and drug addicts intermingle with children at play on this demonstration street. This is "security?"

114th Street is more or less typical of the "security" of ghetto confinement. It seems that the only people who are able to romanticize the urban ghetto as a power base or as an incubator of black manhood are people who don't have to live there—people like Roy Innis who moved out years ago, Fran Piven who never lived there, and preachers and politicians who continue to run their game on trapped subjects and maintain a ghetto address as fronts—and still others who recall the glory days of the twenties when Harlem was the city's brothel and its streets were safer for everybody because they were used by whites.

If there were any relationship between blacks per square foot and power enjoyed, Harlemites would be the most powerful people in the world. Last time heard from, they didn't even have a Congressman and were forced to accept from New York City a sewage treatment plant rejected by even the weakest white community. Big universities, which they do not attend, were gobbling up their real estate and being paid millions of foundation dollars just to acknowledge the existence of "the community." Its politicians have sat flat-assed while a city-owned university in its midst remains lily-white and yearly hands out thousands of free automatic "middle-class" admission cards to white people who will, a few years later, mournfully "lament the lack of qualified black people to fill positions of importance." This is power?

It is way past time to call a spade a spade and get on to where we have to go. First, blacks in America do not regard the ghetto as their special preserve.

While all get a certain special feeling from acknowledgement of African heritage, none is seriously thinking of returning to Africa—even if the African brothers wanted them to. The fact is that the black man in America is as western in values and orientation as the western white man. He has the same standards of success, moral code and gods, both secular and otherwise. He seeks access to the same system of rewards and aims to provide his family with the same modicum of security.

When helplessly trapped in a low status, he feels as frustrated and angry as any other man. And while he does not reject blackness and community (self-seeking separatists notwithstanding) he sees that a community of culture and spirit is not dependent on physical confinement. Moreover, even before the planners noticed, the word was already out that manufacturing jobs in the city were going out to the suburbs. Pitifully inadequate reverse-commuter car pools have been going from Harlem to Westchester and Putnam Counties for years. NCDH (the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing) recently documented the widespread character of this trend and predicts that it will accelerate in spite of puny efforts to the contrary. Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Baltimore, Philadelphia and San Francisco are just a few of the major cities experiencing rapid dispersal of jobs in manufacturing, trade, and personal services.

Blacks have tried manfully, and to little avail, to hold on by car pools and reverse commuting. NCDH studies show that reverse transportation is not available, or too time-consuming, and too expensive. The NCDH study belittles efforts to bring jobs into the ghetto and says future job creation is going to be primarily in suburban areas, but the unskilled population is going to be more and more concentrated in central city ghettos unless there is a national strategy of deghettoization and movement of many nonwhites to outlying areas.

Deghettoization — a designed and deliberate process for programmed elimination of the forced urban ghetto — was first developed by Idea Plan Associates more than four years ago. Essentially it involves a two-pronged attack on vast ghettos. Ghettos exist at least in part because of poverty—not only group poverty, but the sum total of individual poverty, and individual poverty is eliminated by a good job followed by better housing choices, usually outside the ghetto.

Cities have, over the years, developed very good mechanisms to transform relatively poor, rough people into qualified members of the middle class. Even the smallest city operates at least one junior or senior college—usually free or almost free—and a host of "special program schools." These systems worked in urbanizing the present white middle class but have been preempted by established "elitist" or would-be elitist fiefdoms and special interest groups to the detriment of blacks and Puerto Ricans (who ironically constitute the bulk of raw material for any new urban middle class).

New York City, because it is biggest and claims to have the worst problems, may be a good illustration of a city committing suicide with its urbanization resources. Its famed city university system contains an estimated 150,000 students, only 2 per cent of whom are black and Puerto Rican. Preliminary attempts of the new underclass to cut into the action are met with all kinds of evasive delaying and diversionary mumbo jumbo cloaked in finest academic rationalization about why blacks are not qualified to participate more fully in this university of all the people.

While over half of the city's civil service workers, including its teachers, are products of the city university, its admission standards have been escalated toward keeping down the number of "undesirables." An institution which should be narrowing a very dangerous gap is, in fact, moving full steam ahead in widening the gap and, of course, making more cataclysmic the eventual confrontation.

There is an alternative: Set aside at least 25 per cent of all city university seats for blacks and Puerto Ricans. One quarter of 150,000 is 37,500 seats. If after two to four years 25 per cent of that figure were graduated with A.A. or B.A. degrees, there would be nearly 10,000 new taxpayers. Five years after the start-up period, 50,000 black and Puerto Rican families would be subtracted from the welfare-services-consuming class and added to the revenue-producing class. At 2.5 children per family, this would mean 175,000 people. Given present policies, one could expect the welfare burden to increase by 175,000 persons during the same period.

It is not expected that professors at C.U. will welcome this kind of cost-benefit approach to a city problem. One could, of course, question whether their "welcome" is relevant. They are, after all, only employees of the city—contrary to popular opinion. They do not own the system, and their desires for an ampli-

[illegible] developments—unrelated to requirements of real life—do not serve the city's interest. The same kind of directed approach must be applied to all other systems directly owned, or indirectly influenced by the city.

Deghettoization implies a political savvy not yet evidenced by ghetto people who now only vaguely appreciate the importance of their political weight. It will require a widely-developed system of political trade-offs and group bargaining in City Councils and Boards of Estimate *downtown,* not uptown fiddling around with peanuts in Model Cities or poverty programs.

Deghettoization requires that ghetto dwellers be converted to city dwellers with city-wide concerns and involvement at least on a political level. Ghetto dwellers must turn outward to the larger city, not inward.

Housing policies in deghettoization must be regional. Some things are immediately obvious: 1) Cities cannot continue to contain a disproportionate share of the regional poor; 2) suburban land policies must be thrown out or sharply brought around to the new realities, namely that regional land and policies thereof are concerns of all the region's citizens (states with big-city problems and uncooperative suburbs should take back their zoning powers from the cities and suburbs and, on a state level, zone areas to maximize opportunities and choices for all citizens); and 3) building codes should be treated just like zoning ordinances—abolished and/or returned to state hands with only the barest requirements consistent with health and safety (building codes are often used to prevent the construction of low-income housing).

These requirements would be certified as met when the drawings are stamped or sealed by a registered engineer or architect. There are other impediments to the rapid production of housing required for deghettoization—such as labor shortage, or tax structures which favor [illegible] land and speculation. State zoning could fix the latter, while a halt in subsidizing of union discrimination, and nationalization of the apprentice-training programs, would fix the former.

With preliminary steps laid out, the metropolitan area that wants to plan rationally can get on with solving its ghetto (housing) problem through planned deghettoization.

To illustrate: Take a sample metropolitan area of 1,600,000 people, including a ghetto of 400,000 (a metropolitan area is deemed to include a central city and its inner-ring suburbs). Using a system of planned new towns in the outlying areas, housing could be built to provide flexibility for deghettoization.

METROPOLITAN AREA ghetto	non-ghetto	NEW TOWNS
400,000	1,200,000	
−100,000	−300,000	+400,000

By building one new town of 400,000 (or two of 200,000 each) in the outlying area and moving in 25 percent of the ghetto and non-ghetto metropolitan population, then moving the remaining ghetto population into vacancies created in non-ghetto metropolitan areas, by the 300,000 white moveouts we would theoretically have zero people in the old ghetto. Very conceivably, all residents of the ghetto will not want to move out, and the success of deghettoization does not require it.

If only 50 per cent chose to move, either to outlying areas or into the filter-down housing, it would still result in drastic loosening up of the rental market, requiring landlords to compete for tenants or go out of business. Thus, even ghetto dwellers who elected not to move are benefited by deghettoization. The new town component is not essential to deghettoization but does afford a compacted controlled housing situation, and from a planning standpoint in terms of land economics, anti-sprawl measures, efficiency of scale, etc., would seem to be most advantageous. But the important thing is that *the housing surplus is built for and directed toward the goals outlined.*

The city could take several internal steps to enhance the benefits from deghettoization.

Surplus in-city land, federal facilities, or closed military bases are excellent sites for in-city new towns of 50,000 to 60,000 persons for major cities; 10,000 to 20,000 for middle-sized cities. In 1967, partly at the suggestion of Idea Plan Associates, the federal government did a study of the quantity of federal land that for all practical purposes is surplus land within the city. This study has not yet been released, but this land is thought to be considerable—in one large Eastern city some 1,800 acres have been located in five government installations of various sizes, either partly or totally abandoned.

To sum up deghettoization benefits:

1. Reduction of city rents; stabilization of the housing market.
2. Better flexibility in in-city planning and development.
3. Enhancement of the city as a viable, balanced place to live should encourage return of the middle class.
4. Accelerated reduction in dependent welfare population both through increased urbanization and access to suburban-based employment.
5. Reduction in cost of city services provided to former ghetto.

To deghettoize, we must close out the present phase of thoroughly inadequate response to city-metropolitan problems of city-metropolitan scale.

Black separatist "entertainers" should not let themselves be used to deceive whites into believing they can solve "the problem" merely by updating old plantation techniques.

Brothers and their friends who know better should stop romanticizing Harlem and the other unsafe, spirit-killing, ambition-stifling, anachronistic residential pockets of blight and neglect which "militant entertainers" now call "our community."

The crisis calls for a newer, higher form of militancy—one that avoids getting snared in the diversionary Model Cities trap and one that keeps an eye on the big ball where the power is, and that's not in a model neighborhood headquarters.

Any community which turns away from the real fight—the fight at city hall, in state capitols, and in Washington—and turns in on itself will certainly lose out to find itself out-foxed again.

Good reasonably-priced housing, access to jobs and job opportunities, fresh air and green grass—insofar as there is any left—should be shared by all equally. We are now talking about survival as men running free, not people consigned forever to modern plantations just because some men with mini-visions believe it the right course, or lack the courage to try what they know to be the hard course.

Perhaps what the country needs most of all is to acknowledge that blacks are here to stay and intend to force solutions to problems of residual slavery. It is tranquil to toy with non-solutions such as community development corporations, Model Cities, or anti-poverty. If "the community," meaning black America, is to participate in planning for itself, the tools are already there on the urban scene, citywide—the city council, city planning boards and commissions, boards of education, central and local, regents, state education systems, etc. Diversionary programs sap energy and merely give a fleeting illusion of sharing in power. The new militancy will correctly assess these diversions. The momentum of the civil rights struggle was yielded for too low a return—two or three billions in urban programs is peanuts. An updated and enlightened militancy will recognize this and move toward creation of a real urban lobby at least as powerful and tenacious as the gun lobby. Blacks can form the nucleus of such a lobby.

Blacks need not reject interim diversionary programs outright. A small sub-committee in the community could be left to haggle over and amuse themselves with division of the crumbs from the tables of power. But the real thinkers will keep their eyes on where it's at.

"All I can say is
we should check out the action
wherever it is.
We don't all have to be in the ghetto
just to be brothers.
Calling a prison a community don't make it so."

BLACK POWER AND DEGHETTOIZATION

a retreat to reality

by CLARENCE FUNNYÉ

NCDH
NATIONAL COMMITTEE
AGAINST DISCRIMINATION
IN HOUSING, INC.

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1865 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10023

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CLARENCE FUNNYÉ *is Director of Field Services and Planning for the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, and former Chairman of New York* CORE. *A professional planner, registered engineer, and architect, Mr. Funnyé is a Lecturer and Urban Design Critic in the School of Architecture of Pratt Institute. This article on the Third International Conference on Black Power originally appeared in* The Village Voice, *a New York City weekly.*

BLACK POWER AND DEGHETTOIZATION

a retreat to reality

by CLARENCE FUNNYÉ

EVERYONE TALKING ABOUT revolution ain't making none — and those making it ain't talking — so sometimes a revolution being made or in the making is hard to spot.

But not so at Philadelphia last weekend when brothers and sisters met at the Third International Conference on Black Power. The first revolutionary sign one noticed was the dress. African gowns, bubos, dashikis were worn by 75 per cent of the conference. Fifty per cent of the brothers and nearly all sisters wore *Afro* hairdos — even those sisters whose hair, having been spoiled by miscegenation or something, required artificial curling.

There were brothers from Africa who sort of blended right in, identified only by clip British or French accents or more modified Afro hair style.

But the presence of the African brothers was most important for the internationalization of the black question in America. This was revolutionary. Both Malcolm and King had been put away for trying to or seeming to accomplish this simple act. But it was being done anyway.

The gathering had many interesting facets. Recalling that less than five years ago even the Africans in America sported only the close-cropped "American boy" hair style, one finds

it hard to believe that attitudes could change so radically especially among the black middle class. These were the "style setters" making it fashionable to think black — not just out of reaction to white rejection but to embrace blackness, a spiritual return to the African soil. It felt damn good.

The conference was officially to deal with the "how" of black power acquisition. The list of conference subject areas read like a university catalog: everything from "economic control of the black community" to "the white man's war in Vietnam" and "Zionism and black genocide." Like most university catalogs the subjects were largely unrelated to what was taught or talked about.

This is understandable. It is always easier to control the printing of the program.

The traditional conference in America is a peculiar institution having a variety of purposes rarely realistically related to the title. They are used to maneuver for professional or technical status, employment, or an opportunity to blow hard. Few listen, everyone awaits his turn to talk. Blacks in the United States are American — by and large more American than most — and their institutions often unintentionally mimic the structure of white institutions. So it was that the BPC ended up being a reduced (or amplified, depending on one's point of view) version of a conference of city planners, economists, sociologists, the U.S. Army Reserve Association, an international fashion bazaar, and cheer-leader rally — all rolled into one.

This was no poor people's conference. A $10 registration fee and $1 to $2 fees for participation in major group events, including the keynote speech by Karanga, was paid by largely middle-class college students, teachers, lawyers, program directors, *et al.* — some militant, some radical, some revolutionary, some looking for something to be. All came to get the new word, to press the flesh of the "grass roots," and establish via attendance alone credentials of awareness or at least of concern. Concern for the plight: rapidly deteriorating conditions

of black men in America — and some to talk revolution.

The program may have been too ambitious. For, aside from the very good feeling of fraternity and fellowship, most of the workshops and, more importantly, the informal sessions off the floor showed inconsistent understanding of the depth or seriousness of the black condition, or why and how it is getting worse.

The Workshop on Economics — Black Self Help, which was to deal with the "formation of black economic concepts and developing an independent black economic system in which the Black Nation can survive collectively," was led by Sonny Carson of Brooklyn CORE who admitted "I don't know nothing about economics" and a sociology student from the University of Chicago who blew hard about East African history while rejecting any suggestion of irrelevance of Tanzania land and mineral wealth to the plight of urban Black Americans, who have neither land nor wealth.

Elsie Y. Cross presented a competent paper on cooperatives which, like other papers, was received tolerantly but quickly pushed aside to discuss "slave debt" owed by the Federal Government. Reginald Jones of Brooklyn, whom Carson described as one of the brightest men on the scene, noted that 10 acres and a mule, promised each free slave family and never delivered by the Federal Government, was at 4 per cent interest now worth over a quarter of a million dollars and the blacks could use this money to develop their own community. Jones also suggested that "can-shaking" (appealing to ghetto dwellers to put some coins in a can) could yield millions of dollars which could be used to bring industry into black communities, which could then become self-sufficient. Traditional cheer-rally rhetoric — hardly ever taken seriously.

Not all of the audience applauded. Several actually challenged Carson's qualifications to lead the discussions. Carson was honest — he didn't expect to have to lead the number one workshop. Cyril Tyson of New York was supposed to be chairman. But he never showed up.

Sonny was only doing what he could to pinch hit, but the challenges pressed on . . .

One delegate shouted that the assembly was continuing to bulls - - t, that people didn't come hundreds of miles to hear jive-time clichés about ghetto gilding and economic development of ghettos while ghetto income continues down in both absolute and relative terms — blacks are locked into central cities while industries and jobs move out — and new industrial development accelerates in all-white suburbs.

A brother from Detroit angrily asked: "How in hell we're gonna talk about economic development when the bulk of black people are being separated by training or distance from jobs which have formed the base economy of black people? We going to just feed on each other?"

A cute sister chimed, "Yeah how? Driving into here we saw dozens of factories outside the city . . . no brothers out there making any that bread . . . we can't all live on the industry that can be built in ghettos."

The panel leaders were reeling now. They did not expect to talk about regional or even citywide considerations. Previous black power rhetoric had only programmed them for "bringing industry into our own community." Alfred Rhodes shot back that those were "white men's factories out there in the suburbs"— and all hell broke loose.

"What the hell you mean white men's factories?" a brother from Chicago shouted. "When your government takes from tax money 40 billion bucks and gives it to some 'private' airplane company to build some goddam SST plane, baby that factory is yours no matter where he builds it — west hell or an all-white suburb — and you better start getting your stuff together and figure out some way to get out there and get some that action."

Carson called for order, but the assembly chorused "let's hear the brother." The brother paused and pressed on. "We been sold a lot a junk about bringing industry into our own communities . . . Check it out. See how much

land a modern factory takes up, how much vacant land is there in 'our communities'? Man, just to build a tot lot we have to tear down three houses and move 30 families . . . and the already overcrowded ghetto — what you call 'our community' — gets even more crowded. It's land-locked by white suburbs, not getting bigger just getting higher, and babies keep being born and needing more space and where they gonna live? Where will their apartment buildings be? Where we gonna put those damn factories you gonna bring in?

"While some of you untogether niggers fighting each other about control of a lousy $400,000 poverty program, another white factory gets $4 billion in government funds to build a space ship or some such stuff — and they set up in the wide open country, build houses for whites, and you don't even notice. I say we got to get our eye back on the ball. Sure, control your own communities — but don't just stop there. You're not just citizens of the ghetto. Watch what the man is doing in economic, national and regional affairs. Watch where the subsidies are going for construction of bridges, highways, regional sewer plants, waterworks, missile test centers, anything and everything.

"Don't buy this bull that just because you might want some clean air and green grass for your kids that makes you some kind of imitation white man. Dig it, we ain't no more native to the ghetto than the white man is native to America. Fact is, if it weren't for him, we'd be back in Africa where we'd have more fresh air, open space and green grass than anyone in the world."

(Cheers and applause.)

Now the brother was slowing down — pacing himself for effect — he had the audience — now thoughts were being planted. "All I say is we should check out the action wherever it is. We don't all have to be in the ghetto just to be brothers. Calling a prison a community don't make it so."

This was it, out in the open on the floor: the long smoldering ideological conflict be-

tween people interested in "how now?" Between cheer-rally types whose forte is the anti-white or pro-black "blow hard," who see the future of black communities limited to "control" of Model Cities or anti-poverty boards and the government funds coming into the community — between these people and those who see both anti-poverty and Model Cities as diversionary non-solutions intended to absorb community energy and obscure the fact that the traditional urban ghetto ("our community") is fast becoming the western white man's instant concentration camp, and who also see community survival directly related to the number of brothers who can escape the ghetto and that a community of culture and spirit does not depend on geographical confines — especially if those confines facilitate physical destruction.

The brother had brought it out into the open — that sub-surface struggle which had been straining to get a full hearing. For three years now — since the decline of the traditional civil rights phase — the latter forces had been in partial retreat, while ghetto builders sneeringly asked "what's so good about being next to a white man?" (integration) Now the answer is, "nothing — except being able to watch that mother . . ."

A planner from Brooklyn noted that "Harlem is already efficiently encircled and could be completely isolated and closed off in 20 or 30 minutes by a single regiment," but that if half of the present residents — say 200,000 — lived strategically all over the city, such an obvious capture would be less tempting to white planners and blacks could still "control Harlem."

Already white planners are developing black new town schemes to *re-confine* the brothers who have escaped to the suburbs. An article appearing in the August 1968 issue of *Progressive Architecture* urges that a black new town be built on 6,000 acres of Fort Dix land in New Jersey. The fort would serve a double purpose, providing training and employment for black workers and instant urban stability.

Julius Brown, a Los Angeles economist, said

the separatist brothers were buying a virgin pig in a blanket — that the few dozen non-thinking cliché peddlers were leading some unsuspecting people down a garden path. It's no accident that the articles most loudly espousing total black ghettoization have been in white publications including the liberal *New Republic.* The intellectual basis for Floyd McKissick's and Roy Innis's separatist positions were said to have been formed by Fran Piven and Dick Cloward, white sociologists from Columbia University's School of Social Work.

The separatist brothers were taken aback by vigorous attack of brothers who urged blacks to "become city dwellers as opposed to ghetto dwellers." The new breed brothers had made a good point about turning one's back on the billions of dollars given suburban plants for development of SST while squabbling over Model Cities peanuts. Previously such thoughts would have been put down by anti-white clichés ("the brother just wants to rub shoulders with whitey") but the separatists had done no homework and slogans were being battered down in the face of reality.

Ron Karanga, the West Coast version of the new Malcolm, led the attack in his keynote speech. Partially repudiating Omar Ahmed's opening call for acquisition of guns and formation of a black militia, Karanga said, "Sometimes brothers get so hung up in the myth of revolution that they talk about bringing America to her knees and can't even wipe out one police station."

Two, three years ago activists with an education were the subject of subtle ridicule — "middle class-bourgeois." Karanga told the delegates that "Negroes" who envy leaders who have an education don't understand revolution — Mao had an education; Nkrumah had an education; all people who have waged revolution have had an education. He called for abandonment of sloganism, for hard thinking, planning, and action. In one-and-a-half hours Karanga was interrupted by applause 30 times, and the tone of the conference was set. Issues were to be confronted, and stage made ready

for moving into a newer more serious phase.

Hundreds of man-hours were spent talking and thinking about . . . serious things . . . how to move the untogether nigger from jive-time rhetoric to action . . . how to evolve a kind of collective racial therapy to get black men to act more manly toward their women, children, and families. Most particularly, how to get black men to be real fathers to their sons, spend more time guiding and providing leadership and positive examples for them.

Manhood means responsibility, said Philadelphia's Walter Palmer, and "black manhood is not just a penis and a gun." Palmer was roundly cheered. Only two years ago this was taboo talk — not in public, certainly!

Now serious facts were being faced — and at a militant black power conference. This group had within two years made the African bubo, and the dashiki and Afro hairdos not just acceptable but very popular and even commonplace in the black community — which is wherever black people move. Now they were moving out into more difficult areas: responsible community security, manhood and family responsibility were being decreed not just desirable but necessary for black survival.

The smokescreens of ghetto rebuilding poverty projects and Model Cities programs were seen for what they are — at best, temporary "band-aid" solutions; at worst, diversionary non-solutions. Conference recommendations took note of regional planning and citywide concerns, calling for a national black institute to monitor planning and economic programs for their impact on the black community; for a national black army to control white violence. Black intellectuals and professionals are being accorded new status and responsibility while they extend new respect, fraternity, and understanding to the black masses — in other words, the growth of real community.

One of the poems presented by black poets at the conference was entitled "niggers are very untogether people" — but there is ample evidence that this is becoming less and less true.

October 17, 1969

The Honorable George McGovern
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator McGovern:

While I certainly understand, we are deeply disappointed that you cannot be with us in Rochester on November 21st.

I am passing your letter on to Mr. Frederick B. Routh, Executive Director, NAIRO, with the suggestion you make about Mr. Wolinsky.

We are grateful for the consideration you have given this matter.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
cc: Mr. Frederick B. Routh

HERMAN E. TALMADGE, GA.
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HENRY BELLMON, OKLA.

COTYS M. MOUSER, CHIEF CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

October 14, 1969

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I have been trying to hold my schedule open for the luncheon in Rochester on November 21, 1969. It now appears, however, that Senate business in Washington will make it impossible for me to be present.

I indicated in my earlier letter that this might be a possibility, but I was anxious to accept your invitation. I hope this late change in plans does not cause too great a problem.

If I may, I suggest Mr. Adam Walinsky as an alternative. Mr. Walinsky was legislative assistant to the late Senator Robert Kennedy. He is now in New York State and is extremely knowledgeable in the areas of interest to your membership.

Once again thank you for your consideration throughout.

With best wishes for a successful meeting,

Sincerely,

George McGovern

George McGovern

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

October 20, 1969

Mr. Marshall Bragdon
1384 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02134

Dear Marshall:

I was unable to attend the last meeting of the NAIRO Board in Rochester. However, the program plans which I submitted were done orally by Fred following the trip I made to Washington to brief him on it. These plans were a direct outgrowth of my having discussed them with the board in St. Louis in the spring and having had, I thought, its unanimous agreement to proceed with them. In fact, my only disappointment during the summer was that few of the board followed through on their promises to do specific things to help me supplement the original outline. The essense of this was that except for necessary business sessions the entire meeting, in relative small groups, would be an attempt to have the NAIRO members grapple with the most immediate problems of our profession at this time. These included, for instance, school integration, police-community relations, the new administration, the role of youth, economic development, the emerging Mexican-American movement, etc. In rejecting these

plans at the Rochester meeting the Board decided the state of NAIRO -- financially and otherwise -- was such that the entire meeting should be devoted to the questions, "Who Are We?", "Where Do We Go From Here?", etc., which sounds to me both highly repetitious and an open invitation for the kind of meaningless rangling that was clearly evident in Philadelphia. I am confident this will be even more in evidence at the Rochester meeting unless some real meat is put into the program.

Quite candidly, I was an idiot to take on this responsibility since I have had so little time, and in one sense I am very relieved to no longer have it.

As I indicated in the letter, my only point of anger and embarrassment was to have to un-invite those persons who had agreed to participate, some of whom having accepted only after substantial arm-twisting.

I sincerely hope I am wrong, but I have the greatest doubts about the future of NAIRO.

Warmest regards.

Sincerely,

P Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

13 Oct. 1969

Dear Paul:

The copy of your letter to Lloyd Davis, just received today, is the only information I've gotten on the Board's action on to reject the program plan you submitted. Is there a copy of the plans you submitted which I could see? I'm mystified & concerned.

Sincerely,

Marsh

Marshall Bragdon

$5.00 Contribution
Charged to Misc
SC

December 17, 1969

Dear Fred:

As a long-time personal friend beginning in our college years, and Lord knows how long ago that was, as a colleague here in the South and in the Council during the dark '50's, and as a continuing friend and colleague, I want to rewffirm my affection and friendship. Also, for all of the Members of the Southern Regional Council and the staff, please know we wish you well in whatever you select as your next worthwhile endeavor.

You have served NAIRO long and well, and those of us here who have been able to work with you in that organization are genuinely grateful.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Executive Director
N. A. I. R. O.
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W. ● WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 ● 387-7050
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A SPECIAL MESSAGE TO NAIRO MEMBERS AND FRIENDS

from Ed Howden, President

As indicated in the enclosed memorandum, NAIRO is losing Fred Routh after almost eight years' distinguished service.

Some of us are putting together two kinds of expression of appreciation of Fred's many important and lasting contributions to our common cause: first, a compilation of letters, appropriately bound or otherwise assembled; second, a hand-lettered scroll, mounted and framed.

Those of you who wish to write one of these letters to Fred and/or share in the cost of the volume and scroll may do so by sending same to NAIRO Treasurer

MARK ISRAEL
5611 Glenwood Road
Bethesda, Maryland 20034.

In view of the modest cost involved and the large number of colleagues expected to respond, a dollar or so each should suffice.

Quick response would be most helpful. Final date for receipt of the letters will have to be Monday, January 12, 1970.

Ed Howden

15 December 1969

Bring up March 16
file
Nat'l Civil Liberties
Clearing House

January 22, 1970

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
National Association of Intergroup
Relations Officials
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Fred:

Since we are being so formal, this will acknowledge receipt of your letter and indicate my acceptance of your invitation to share the panel on March 26th. I sincerely appreciate being asked.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
cc: Mrs. Mary Alice Baldinger

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W. ● WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 ● 387-7050
LLOYD DAVIS, PRESIDENT FREDERICK B. ROUTH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

20 Jan 70

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
The Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Greetings from the Capital City on the Potomac; it was good to talk with you earlier this afternoon. This will confirm our invitation to you to be a panel speaker at the luncheon session, Thursday, March 26th, at the Annual Conference of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House. The topic is (roughly) "Civil Rights in the '70s: Where We Are, Where We're Going." We would like you to address this matter from the Southern perspective. We will let you know, well in advance, who are the other two panelists.

Meanwhile, warmest and best regards to all my friends at SRC and in-and-about Atlanta and, of course, a lion's share for you.

Cordially,

Fred

FBR/mtf

cc: Mary Alice Baldinger

Frederick B. Routh

19

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Detroit, Michigan

Greater Denver Chapter
MRS. HELEN PETERSON
Commission on Community Relations
Denver, Colorado

Kentucky Chapter
GREGORY SHINERT
Lexington Commission on Human Rights
Lexington, Kentucky

Massachusetts Chapter
JAMES E. CLAY
Northeastern University
Boston, Massachusetts

Mid-Central Chapter
MRS. JEAN PAVELA
Kansas City Commission on Human Relations
Kansas City, Kansas

Minneapolis & St. Paul Chapter
SALLY LOU TODD
Council on Religion and Race
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Nashville Chapter
REV. FRED CLOUD
Metropolitan Commission on Human Relations
Nashville, Tennessee

New York City Chapter
JOHN V.P. LASSOE, JR.
Episcopal Diocese of New York
New York, New York

New York State Chapter
KENNETH M. STORANDT
Council of Social Agencies
Rochester, New York

Northern California Chapter
WILLIAM GREMLEY
Department of Defense
San Francisco, California

North Texas Chapter
CLARENCE A. LAWS
Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Dallas, Texas

Oklahoma Chapter
MRS. LOIS H. GATCHELL
Tulsa Community Relations Commission
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Pacific Northwest Chapter
PAUL B. BENDER
Nat'l Conference of Christians and Jews
Portland, Oregon

Philadelphia Chapter
LARY GROTH
Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh Chapter
WILLIAM SHAFFER
American Jewish Committee
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

St. Louis Chapter
ALVIN E. WESLEY
National Urban League
St. Louis, Missouri

Southern California Chapter
ROBERT M. JONES
Nat'l Conference of Christians and Jews
Los Angeles, California

Southern Florida Chapter
BRYCE DUNHAM
University of Miami
Miami, Florida

Southwest Ohio Chapter
BERNARD ROSENBERG
Attorney-at-Law
Cincinnati, Ohio

Washington, D.C. Chapter
WILLIAM W. LAYTON
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C.

Westchester Co. (Conn.) Chapter
JACK P. MARASH ACSW
White Plains Commission on Human Rights
White Plains, New York

(Regional and Chapter Chairmen are Ex-Officio Members of the Board)

February 9, 1970

Mr. Alfred E. Cowles
Executive Secretary
Washington State Board
Against Discrimination
1411 Fourth Avenue Building
Seattle, Washington 98101

Dear Alfred:

I regret that I will not be able to make the Chicago or San Francisco meetings. If I can do anything for the Personnel Committee in this region, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:js

DANIEL J. EVANS, GOVERNOR

WASHINGTON STATE BOARD AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

319 SEVENTH AVE. E.
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON 98501
753-6771

ALFRED E. COWLES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

1411 FOURTH AVENUE BUILDING
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98101
MU 2-4594

MEMORANDUM

TO All Members of the NAIRO Personnel Committee

FROM Alfred E. Cowles, Chairman of the Personnel Committee

DATE February 5, 1970

SUBJECT NAIRO Personnel Interviews for the position of Executive Director

Three members of the Personnel Committee participated in interviews in New York City on Monday, February 2, 1970. We are planning to have additional interviews in Chicago and San Francisco by March 1, to provide an opportunity to personally interview every applicant for this position. I am hereby inviting all members of the Personnel Committee to take part in the interviewing process as your time and other commitments permit.

The Personnel Committee will meet at the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago on Monday, February 23, 1970, from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., to interview candidates from the Midwest and the South. Interviews will take place in a suite that I have reserved at the Conrad Hilton Hotel. I am inviting you to assist us in Chicago on this date. I am very grateful to have had the assistance of Mr. Galen Martin, from Kentucky, and Mr. Tyre Broomfield, from Dayton, Ohio, during our interviews in New York earlier this week. We will complete our interviews by the end of this month by spending one day in San Francisco, where we will interview all the candidates from the West Coast.

I want to present to the NAIRO Board the recommendations of the Personnel Committee by March 1, 1970.

AEC:lj

JUN 15 1970

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 • 387-7050

Penelope L. Wright, Acting Staff Director

June 12, 1970

TO: NAIRO Officers, Board Members and NAIRO Leadership

FROM: Penny Wright, NAIRO Office

Ed Howden has asked me to remind everyone of the forthcoming Board Meeting.

PLACE: Chicago, Illinois - The Lake Tower Inn (At Lake Shore Drive and Ohio) (312-787-4700)

TIME: Friday and Saturday, June 26th and 27th, beginning promptly at 10:00 a.m.

(Friday evening will be free and the Saturday meeting should be over in the early afternoon.)

Ed says "This is an urgent and possibly crucial meeting," and he asks that everyone make every effort to attend.

He also asks that anyone wishing to bring up matters under the heading of "New Business" be in touch with him in advance of the meeting. His address is: 191 Upper Terrace, San Francisco, California 94117, and his office telephone number is: (415-556-2485).

He would like to remind everyone that one of the items on the Agenda will be the proposal for a new name. To quote from the President's Box in the forthcoming Newsletter he says,"Many of our members are not 'officials,' some are not encompassed by 'National'. And many feel that Intergroup Relations does not today go to the guts of the problems with which we wrestle."

PLEASE INDICATE ON THE ENCLOSED POSTCARD WHETHER OR NOT YOU CAN ATTEND.

October 12, 1970

Mr. Edwin Stanfield
Executive Director
Southwest Intergroup Relations Council
1503 Guadalupe, Suite 206
Austin, Texas 78701

Dear Ed:

At some future date I would like very much to talk with you about why I cannot in good conscience make a personal pledge to NAIRO. This has not been an easy decision because of the incredibly hard and competent work you are doing.

I can, however, in good conscience for the Council pledge $500 toward your goal. I think it perfectly appropriate that we as an organization should make some commitment to the existence of a functioning professional organization. If you see any merit in trying to get other private agencies to make similar commitments, feel perfectly free to use our pledge as an example.

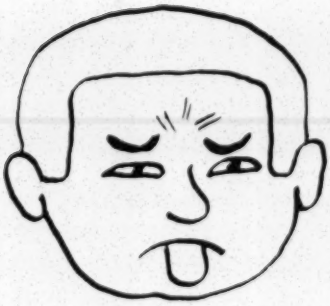
Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

" TO REBUILD AND REVITALIZE THIS ASSOCIATION"

Some Straight Talk About NAIRO



NAIRO?

1970 NAIRO Campaign

National Association
of
Intergroup Relations Officials
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

IT'S TIME FOR CANDOR

"Confession is good for the soul," they say. So let's be candid. The National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, in recent years, has dropped more balls than Charlie Brown's gang.

NAIRO has had its moments to be proud of—the influential report on Executive Responsibility in Intergroup Relations, the Intern Training Program, the referral and recruitment program.

Yes, NAIRO has had its moments. But not recently. The **Journal of Intergroup Relations** is—let's face it—defunct. Most members can't remember those directories and special reports. Members have not been served as they have a right to expect.

RIGHT ON!

Our times have changed. Our profession has grown. But NAIRO has not kept pace.

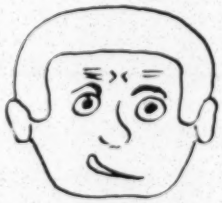
But let's also confess that one of the things most in need of change is our concept of the Association's financing. Long gone are the days when the professionals in our field were a few beleaguered, dedicated, grudgingly tolerated (and paid) souls. (We're not so *few* now!) Long gone are the days when encouragement and support of such a band was a reasonable objective of enlightened philanthropists. We're a grown-up profession now. If we want a professional association, we can have it, but we'll have to be realistic about footing our own bills.

We haven't been. In 1969, 938 members of NAIRO paid a total of $18,611 in dues. That's an average of less than $20 each. Little wonder the Association has become seedy!

NOW YOU'VE QUIT PREACHING AND GONE TO MEDDLING.

NAIRO's members know this won't do it. At last year's Annual Conference in Rochester action was taken on initiative from the floor to raise membership dues, on a sliding scale according to salary range.

Even so, $50 per year is still tops. And that's for people drawing $20,000 per year or more! That's a little on the absurd side, when you stop to think about it. A union *secretary* typically pays $50 per year in union dues!



WHAT ARE WE GONNA DO?

CONSIDER THE ALTERNATIVES

What can be done about NAIRO?

Well, we could just take our bats and go home. Chuck it. Forget it. Some already have.

But, as NAIRO's President, Edward Howden, has written, we need a professional association. . .

> . . . because we need to be in the best possible communication with each other if we are to serve as responsible and effective professional workers in our cause. If there were no such mechanism as NAIRO, we would have to get ourselves together and create one. I suggest to each member—and to all other workers in our field—that despite the organizational and financial problems which have recently beset NAIRO, it is far more responsible and efficient to rebuild and revitalize this Association than it would be to wipe it out and then try to put something together from scratch.

"To rebuild and revitalize this Association. . . ." That's the alternative to folding and forgetting it. And that's the direction in which NAIRO's Board of Directors has determined to lead.

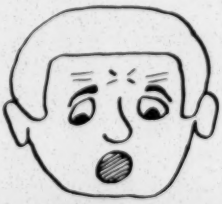
The first step is to find sound financial footing for the Association's operation. A realistic method of funding. An adequate level of support. Sustained income. That's only the *first* step. But it *is* the first step.

So the Board has launched the "1970 NAIRO Recruitment, Re-enrollment, and Funding Campaign."

WHAT IT WILL TAKE

$75,000 in the first 15 months. That's what is needed to begin to carry out our membership's mandate for effective services efficiently rendered. A top-notch staff. A good, on-time newsletter. A NAIRO *Journal* resurrected, revamped, filled with germinal thought and ideas, and published regularly. A job-opportunities clearinghouse. An effective grievance committee. In sum, to begin anew to be an Association "serving the field or profession through efforts to improve and upgrade the level of practice and performance of individuals and organizations working in the field and the calibre of those being recruited to it."

$75,000 in the first 15 months. That's an *average* $5.00 per month from at least 1,000 members. That's an annual rate of $60 per member on the average. That's not an unreasonable level of support for one's professional association. That's just realistic. So that's the goal of the 1970 NAIRO Recruitment, Re-enrollment and Funding Campaign.

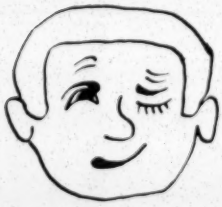


$ $ $

—I WAS AFRAID OF THAT!

A SPORTING PROPOSITION

—If you are a current member of NAIRO, a past member of NAIRO, or any other individual who sees the need for a strong and effective Association of workers in the field of human rights, human resources and intergroup relations, we ask you to make a *conditional* pledge to donate a specific sum each month to NAIRO during the 15-month period, October, 1970, through December, 1971. We hope the pledges will average $5.00 per month. Some may need to give less. Many can and should give more. If the condition is met and the pledges are activated, NAIRO would send you a statement each month or each quarter, whichever you prefer. In this way you can support the Association at a realistic level without having your budget strained by a lump-sum payment of annual dues.



OKAY. I'M A GOOD SPORT. LIKE... A COMPULSIVE GAMBLER — SEE?

—**You pay nothing** unless the Campaign succeeds to the extent that at least $50,000 in similar pledges is raised by the end of NAIRO's Annual Conference in Tulsa, October 26-30, 1970. That's the condition. We won't take your money unless enough people will join us in the effort, so that the Association will have a reasonable chance of giving you your money's worth. (If you make your October payment with your pledge, we'll refund it in the event this minimum goal is not reached.)

—If you are not now a member of NAIRO a pledge of $3.00 per month or more, if activated, will enroll or re-enroll you as a member. If you are a dues-paid member, payment of such a pledge will take the place of your next annual dues.

IT'S YOUR MOVE

We think that's as low-risk a proposition as we can honestly make to you in the interest of rebuilding and revitalizing the Association.

NAIRO's Board of Directors is strongly determined, given the support of the members, to make NAIRO go. "There'll be some changes made," as the old song used to go. For starters, nearly all members of the Board pledged their own investment in NAIRO, with monthly donations beginning in *July, 1970,* when the Campaign was launched. Moreover, the Board knows that, if the membership moves and the Board members don't there won't be another chance.

A colleague will visit you (or—in a few cases—write to you) on behalf of NAIRO sometime before the Annual Conference. He'll give you a pledge card and ask you to fill it out and sign it. When he does, ask yourself this question—If it were up to me to make *possible* a vital and viable Association of professional colleagues by signing this pledge, would I do it?'

Because it is.

Professional association dues and contributions to NAIRO are tax-deductible.

BUT NAIRO BETTER BE A WINNER THIS YEAR!!

November 23, 1970

National Association of Intergroup
Relations Officials
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is our check for $500 representing a contribution to your Association. These funds are being granted to assist the Association in resolving its financial difficulty, in the hope that a professional organization in this field can be continued.

Enclosed is a statement of the stipulations and limitations of this grant.

At your convenience, please acknowledge receipt on the enclosed carbon.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

Enclosures

NOV 30 1970

The New Name

NAIRO

National Association of Human Rights Workers

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W. ● WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 ● 387-7050

November 25, 1970

Mr Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr Anthony:

Enclosed is the carbon copy of your letter of transmittal by which you forwarded the check for $500, the Southern Regional Council's donation to this Association. The grant is acknowledged with gratitude.

Your second paragraph indicates that there is an enclosure, a statement of stipulations and limitations of this grant. I regret to cause you any inconvenience, but there was no enclosure.

I will place the check in the treasurer's keeping, but Mr Israel will hold the check until he receives your stipulation statement. If you wish you may send the statement to this address and I will see to it that Mr Israel gets it promptly. In any event, there should be a record or copy of it for the Board of Director's consideration at their December 4 and 5 meeting.

Please convey to the Council officials our appreciation for their generous financial support.

A. L. Paxson

Alexander L. Paxson
Acting Staff Director

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

This is to acknowledge receipt of check for $500 as a contribution to the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials.

A. L. Pulon
Acting Staff Director
for the Treasurer

November 23, 1970

National Association of Intergroup
Relations Officials
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is our check for $500 representing a contribution to your Association. These funds are being granted to assist the Association in resolving its financial difficulty, in the hope that a professional organization in this field can be continued.

Enclosed is a statement of the stipulations and limitations of this grant.

At your convenience, please acknowledge receipt on the enclosed carbon.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

Enclosures

December 1, 1970

Mr. Alfred E. Cowles
Executive Secretary
Washington State Board Against Discrimination
W.E.A. Building
319 7th Avenue, E.
Olympia, Washington 98501

Dear Al:

Our contribution of $500 has been forwarded to NAIRO. I am happy that we are in a position to do this, and hope that somehow the agency can resolve its problems. Certainly you have every good wish from me as you undertake this extremely difficult job!

I really don't have a personal grievance with NAIRO as I believe the contribution indicates. I did attempt last year to spend a great deal of time helping the agency, largely as chairman of two important committees, one being the program committee. In the late spring I reported to the board on the plans we had for the program, and in the early fall after most of these plans were implemented (including having invited a number of speakers, and offering to have SRC pay the way of those who could not otherwise afford to participate), the board rejected these plans, and in effect dismissed the program committee. Again, no grievance, just a rebut.

Warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

DR. JOHN NELSON JUDY, CHAIRMAN
MRS. WINIFRED M. DUNCAN
FRED T. HALEY
ERNEST B. LUCERO
KENNETH WEBSTER

ALFRED E. COWLES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

W.E.A. BUILDING
319 7TH AVE. E.
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON 98501
753-6771

DANIEL J. EVANS, GOVERNOR
STATE CAPITOL, OLYMPIA

NOV 30 1970

WASHINGTON STATE BOARD AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

1411 FOURTH AVENUE BUILDING
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98101
464-6500

112 SOUTH FOURTH AVE., RM. 7
PASCO, WASHINGTON 99301
547-8321

715 OLD NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON 99201
MA 4-3272

PUBLIC SERVICE BUILDING
ROOM 301
TACOMA, WASHINGTON 98405
FU 3-3051

LARSON BUILDING, SUITE 301-302
SECOND AND YAKIMA STREET
YAKIMA, WASHINGTON 98901
CH 8-3910

November 24, 1970

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

I am communicating with you as President of NAIRO. Your letter of October 12, 1970, addressed to Ed Stanfield, has been referred to me for reply.

I would personally like to commend you and the Southern Regional Council for your pledge of $500 toward the financial goal of NAIRO. I agree with you that this represents a potential of funds which NAIRO has not solicited in the past. Many private agencies might consider an agency contribution rather than have staff people solicit individual donations.

I do not know all the facts relative to your personal grievance with NAIRO, but from what little I do know I believe that your grievance is a valid one. If there is anything I can do to resolve this problem, please feel free to contact me. You are one of the outstanding professionals in our field and you have the respect and admiration of many of your colleagues. NAIRO needs professional workers like you

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Alfred E. Cowles (lj)

Alfred E. Cowles
Executive Secretary, WSBAD

AEC:lj

December 4, 1970

Mr. John P. Sisson
Executive Director
Archdiocese of New Orleans
7887 Walmsley Avenue
New Orleans, La. 70125

Dear John:

Thank you very much for the clippings. The NAIRO Conference must have been quite an affair.

I agree with you about the need for some sort of opportunity for some of us to meet, and will try shortly after the first of the year to give this more consideration.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW ORLEANS
7887 WALMSLEY AVENUE
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70125

HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION
TEL. (504) 861-9521

DEC 4 1970

November 30, 1970

Mr. Paul Anthony, Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Enclosed are clippings about the NAIRO convention. I talked a little with Ed Stanfield about what was going on, but I would like to talk with you.

I have felt the need for a professional organization which allows decision-makers an opportunity to get together to talk freely about mutual problems, and this I have not had from NAIRO.

Sincerely yours,

Jack

John P. Sisson
Executive Director

This is to acknowledge receipt of check for $500 in support of tax problems for NAIRO.

with thanks,

George W. Culberson
Chairman
Aug 24, 1971

August 20, 1971

Mr. George Culberson
5504 22nd Avenue
Hillcrest Heights, Maryland 20031

Dear George:

It is distressing news to know of the tax problems of NAIRO.

It is a long story and one which I do not wish to dwell on, but some time ago I felt that NAIRO dropped me at a time when I was trying very hard to assist the organization. Therefore, I cannot send a personal contribution.

However, I feel that SRC has an interest in seeing the continuation of a professional organization in this field. Therefore I feel it appropriate that we make some effort to see that the tax problems of the organization are resolved. Accordingly, enclosed is our check for $500 toward the obligation you have to the Internal Revenue Service.

At your convenience please acknowledge receipt of these funds on the enclosed carbon. For the purpose of our own records with IRS, we will also need a copy of the NAIRO audit at the end of the year.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb
Enclosure

AUG 20 1971

GEORGE CULBERSON
5504 - 22nd Ave.
Hillcrest Heights, Maryland 20036

August 13, 1971

Dear Paul:

This is a personal and very urgent communication in which I am joined by those whose names are listed below. We are writing you as one of a hundred or so colleagues who have shared a long-standing commitment to the human rights movement and have contributed to the leadership of NAIRO.

We are not appealing for support to NAIRO's operating budget, or even to NAIRO's survival. We are asking your help in averting punitive action against three of our colleagues that will take a disastrous toll on them, personally and financially.

The Internal Revenue Service has made a joint and several personal assessment against two former NAIRO treasurers -- Phil Sadler and Bob Coates -- and against the former executive director, Fred Routh, for NAIRO's 1968-69 tax delinquencies in the amount of almost $11,000.

Our earlier effort to raise this amount before June 10, 1971, in an effort to stave off these claims of personal liability, fell far short of the goal. We raised approximately $1500 and used it to discharge the basic tax obligation owed the D.C. Government; our effort to negotiate additional time from IRS failed.

Those of us subscribing to this appeal feel most strongly that we cannot stand passively by while three former NAIRO officers are legally compelled to bear the crushing burden of what is essentially a collective responsibility. To this end, each of us has contributed $100. But we need approximately 100 contributions of this amount to discharge the basic liability. We earnestly hope you will share our conviction that this should be a group obligation and will find it possible to contribute equally. We ask you to consider the following points:

(1) These personal levies are not the result of any wrongdoing on the part of the individuals against whom IRS has taken action. Part-time bookkeepers (not officers of NAIRO) failed to prepare quarterly reports and payments of taxes that were properly withheld from staff salaries. These funds did not accrue to any individual's personal benefit, but rather were used for NAIRO's operating expenses.

(2) Although IRS has at this time chosen to move only against these three particular individuals, it has the legal power to take the same action against a much larger group -- that is, officers and board members who served during the period in which this delinquency was incurred. This underscores the fact that the obligation is a collective organizational one, rather than a limited personal one.

(3) The claims against these three individuals, based on their organizational positions, would have devastating personal consequences. None has significant personal assets or income, aside from his professional earnings.

(4) This problem, resulting from a diffusion of organizational responsibility, could well occur in any organization that relies heavily on voluntary leadership. If these three individuals are held personally liable for an organizational obligation from which none of them benefitted personally, NAIRO will have set an example that is a disservice to voluntary organizational activity. Whether or not NAIRO survives, we can hardly accept this as our legacy to citizen organization and effort on behalf of the public good.

(5) Although $100 is a substantial sum for most of us, it is a small financial sacrifice compared to the thousands of dollars of liability with which our three colleagues are faced. As a contribution to NAIRO, it will, of course, qualify as a tax deduction. Far more important, to retire this debt with honor will demonstrate that degree of responsibility to which we are all committed in our work and in our personal lives.

Please make your check payable to NAIRO and mail it to George Culberson at the above address.

Sincerely, (AND URGENTLY)

George W. Culberson

George Culberson, Chairman

Frank Baldau, Wiley Branton, John Buggs, Al Cowles, Lloyd Davis, John Feild, Harold Fleming, John Hope, II, Ed Howden, K.C. Jones, Herman Long, Galen Martin, Jack Middleton, Ed Rutledge, George Schermer

Notes from Dr. Scammon's NAACP address —

I. There has been a significant movement of people and political power since the end of World War II. Political power moves with people but at a slower rate. The following trends are significant:

(a) Westward movement of great numbers of people.

(b) The flight from the farm to urban areas.

(c) Megalopolis -- a continuous urban strip with fuzzy lines of demarkation between rural and urban areas.

(d) Negro migration from rural to urban South; out of the South to the North and West.

(e) White migration from rural to urban South; out of South to the North and West.

(f) Movement of Jewish population from "inner-city" to suburbs.

(g) Movement of Catholic "workers" from "inner-city" to suburbs.

II. These trends are causing changes in voting patterns throughout the nation; and causing shifts of political power. The more significant meanings of these trends are the following:

(a) The ending of the immigrant vote.

(b) The growing importance of the Negro vote; in part replacing the immigrant vote. (There are 4 Negroes in Congress in '58, we may expect from 10 to 12 in the next decade.)

(c) The farm vote has continued to lose its power -- this will be accelerated, the loss that is.

(d) Serious decline of power of Southern States in national politics. First really noted at Democratic convention of '36.

(e) As these groups have lost power others have gained; among them:

1. Negro voters in urban North.

2. Catholic voters (divided among Italian, Irish, and Canadian.)

3. Voters in urban industrial areas; and influential groups within these areas.

III. How do these trends show themselves? Basically, American politics is a measuring device of numbers of like-minded people, hance political power. Three bench marks of changing or shifting political power to be noted:

(a) Position of minority-group office holders -- appointed or elected. Minority-group members usually start at aldermanic level proceed through state house, US Congress, state-wide office. Watch who gets nominated and elected; also who gets appointed.

(b) The thinking process of those nominated and elected; who lines-up with whom; who "counts," etc.

(c) Minority groups usually do not vote as movable or sellable blocks. They tend to vote for those whom they feel represent their interests. "A brown skin won't of itself, capture the Negro vote."

IV. We are beginning to "nationalize" American politics. We tend more and more to see things on a national rather than a local or state level. This is one of the most important trends of the future; not widely or fully felt yet. It will tend to lessen the influence of minority group voters; lessen the influence of states and regions.

V. State influence is losing. Rural areas hanging on to excessive power through malproportionment force mayors and other city officials to turn to the federal government for assistance. The state government's inability and unwillingness to deal with problems faced by larger metropolitan areas is weakening the whole structure of state power.

From the desk of

PENNY WRIGHT

Friday

Dear Paul,

Many thanks for our long talk a few days ago.

Clarence Fuunyé is a good black militant cat! I thought you might want to add his name to your list of candidates.

Looking forward to seeing you.

Penny

NAIRO — 2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036 Telephone 387-7050

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
565 N. Erie Street Toledo 2, Ohio

GROWTH OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS AGENCIES

Within the past twenty-five years the problems involved in the relations among the many racial, nationality and religious groups that compose the American society have led to the formation of several hundred agencies and organizations on a national, state and local level, dedicated to resolving these problems. Many of these agencies employ professional staff and nearly all of them depend upon the leadership of organizations that do. In addition to many private organizations, some of which have served for nearly a century, the past decade has seen the development of a number of public agencies and services on all levels of government.

PURPOSE AND ORGANIZATION OF NAIRO

The National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials (NAIRO) is an organization of the people who work for these public and private agencies or who have a direct interest in the development of the professional and social concepts which guide these activities. NAIRO is directed by a Board which is elected by the membership at an annual meeting. Through the Board and the committees which it establishes, the organization carries out an extensive program of service to the people working in the field of intergroup relations. This includes conferences, reports, exchange of information and consultant services and the monthly publication of the "Reporter".

DEPARTMENTS

The membership of NAIRO is organized into six departments which are the following: Department of Local and State Private Services; Department of Local Public Services; Department of State Public Services; Department of National Private Services; Department of Federal Services; Department of Research Services. Through these departments people working in various kinds of agencies are able to develop standards, ethics and techniques which are adapted to the particular problems their agencies face.

COMMISSIONS

The concepts on which all professional people working in this field depend and the broad social problems with which they deal are studied and analyzed by commissions which are established by the Board. At present there are five commissions which are: Commission on Housing and Family Life; Commission on Manpower Utilization; Commission on Nature, Scope and Theory of Intergroup Relations; Commission on Civil Rights; Commission on Education.

MEMBERSHIP PARTICIPATION

Membership in NAIRO is to the fullest extent possible a working membership. The organization is financed by the dues of its members and the sale of its publications, except for grants which it receives for special purposes and projects. Most of the work of the organization is carried out through the appropriate channels of the organization, by the membership itself.

NAIRO speaks for no group other than its members. The problems with which they deal are of trememdous significance in American life and in the world. Through NAIRO it is possible for people working in the field of intergroup relations to share their experience and to evaluate their methods and appraise the problems that they face. The agencies for which they work and the techniques which they develop constitute a major share of America's program for resolving the conflicts that exist because of social cleavages due to race, religion and nationality.

DIRECTORY OF NAIRO PERSONNEL
1955
OFFICERS

President - Herman H. Long, Race Relations Institute, Fisk University
President-Elect - Marshall Bragdon, Mayor's Friendly Relations Commission, Cincinnati
Vice-President - Frank Horne, Housing & Home Finance Agency, Washington
Vice-President - Myron Schwartz, Jewish Community Relations Council, St. Louis
Secretary - John G. Feild, Secretary, Toledo Board of Community Relations
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9 East 38th Street
New York 16, New York

CONFERENCE
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Wisconsin Industrial Commission
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Milwaukee, Wisconsin

NON-PROFESSIONAL LEADERSHIP
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Commission on Community Relations
600 Griswold Street - Room 800
Detroit 26, Michigan

NOMINATING
R. Maurice Moss, Assoc. Exec. Director
National Urban League
1133 Broadway
New York 10, New York

INTER-PROFESSIONAL RELATIONS
Maurice B. Fagan
Jewish Community Relations Council
260 S. 15th Street
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS
Alexander J. Allen, Executive Director
Urban League of Pittsburgh
200 Ross Street
Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania

RESOURCES & PLANNING
Charles Livermore
President's Committee on Government Contracts
4104 Labor Dept. Bldg.
Washington 25, D. C.

RESOLUTIONS
Frank Baldau, Executive Director
Community Relations Board
123 City Hall
Cleveland, Ohio

MEMBERSHIP
Wilfred C. Leland, Jr., Executive Dir.
FEPC
318 City Hall
Minneapolis, Minnesota

DIRECTORY OF NAIRO PERSONNEL - page two

DEPARTMENTAL CHAIRMEN

DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL PUBLIC SERVICES - Marshall Bragdon, Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee, 105 City Hall, Cincinnati

DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL PRIVATE SERVICES - Myron Schwartz, Jewish Community Relations Council, 602 Fullerton Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLIC SERVICES - Frank Simpson, Executive Director, Commission on Civil Rights, 500 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Connecticut.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PRIVATE SERVICES - R. Maurice Moss, Urban League, 1133 Broadway, New York 10, New York.

DEPARTMENT OF FEDERAL SERVICES - George B. Nesbitt, Division of Urban Redevelopment and Slum Clearance, HHFA Cafritz Bldg., 1625 Eye St., Washington, D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH SERVICES - Helen Amerman, 5439 South Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

COMMISSION CHAIRMEN

COMMISSION ON NATURE, SCOPE & THEORY OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS - George Schermer, Executive Director, Commission on Human Relations, 800 Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania.

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS - Will Maslow, American Jewish Congress, 15 East 84th Street, New York 28, New York.

COMMISSION ON MANPOWER UTILIZATION - Richard Marks, Commission on Human Relations, 800 Bankers Equitable Building, 600 Griswold Street, Detroit 26, Michigan.

COMMISSION ON EDUCATION - Walter C. Daniel, U. S. Office of Education, 1206 Lamont Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

COMMISSION ON HOUSING & FAMILY LIFE - Mrs. Hortense Gabel, State Commission Against Discrimination in Housing, 35 W. 32nd Street, New York 1, N.Y.

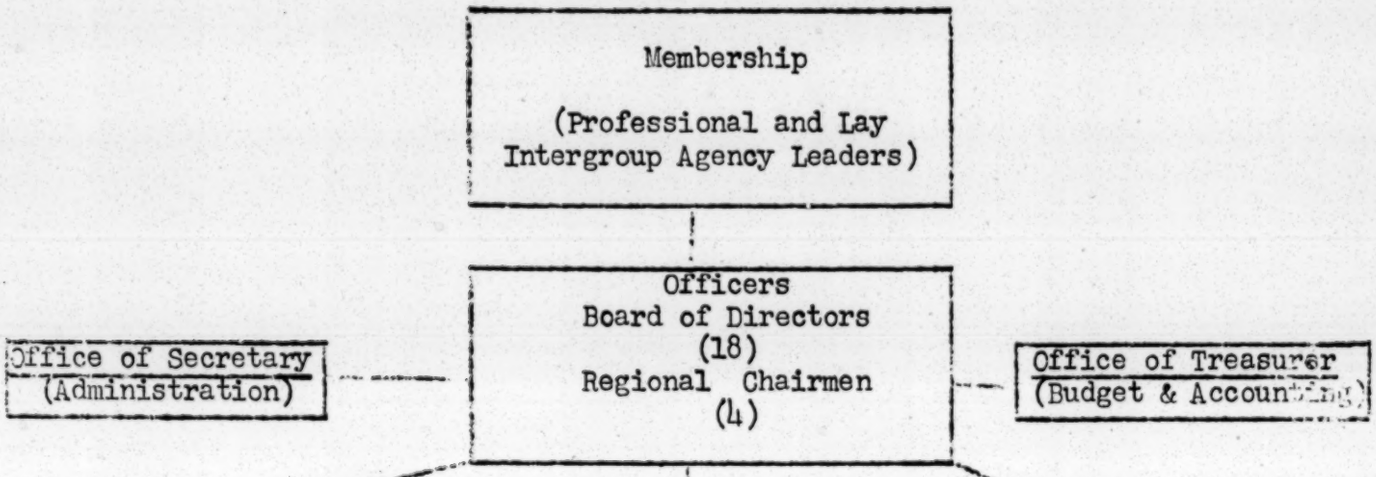
1955 NAIRO Conference - November 30, December 1 - 2, 1955, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

(For information, write: Virginia Huebner, Wisconsin Industrial Commission, 794 N. Jefferson Avenue, Milwaukee Wisconsin.)

(For information about membership, write to NAIRO, 565 N. Erie Street, Toledo 2, Ohio)

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

(NAIRO)



Committees
(Appointed by President)

Professional Standards
Resources & Planning
Conference
Publications
Inter-Professional Relations
Non-Professional Leadership
Resolutions
Membership
Finance
Nominating (elected)

Activities:

Development of standards.
Publication of Monthly Bulletin (REPORTER)
Liaison with other professional groups, e.g. police, foreign visitors, nurses, recreation, etc.
Develop project petitions for grants and other fund raising.
Special Conferences:
1954 Police-Community Relations Conference.

Departments
(Automatic affiliation on basis of type of agency)

Municipal
State Public
Local & State Private
National Private
Federal
Research

Activities:

Exchange & Info.
Investigation of standards violations.
Review of operating problems & methods.
Special Conferences:
1952 Research Conf.
1953 Research Conf.
Assemble manual of data relating to agency structure and organization in departmental areas.

Commissions
(Affiliation on basis of interest)

Education
Civil Rights
Housing & Family Life
Manpower Utilization
Nature, Scope and Theory of Intergroup Relations

Activities:

Prepare Annual Summary Report of knowledge and experience gained during year in each area of interest.
Plan Annual Conference Sessions for each area of interest.
Develop proceedings of discussions.

Office of the Secretary: Administrative service to Board; general membership records; coordination of NAIRO affairs; employment registry; newsletter; distribution of NAIRO reports and other agency literature; sale and distribution of ACRR and Univ. of Chicago publications deposited with NAIRO; and information center.

MEMBERS REGISTRATION FORM

In order that both the skills and interests of our membership might be as fully utilized as possible, the Executive Board has requested that each member be offered an opportunity to participate on one of the NAIRO Commissions. The attached statement concerning the Commissions and the Directory of NAIRO personnel is provided for your information.

I would like to participate in the studies, reports and discussions of the following Commission:

Education_____

Employment_____

Civil Rights_____

Housing and Family Life_____

Theory_____

Signed_____

Please return to NAIRO, 565 North Erie Street, Toledo 2, Ohio

National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials
152 West 42nd Street, Rm. 1508, New York 36, N.Y.

NAIRO is busting out all over!

HERE ARE SOME EXCITING "FIRSTS" FOR THE ASSOCIATION:

. . . a national office with full-time professional and secretarial staff eager to answer your questions; helpful in providing information and materials about our field . . .

. . . a new prestige within the field and growing recognition outside it. It's only natural--if the public wants to know about fluoridation, it asks a dental society, doesn't it? More and more lay people are looking to us for information and interpretation in the field of civil rights. . . .

. . . a brand new JOURNAL OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS which is adding immeasurably to our professional status . . .

. . . a crop of local units working with and for agency people and those in related fields and organizations . . .

. . . an ever increasing membership which is bringing new life to annual conferences. Also, plans for regional conferences so we can get together between the annual meetings . . .

. . . a new nation-wide and international flavor and appeal--the 1959 Conference in Puerto Rico, 1961 in San Francisco . . .

CAN YOU AFFORD NOT TO BELONG?

You don't need NAIRO <u>if</u>

(a) you have no problems in your agency or your city
(b) you have <u>all</u> the answers to your professional questions!

Take a look at the enclosed questions and problems. Most of us can use help in the areas indicated.

HOW ABOUT YOU?

sig
afscme52aflcio

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

GENERAL OFFICES: 1106 WATER BOARD BUILDING
DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN

REPLY TO:

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Fair Employment Practices Commission
902 Cadillac Square Building
Detroit 26, Michigan

PRESIDENT-ELECT
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N. C. R. A. C.
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Jewish Community Relations Bureau
Kansas City, Missouri

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DEAN GEORGE EPLEY
University of Miami
Coral Gables, Florida

Dear Fred:

Since you at one time expressed an interest in the NAIRO Internship Program and the possibility of a foundation grant to enable your agency to participate in it, I am taking the liberty of sending you this reminder.

Applications for second-year grants are now being accepted, and the foundations have set February 28 as the deadline. At that time, they will review all applications, announcing their selections by April 30.

As in the past, agencies will choose their own interns and establish their own training program. The enclosed memo lists the basic criteria to be used in the selection of agencies, and the few commitments expected of agencies receiving grants.

The application should be in the form of a letter or memo, touching on the points raised in the enclosed document and outlining the type of training proposed. It may be sent to NAIRO for forwarding to the foundations.

It is expected that all the grants this year will be half-grants of $2,500 a piece. This will be matched by the agency - from a local foundation, from local contributions or from the agency budget.

Please do not hesitate to write or call if any points are unclear or troublesome. I want to be of assistance to any agency interested in taking part.

Sincerely,

JOHN V.P. LASSOE, JR.

fib
Enclosure

MEMO

TO: Members of NAIRO National Private Service Department

FROM: William G. Shannon, Chairman of Committee

RE: Department Sessions at NAIRO Conference in Pittsburgh

On October 1, ten members of this Department attended a meeting to consider appropriate topics for our Department sessions at the coming NAIRO convention. Comments and suggestions, solicited by mail, were received from twelve additional persons and were read at this meeting.

John Lassoe gave a briefing on the conference scheduled to help us plan our sessions more effectively.

Departments will have two blocks of time for their respective discussions. One on Wednesday, November 19, from 4 to 6 PM, the second on Thursday, November 20, from 2 to 4 PM.

The subject for this second day has already been arranged by the Conference Planning Committee and the Board of Directors. Each Department will hold discussions on "Case Studies in Conflict" following the theme of that day's luncheon program.

Our planning group concentrated, therefore, on the Wednesday session. Two main ideas emerged from our discussion and from the suggestions received by mail:

(1) A major concern over dangers to civil liberties;

(2) The challenge to develop new and more effective approaches to solutions and better inter-agency cooperation in this and other crisis-laden situations.

(Although the several other topics examined by the group were highly important ones, we felt that these two items would fit quite logically, and without duplication, into the total conference framework and would wisely supplement the programs that follow.)

Mr. Patrick Malin, Executive Director of the American Civil Liberties Union, has generously agreed to begin the session with a brief statement on civil liberties issues in the South, where he has recently made a tour. Several resource people will also be prepared to participate as the meeting progresses.

Emphasis is to be placed on open discussion and a full exchange of ideas among members of the Department.

THE THEME

"DESEGREGATION AND FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION
.....attacks on civil liberties growing out of school desegregation

.....the need for new approaches."

DISCUSSANT

MR. PATRICK MALIN (ACLU)

RESOURCE PERSONS

MRS. RUBY HURLEY, NAACP

MR. FREDERICK ROUTH, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

MR. JOSEPH ROBISON, AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

THE MEETING

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1958

4 to 6 PM

My sincere thanks to each person who contributed time and thought to planning this session. Your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

I would like to suggest that each member be prepared to present ideas at the coming convention regarding Department programs or

activities for 1959. Such preliminary discussion can be most helpful in using the coming months to best advantage and would, I believe, be a valuable aid to the new chairman.

I look forward to working with you at the NAIRO Convention.

attended October 1 meeting

Dorothy S. Bauman

Wilbert Convers

Robert B. Johnson

John Lassoe

Rosa Estades

Louis A. Radelet

Joseph B. Robison

Calvin D. Banks

William G. Shannon

Draft Statement of Concerns for
Presentation to the Twelfth
Annual NAIRO Conference

No greater challenge faces the contemporary world than that of perfecting the means whereby free men may live together in mutual acceptance with respect for differences. Indeed, this is the crucial challenge of our time; and it confronts with ever-mounting urgency every international body, every government, every community, every institution of our society. Upon our sucess in meeting that challenge may rest our best prospects for world peace, domestic tranquility and the common welfare of mankind.

Intergroup relations work is focused on that challenge. Its goal is a society in which men and groups can live comfortably and creatively together notwithstanding the differences among them. This is possible only where men are equally free - free to share equally in the opportunities of a free society, free to achieve social and political change, free to worship as they will, free to be different.

How lamentably far the world is from having achieved success in building such a society is distressingly evident in our own land. Justifiably proud as we are to be the possessers of a Constitution guaranteeing equal rights and equal protections to all without regard to race or color or religion, and priding ourselves, as we justly may, upon being a nation of laws, we are yet faced with a grave challenge to those Constitutional guarantees and to the orderly processes of government that are designed to secure them equally to all our people.

Meeting in twelfth annual conference, the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials views this immediate challenge as the first and most urgent concern of all who are committed to the improvement of intergroup relations. So long as equality is denied to any citizen or group of citizens in any of the states of

the Union, so long as the authority of our highest courts are flouted, so long will our efforts be impeded and the realization of our aims delayed.

It may well be that a turning point recently has been reached in the struggle for racial desegregation of the public schools. Some of the costs of "massive resistance" have made themselves felt. Public schools have been closed, imposing hardships upon white as well as Negro pupils. A comprehensive ruling by the United States Supreme Court has stricken every vestige of legality from all schemes and stratagems for evading its earlier desegregation ruling, whether now or in the future. The preposterous promises of some southern governors, attorneys general, and political leaders that the mandate of the Supreme Court could be circumvented or countermanded by inter-position of state authority have been shown to be empty. Their emptiness has been made more evident by the recently increased vigor of federal intervention in litigations arising out of efforts to avoid compliance with federal court orders and by the firmer stand taken by the President. At the same time, there has been some reckoning of possible economic costs to recalcitrant states, arising from hesitancy on the part of industries to establish plants or offices in communities torn by racial strife. And the growing wave of violence, unmistakably stemming from and given sanction by the defiance and evasion of law by public officials, has brought home the inevitable consequences of this course of action.

As a result, for the first time since 1954, an articulate segment of public opinion in the South has begun to advocate compliance with the Supreme Court rulings, even though many who contribute to this advocacy do so as proponents of what they regard

as the lesser of alternative evils. While some of the political leaders who have cynically misled their followers continue to command the support by which, for the present, they maintain themselves in office, a growing number of intelligent people not only recognize that they have been misled, but have realized also that, in standing aside from the controversy heretofore, they have defaulted on their duty and contributed by their silence to the creation of an intolerable situation. For the first time, the monopoly upon public expression of views on desegregation, that has been held by the intransigent segregationists since the promulgation of the Supreme Court ruling of 1954, has been challenged. Desegregation is being debated in the South. The beginnings of a dynamic shift of public opinion are discernible.

The encouragement of this emergent sentiment and its channeling into constructive roles in the continuing conflict, will require the wise and effective utilization in the period immediately ahead, by both government and private organizations, of the processes of law and the approaches and techniques of intergroup relations. This will be best achieved if the processes of law and the approaches of intergroup relations are conceived, not as dichotomous and alternative, but as interrelated and complementary.

Both law and education are instruments of social change. Law operates not only as coercion, but as a conditioner of conduct and of attitude. This is especially so in a democracy. Authoritarian governments many use laws as repressive devices, but in our system law is looked upon as an expression of the popular will, as government is looked upon as the instrument of its effectuation. Most people, accordingly, abide by law as a matter of course. Law against discriminatory behavior thus inhibits as well as prohibits such behavior by the prejudiced and even tends to reduce impulses

to such behavior while it supports and encourages the unprejudiced in the practice of equality. The reverse is likewise true, and law imposing discrimination, so general in our South, has sustained and nurtured prejudice. It is ironically notable, indeed, that many who have decried the use of law against discrimination on the ground that prejudice must first be overdome by moral suasion are among the most vigorous defenders of law to enforce discrimination. The sanction of law, in brief, is a potent factor in the promotion of equality of opportunity, complementing and in turn complemented by positive educational and intergroup relations approaches.

Nor are the sanctions of law exclusively punitive or coercive. Effective positive incentives to compliance may be provided, thus adding tangible rewards to the impact of the moral weight of law in fashioning conduct.

No law, however, is self-implementing, whether it be court ruling or legislative enactment. Law does not, of itself, effect change; it merely provides authority or mandate; it has to be used, otherwise it remains a dead letter.

Recognition of the dynamics of these relationships appear, unfortunately, to have eluded those who, like the President, have employed exhortation to right conduct as if this were an approach wholly divorced from law, instead of using both in an integrated way to bring about changes in conduct. This failure is especially regrettable in the case of the President.

In the course of evolution of our government, the office of the President has come to be regarded as the source of national leadership, the repository of the conscience of the nation, the originator of major policies and directions for the realization of overarching national purposes. Had the President, from the outset, assumed the role of leadership, using the great moral authority, prestige and influence of his office, in interpreting the Supreme

Court ruling as just, in asserting the duty of responsible citizens to comply and im making unmistakably plain the intent of the federal government to see that the ruling was implemented "with all deliberate speed," the "massive Resistance" movement in the South could not have grown to its present alarming proportions.

Nor could it have grown to its present proportions had the legal and law enforcement agencies of the federal government promptly - as they have belatedly during the past several months - been thrown into the task of seeing that the orders of the federal courts were not evaded.

The Justice Department's vigorous intervention in litigations during the past several months, the altered tenor of the public statements made by the President, the intensified activities of the Civil Rights Commission, the prompt and decisive action of the President in ordering the Federal Bureau of Investigation to make its facilities fully available in the investigation of dynamitings, all afford ground for hope that the determined federal action so long needed will at last be pressed.

It is particularly urgent that such action be taken to secure the full exercise of the franchise to all our citizens. Political freedom in a democracy underlies all other freedoms. And the practical political effects of an effectively enfranchised Negro citizenry in the South must not be overlooked. Nothing will more certainly alter the political climate in the South, the attitudes toward civil rights of elected officials from sheriff to governor, or the character of the southern representation in the Congress than an increase in Negro use of the ballot. To a marked degree, law and education must be used in close concert in this connection. To make the ballot available to qualified Negro voters will require energetic and determined legal steps by both federal agencies and individual plaintiffs. To assure full use of the ballot by Negro

voters will require extensive efforts to overcome the inertia and apathy that are the inevitable product of long repression and to increase the number of qualified voters among them. On the legal side, the Civil Rights Commission should press its already initiated investigation with vigor and expedition; it should initiate similar investigations in all parts of the country, holding hearings and studying and analyzing voting laws in all states. The Justice Department, through its Civil Rights Division should move swiftly and energetically to prevent interference with voting by intervening in suits challenging restrictive voting statutes on Constitutional grounds and with other appropriate steps.

Further legislative action is necessary to clothe executive agencies of the federal government with authority to seek to compel compliance. The Justice Department should be empowered to initiate actions in federal courts against denials of any civil right, as it now has authority to initiate actions in cases of infringements of voting rights. To permit the burdent of litigation in support of a declared public policy to rest upon those denied the protection of that declared policy and economically least able to bear the costs of the litigation is both unjust and illogical.

Congress should act also to enable appropriate agencies of the federal government to play a constructive part in moving communities toward compliance with the Supreme Court rulings on desegregation, by providing communities with data compiled and analyzed by federal agencies, supplying technical services, financial assistance, and other aids, all designed to ease the burden on those school districts that wish to take steps toward desegregation of their public schools. Such legislation to provide incentive to compliance would be consistent with the creative use of law as one of the instruments available to our society for moving in the direction of desirable economic,

social and political conditions and inhibiting or impeding movement in undesirable or destructive directions. In considerable part, the laws enacted by the Congress creating and defining the functions of many of the agencies of government in the fields of health, education, social welfare, business, labor, agriculture are such laws.

Standing as a barrier to the enactment of every proposed civil rights law is the Senate filibuster. So potent is this weapon that the mere threat of its use has been sufficient on many occasions to cause pending legislation to be put aside without action or to prevent its being taken up at all. It is therefore imperative that the Senate at the opening of the 86th Congress assert its right as a new body to make its own rules and adopt procedures that will permit a majority to bring any question to a vote after opportunity for adequate debate.

In the present juncture of events, as the voices of the so-called "moderates" in the South, hitherto largely unheard, have begun to be lifted, the most immediate need is for the establishment and maintenance of channels of communication among the many groups and elements favoring or prepared to support compliance with the desegregation rulings of the Supreme Court. There are many such groups, and many individuals, whose silence has been due to their fear of isolating and exposing themselves should they speak out. They are now beginning to take courage. We are convinced that they constitute a large and potentially influential part of the white population of the South and that they need only to be given the means of concerting their views and drawing a sense of security from each other, to become a major force for decency and racial justice. Time is of the essence, for the enemies of desegregation are determined and resourceful; and, if the present revulsion against their excesses is not used as a basis for the building of a force against them, they may again quickly succeed in imposing their rule of intimidation upon the South.

It is to be anticipated, as well as hoped, that there will now be a resumption of the movement toward school desegregation virtually halted since last year. Much firmness, patience, determination and skill will be required on the part of the authorities and private groups to make this movement an effective and genuine movement toward desegregation, rather than the token gesture that has been made in some communities, and to carry it forward with a minimum of conflict and bitterness. It is necessary to recognize that the leadership of the "massive resistance" to desegregation represents what is, for the present, the major viewpoint in a conflict with deep roots in the cultural tradition and social structure of the region. Segregation has been outlawed. But to end it will require sustained efforts to use the conflict over its prohibition in constructive ways within the framework of the law.

Experience with desegregation processes in a number of cities has reinforced knowledge long held by the intergroup relations field as to the actions and conditions that contribute toward their orderly application or that militate against such application.

Advance organization of the groups that can be relied on to support compliance with law is essential; this is tremendously facilitated where such groups are established and where channels of communication among them operate. In the absence of voluntary organizations or of established mechanisms for cooperation, the creation of them is almost a sine qua non of success in integrating the schools. Public statements by ministerial and religious bodies, sermons, declarations of support for the authorities by civic, labor, business or other organizations are helpful.

Not less important is the clear unambignous announcement of policy by the authorities, sufficiently in advance to allow adequate public discussion. Orderly compliance is aided, too, by planned interpretation under official and voluntary auspices for a considerable

period prior to the effective date of the policy. Demonstrations and disorder may be obviated by such means. Where they nevertheless occur, there must be prompt, firm action by police and disciplinary action by school authorities against recalcitrant pupils.

Incitement to resistance to legal authority is everywhere a criminal act. Grand juries should investigate all evidence that such incitement has taken place and agitators brought to trial. A show of intent by local authority to proceed in this way, made early enough, may be sufficient to deter potential trouble-makers.

The inseparability of legal process and of non-legal approaches is clear in these lessons from experience. The non-legal approaches are uniquely those of the intergroup relations field; it is of the utmost importance that they be utilized. They are available, in some measure, through voluntary organizations, which may be enlisted by government in coordinated approaches. But they should be more extensively employed directly by government, in conjunction with legal process, in the creative utilization of the varied instruments of social control that is the true act of governing. The creation of staff positions for intergroup relations advisors at policy-making and administrative levels in city governments, state education departments, federal agencies such as the Bureau of Education, the Department of Justice, the Department of Labor, etc., would do much to infuse government with an approach that does not rest exclusively on the coercive sanction of law to obtain compliance, but rather recognizes the value of law as an instrument for moving people toward acceptable modes of behavior and toward more desirable attitudes. The Civil Rights Commission, as an example, has relied exclusively on legal approaches, notwithstanding the offer made by the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials "to help develop those non-legal approaches so important to the success of the Commission's work."

Segregation and other forms of discrimination are not unique to the South. Indeed, the widespread practice of discrimination against individuals because of race, color or religion in employment, education, housing, places of recreation and public accommodation, and other aspects of our society still constitutes the major impediment to progress toward our goal of an integrated society.

It is heartening however to observe that, while the sanctions of law are being misused in some southern states in unconstitutional attempts to perpetrate injustice, it is being used increasingly in some other states in other parts of the nation in support of Constitutional guarantees of equal rights and equal freedoms. Twenty states now have civil rights statutes of varying degrees of comprehensiveness, with administration and enforcement in the hands of official state agencies. In addition, a much larger number of ordinances are in effect in municipalities, many of which also have official agencies for their administration.

It is gratifying to observe that many of these state laws and municipal ordiances not only prohibit discrimination but assert that public policy is to assure equal opportunity to all and to promote amicable relationships among people of all races, colors, and faiths. It is gratifying, too, that in the administration of these laws, many of the agencies charged with their administration are making creative use of legal authority in conjunction with research, educational and interpretive techniques and intergroup relations methods and approaches in conscious, organized efforts to effect changes in practice and in the attitudes of the general public toward non-discrimination.

While the elimination of discrimination on racial, ethnic and religious grounds remains a far off goal in our society, the efficacy of laws and administrative procedures against discrimination has been demonstrated. The enactment of such laws should be extended;

existing laws should be strengthened, especially to give civil rights agencies power to initiate complaints, where such power is lacking; the work of agencies administering the laws should be enlarged; and the best skills and insights of intergroup relations should be employed in the creative utilization of the laws. These suggestions have a special timeliness, for most state legislatures will be in session during the coming year.

In the South, the issue of equality of opportunity is being fought our primarily in the context of the school desegregation struggle. Elsewhere, equality of access to available housing is perhaps the major key to problems of segregation and discrimination. Imposed segregation by neighborhood is the inevitable breeder of every other form of segregation - in educational facilities, welfare services, public accommodations and community organization. Under the conditions that exist in virtually all our major urban centers, moreover, it is a means of perpetuating inequalities and contributing toward intergroup hostilities, antagonisms and resentment. Restricted access to housing causes overcrowding and deterioration of neighborhoods. This in turn breeds delinquency, crime and disease. These results of segregation are too often interpreted as attributes of the groups living in the restricted neighborhoods and thus serve to reinforce existing attitudes of hostility and rejection. At the same time, the groups forced into the restricted areas are made increasingly frustrated and resentful.

The intergroup relations goal of an integrated society cannot be approached without a progressive elimination of residential segregation. This is not only because the physical segregation of groups poses an almost insuperable obstacle to their joining in any common experience or undertaking; but because one of the major effects of residential segregation is to perpetuate and intensify feelings of status difference. No other difference, perhaps,

militates more strongly against mutual acceptance.

But aside from standing massively in the way of the improvement of intergroup relations, housing segregation bears within it the seed of deterioration and decay of our cities. New Housing, cheap housing, adequate housing may not, by themselves, be sufficient to prevent the burgeoning of this seed. Our cities are being gradually emptied of economically more self-sufficient elements, which are moving to racially and sometimes religiously exclusive suburbs. The central urban areas, thus abandoned, may grow into great ghettoes. Political leadership must meanwhile pass into the hands of new and relatively inexperienced leadership. Already much retail business and some industry, not dependent upon a mass supply of relatively unskilled labor, are moving to the suburbs. Declines in municipal tax revenues are inevitable. In these circumstances, deterioration of public services of all sorts is almost certain. This is a dark prospect, yet it is what we will may face unless our practices in regard to housing are drastically revised.

Many factors and influences combine to sustain our present segregated neighborhoods and communities: group prejudices in the majority population group, practices current in the housing industry and among real estate brokers and builders, policies of lending institutions and, it should be especially noted, policies and actions of governmental agencies and public officials. The Federal Housing Administration, although committed in principle to "equality of opportunity to receive the benefits of the mortgage insurance system...irrespective of race, color, creed or national origin," and officially encouraging open occupancy in housing developments, makes no attempt to control the discriminatory practices of private builders or lenders. Thus, indirectly and by default, federal policies have stimulated segregation by making insured financing available - through FHA, FNMA, and VA - to private builders who build segregated housing.

While thus tolerating - which, in practice, means supporting - discriminatory practices, the federal government has created positions for "race relations advisors" in the housing agencies. Federal courts, meanwhile, have ruled decisively that local governments could not establish racial residential segregation by law and that the courts, as branches of government, may not enforce private agreements for racial segregation.

The time has come for this hodge-podge of conflicting policies and practices to be replaced by a single consistent definitive policy, firmly administered, that will make the federal housing programs the instruments not only of more adequate housing for all but of housing for an integrated democratic society.

Not only is it true that discrimination is not unique to the South; it is also true that civil rights are, in every sense, a

national and not a sectional problem. In the dynamic currents of population movements in our nation, the effects of dis-franchisement, unequal treatment, oppression, and degradation in any section are carried throughout all parts of the country, as an infection is carried in the body by the blood stream. Thus, Negroes fleeing the oppressive atmosphere of the South swell the populations of northern industrial cities. This ever increasing tide is made up very largely of the victims of discrimination, humiliation and intimidation, of the products of inadequate educational systems, without vocational training or, in most cases, industrial experience. They are, therefore, through no fault of their own, marginal contributors to the economies of the cities to which they come. Having learned to regard the machinery of government as oppressive and the police authorities as harsh and unjust, they gravitate toward the fringes of lawful behavior, and this is encouraged by the conditions under which they often find it necessary to live in segregated areas. In consequence, such newcomers are disproportionately represented on relief roles, on police blotters, among recipients of welfare services, and so on.

This cycle, which so gravely impedes progress toward the goals of intergroup relations, illustrates strikingly the extent to which the heavy costs of racial discrimination are borne inequitably by those sections of our country which are themselves most advanced in the assurance to all of equal opportunity. Officials of northern states, who are in the forefront of leadership in behalf of civil rights, have tended to rely on local and state actions, while largely overlooking ways in which they might exert their influence to influence national policy. They have failed

also to perceive or to evaluate fully the grave implications for the economic and political future of their own cities and states inherent in the continued repressiveness and discrimination of parts of the South.

If the influence of the northern states were coordinated and thrown as vigorously into the struggle for federal action on civil rights as the influence ofcertain southern states has been mobilized in opposition, far-reaching changes might be effected.

The influence of the northern states, for example, might be directed toward securing more effective implementation of existing laws and regulations affecting non-discrimination in the employment policiesof firms holding government contracts; to more effective pursuit of federal authority designed to assure the right of Negroes in the south to vote - perhaps the most important of all, since effective enfranchisement of southern Negroes, more than any other single factor, can bring about fundamental changes in the political climate of the South and set in motion forces that will elevate standards of working conditions, wages, social security, welfare services, and every other aspect of the structure of life in that section -; to the judicious requirement of non-discrimination as a qualification for federalgrants in aid and loans for certain purposes; the provision of grants in aid for civil rights programs.

The Conference of Governors of Civil Rights States, at present comprising the chief executives of those states having civil rights laws with enforcement features, and currently functioning through a continuations committee, should be made permanent; its membership should be augmented by the addition of governors of all other states having civil rights laws. All these states have a common

interest in advancing civil rights as a national objective, both as a matter of principle and as a matter of self-interest. With appropriate organization and adequate staffing, such a permanent conference could function as a clearing house, an educational center, a research center, and a lobby, and could make a major contribution to the advancement of civil rights in our nation.

To secure such civil rights equally to all our citizens, regardless of race, color, religion or national origin is, indeed, the great unfinished business of our democracy. In the global struggle between the forces of totalitarianism and the forces of freedom, the United States stands as acknowledged leader, in the moral as well as the material sense, of the free world. We cannot maintain that leadership unless we demonstrate our will and our determination to make our own people free. Beyond the eventual triumph of freedom over tyranny lies the ultimate challenge of building a world in which men can live together in mutual acceptance with respect for differences. We must lay the foundations strongly and well in our land so that we may stand upon a solid base when, at last, that challenge is successfully met.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

152 WEST 42ND STREET — ROOM 1508
NEW YORK 36, NEW YORK
LONGACRE 3-6757

PRESIDENT
ARNOLD ARONSON

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
JOHN V.P. LASSOE, JR.

Dear

It's that time of year again; please find enclosed a bill for your 1958 and 1959 dues. Our records show that you have not yet paid for either year.

We should be happy to receive your check for $30 covering both years. But please! be sure to send us at least $15 (your 1958 dues) as soon as you conveniently can.

Otherwise, we shall be forced to drop your name from our roster and suspend services to you...just at a time when NAIRO activities and publications are beginning to blossom. The new JOURNAL is in full swing ... a surprize grant insures continuation of the Internship Program for a third year ... the Personnel Registry is increasingly active ... local and regional NAIRO activities are expanding ... new projects are in final planning stages.

This is no time to lose you, or for you to lose us! And yet, NAIRO policy forces us to suspend members who are more than one year in arrears. Please pay the full bill if you can, but do not fail to send us at least your 1958 dues!!

May we hear from you by January 30?

Sincerely,

JESSAMINE C. MERRILL
Secretary

fib
Enclosure

RECEIVED APR 27 1959

AMENDED BY-LAWS

of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

DATE: March 31, 1959

ARTICLE I. NAME

The name of this organization shall be the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials.

ARTICLE II. PURPOSE

The purpose of the National Association of Intergroup Relations shall be:

1. To encourage the collection, compilation and dissemination of ideas, information and research among organizations and individuals engaged in the improvement of intergroup relations;

2. To facilitate the exchange of knowledge, experience and research among governmental agencies and private organizations dealing with racial, religious, ethnic and cultural relations;

3. To advance generally the science, processes, and art of intergroup relations and to improve the standards of work in that field, advancing technical and professional knowledge, standards and practice.

ARTICLE III. ORGANIZATION AND ELECTIONS

1. The Association shall consist of one organization representing the entire body of the membership. The Association shall maintain a central headquarters office as designated by the Board of Directors. The Association may establish divisions within the organization as required.

2. The membership of the Association shall determine policies of the Association at the annual meeting, and subject to the mail ballot provisions, shall elect in this order, the Board of Directors, the Officers, and the Nominating Committee for the following year.

ARTICLE IV. MEMBERSHIP

1. Membership shall be limited to individuals and shall be of three classes:

   a. Active: Any person primarily engaged in intergroup relations: in a professional staff capacity, whether salaried or voluntary; as a recognized authority; as a member of the governing body of any agency or commission, or otherwise substantially engaged in the intergroup relations work of an agency or commission related to this field.

   b. Associate: Any person subscribing to the basic objectives and program of the Association.

c. Student: Any person enrolled in a recognized college or university and working toward a degree with the intention of entering the field of intergroup relations.

2. The Board of Directors shall have authority over admission to membership in NAIRO, but may delegate to the Membership Committee, or its Chairman, or to the Executive Secretary, the power to receive and act upon applications for active membership, provided that such delegatees shall, wherever feasible, consult with active NAIRO members in the area from which the application is received. Subject to review by the membership at the annual business meeting, the Board of Directors may suspend or remove from membership, after opportunity for hearings and fair notice thereof, any person whose conduct is deemed harmful to NAIRO.

ARTICLE V. DUTIES AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP

1. The Association shall establish and maintain a schedule of annual fees and dues for the two classes of membership.

2. Each Active member shall be entitled to: vote at any membership meeting; hold office; participate in conferences; serve, by appointment, on committees; receive all regular and special information services; and utilize the services of the Personnel Exchange and such other special services as shall be determined by the Board.

3. Each Associate member shall be entitled to: participate in conferences; serve, by appointment, on committees; and receive all regular informational services.

4. Each Student member shall be entitled to receive all regular informational services and to participate in conferences of the Association.

5. Any individual, organization or agency may subscribe to the regular informational services of the Association. Special information or other services may be rendered upon request, with or without charge, as the Board of Directors may determine.

ARTICLE VI. OFFICERS

1. The officers of the Association shall be a President, a President-elect, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer and a Secretary. The President-elect, Vice Presidents, Treasurer and Secretary shall take office as soon as elected, and shall serve until their successors are chosen; the President shall succeed to his office from the position of President-elect, when the new President-elect shall have been chosen. Elections shall take place at each annual membership meeting (Article X, Sect. 1) or by mail ballot (Article X, Sect. 8).

2. An Executive Secretary may be appointed by the Board, to serve as the administrative officer of the Association, subject to the direction of the Board, which may, among other duties, delegate to the Executive Secretary the administrative functions of the Treasurer and Secretary. The Board of Directors may also appoint such other staff

as it shall deem desirable to perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors.

3. The President shall be the principal executive officer of the corporation and shall in general supervise and control all of the business and affairs of the corporation. He shall preside at all meetings of members and of the Board of Directors. He may sign, with the Secretary or any other proper officer of the corporation authorized by the Board of Directors, any deeds, mortgages, bonds, contracts, or other instruments which the Board of Directors have authorized to be executed, except in cases where the signing and execution thereof shall be expressly delegated by the Board of Directors, or by these by-laws, or by statute to some other officer or agent of the corporation; and in general shall perform all duties incident to the office of President, and such other duties as may be assigned by the Board of directors from time to time. He shall make available to the President-elect whatever information in his judgment will enable the latter to succeed him most efficiently.

4. The President-Elect, in addition to having the regular powers and duties of any member and of any member of the Board of Directors, shall also be responsible for familiarizing himself as much as possible with the functionings of the association.

5. In the absence of the President or in the event of his inability or refusal to act, the Vice-President (or in the event there be more than one Vice-President, the Vice-Presidents in the order designated, or in the absence of any designation, then in the order of their election) shall perform the duties of the President, and when so acting, shall have all the powers of and be subject to all the restrictions upon the President. Any Vice-President shall perform other duties as from time to time be assigned to him by the President or by the Board of Directors.

6. If required by the Board of Directors, the Treasurer shall give a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties in such sum and with such surety or sureties as the Board of Directors shall determine. He shall have charge and custody of and be responsible for all funds and securities of the corporation; receive and give receipts for moneys due and payable to the corporation from any source whatsoever, and deposit all such moneys in the name of the corporation in such banks, trust companies or other depositaries as shall be selected in accordance with the provisions of these by-laws; and in general perform all the duties incident to the office of Treasurer and such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him by the President by the Board of Directors.

7. The Secretary shall keep the minutes of the meetings of the members and of the Board of Directors in one or more books provided for th purpose; see that all notices are duly given in accordance with the provisions of these by-laws or as required by law; be custodian of the corporate records and of the seal of the corporation and see that the seal of the corporation is affixed to all documents, the execution of whic

on behalf of the corporation under its seal is duly authorized in accordance with the provisions of these by-laws; keep a register of the post office address of each member which shall be furnished to the Secretary by such member; and in general perform all duties incident to the office of Secretary and such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him by the President or by the Board of Directors.

8. A vacancy in any office because of death, resignation, removal, disqualification or otherwise, may be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired portion of the term, except that, if the office of President-elect shall become vacant, it shall remain unfilled until the next regular election of officers, at which time the members shall elect a President for the immediately following term, as well as all the regular officers.

ARTICLE VII. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1. The affairs of the Association shall be managed by a Board of Directors which shall consist of not more than thirty-two (32) members, and not less than eighteen (18). Eighteen Directors shall be elected by the membership, in accordance with the provisions of Article X; in addition, any of the six (6) officers who is not otherwise a member of the Board shall serve ex-officio during his term in office. Further, the President shall appoint eight (8) Regional Chairmen of the Association, from eight separate geographic regions of the country, to serve for terms of one year or until their successors are chosen, and these persons shall also serve ex-officio on the Board of Directors, if not already members of the Board.

2. The term of office of the eighteen elected members of the Board shall be for three years, or until their successors are chosen. Six (6) members shall be elected to the Board of Directors yearly. Vacancies shall be filled by appointment of the Board, until the next regular election, at which time a member shall be elected for the unexpired term.

3. The Board of Directors shall report its actions at the Association's annual meeting and shall hold an annual meeting of the Board, immediately after the annual meeting of members, at the same place, without notice. The Board may call such special meetings as may be necessary, at such time and places as it may determine. Special meetings may be called by or at the request of the President or any five (5) directors. Notice of any special meeting of the Board of Directors shall be given at least (5) days previously thereto by written notice delivered personally or sent by mail or telegram to each director at his address as shown by the records of the corporation. If mailed, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered when deposited in the United States mail in a sealed envelope, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered when the telegram is delivered to the telegraph company. Any director may waive notice of any meeting. The attendance of a director at any meeting shall constitute a waiver or notice of such meeting, except where a director attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened. Neither the business to be transacted at, not the purpose of, any regular or special meeting of the Board need be specified in the notice or waiver of notice of such meeting, unless specifically required by law or by these by-laws.

4. a. The act of a majority of the Directors present at a meeting at which quorum is present shall be the act of the Board of Directors, except where otherwise provided by law or by these by-laws.

b. At meetings of the Board, seven (7) shall constitute a quorum. If less than seven (7) of the directors are present, a majority of those present may adjourn the meeting from time to time without further notice.

ARTICLE VIII. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD

1. There shall be established an Executive Committee within the Board of Directors consisting of the officers and three (3) other members of the Board elected by that body. The Executive Secretary, if any, shall be a non-voting member of this Committee.

2. a. The Executive Committee shall act for the Board between meetings of the Board.

b. A majority of the members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum and a majority of those members present at a meeting shall prevail on all questions if a quorum is present.

ARTICLE IX. COMMITTEES

1. The standing committees of the Association shall be:

a. A Nominating Committee of not less than five (5) persons nor more than eleven (11) persons, the duties of which shall be to nominate for presentation to the annual meeting a slate of officers and directors, with at least one candidate for each vacancy, and a slate of candidates for the following year's Nominating Committee.

b. A Membership Committee, which shall aid in securing members and advise the Board of Directors (and Executive Secretary, if any) on problems relating to eligibility for membership in the Association. The Chairman of this Committee shall be a Member of the Board of Directors, and said Board shall appoint such Chairman and the members of the Committee.

c. A Conference Committee, which shall plan and organize the program for the annual meeting, subject to the Board's approval. The Board shall appoint the Chairman and members of this Committee.

2. The Board may authorize the formation of other Committees, not having and exercising the authority of the Board in the management of the Association. Subject to the approval of the Board, the President shall have the power to make interim appointments to the committees authorized by the Board and to create interim Committees and make appointments thereto.

3. Persons not members of the Association may be appointed to serve on the Conference and special Committees.

4. Each member of a Committee shall continue as such until his successor has been appointed, unless the committee shall be sooner terminated, or unless such appointing authority in each case shall have the power of removal, whenever in his or its opinion the best interest of the Association are thereby served. Vacancies in any Committee shall be filled in the same manner provided for the original appointments.

5. a. Unless otherwise provided in the resolution of the Board of Directors designating a committee, a majority of the whole committee shall constitute a quorum and the act of a majority of the members present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the committee.

b. Each committee may adopt rules for its own government not inconsistent with these by-laws or with rules adopted by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE X. MEETINGS OF MEMBERS

1. The Association shall hold an annual meeting of members and such other meetings as may be necessary to conduct the affairs of the Association, the time to be fixed by the Board of Directors.

2. Special meetings of the members may also be called either by the President, or not less than one-tenth of the members having voting rights.

3. The Board of Directors may designate any place, either within or without the State of Illinois, as the place of meeting for any annual meeting or for any special meeting called by the Board of Directors. If no designation is made or if a special meeting be otherwise called, the place of meeting shall be the registered office of the corporation in the State of Illinois, provided, however, that if all of the members shall meet at any time and place, whether within or without the State of Illinois, and consent to the holding of a meeting, such meeting shall be valid without call or notice, and at such meeting any corporate action may be taken.

4. Written or printed notice stating place, day and hour of any meeting of members shall be delivered, either personally or by mail, to each member entitled to vote at such meeting, not less than five nor more than forty days before the date of such meeting, by or at the direction of the President, or the Secretary, or the officers or persons calling the meeting. In case of a special meeting or when required by statute or by these by-laws, the purpose for which the meeting is called shall be stated in the notice. If mailed, the notice of a meeting shall be deemed delivered when deposited in the United States mail addressed to the member at his address as it appears on the records of the corporation, with postage thereon prepaid.

5. Any action required to be taken at a meeting of the members of the corporation, or any other action which may be taken at a meeting of members may be taken without a meeting if a consent in writing, setting forth the action so taken, shall be signed by all of the members entitled to vote with respect to the subject matter thereof.

6. The members holding one-tenth of the votes which may be cast at any meeting shall constitute a quorum at such meeting. If a quorum is not present at any meeting of members, a majority of the members present may adjourn the meeting from time to time without further notice.

7. At any meeting of members, a member entitled to vote may vote either in person or by proxy executed in writing by the member or by his duly authorized attorney-in-fact. No proxy shall be valid after eleven months from the date of its execution unless otherwise provided in the proxy.

8. The Board of Directors may authorize elections of directors and officers to be conducted by mail.

ARTICLE XI. CONTRACTS, CHECKS, DEPOSITS AND FUNDS

1. The Board of Directors may authorize an officer or officers, agent or agents of the corporation, in addition to the officers so authorized by these by-laws, to enter into any contract or execute and deliver any instrument in the name of an on behalf of the corporation and such authority may be general or confined to specific instances.

2. All checks, drafts or other orders for the payment of money, notes or other evidences of indebtedness issued in the name of the corporation, shall be signed by such officer or officers, agent or agents of the corporation and in such a manner as shall from time to time be determined by resolution of the Board of Directors. In the absence of such determination by the Board of Directors, such instruments shall be signed by the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer and countersigned by the President or a Vice-President of the corporation.

3. All funds of the corporation shall be deposited from time to time to the credit of the corporation in such banks, trust companies or other depositaries as the Board of Directors may select.

4. The Board of Directors may accept on behalf of the corporation any contribution, gift, bequest or devise for the general purposes or for any special purpose of the corporation.

ARTICLE XII. BOOKS AND RECORDS

The corporation shall keep correct and complete books and records of account and shall also keep minutes of the proceedings of its members, Board of Directors and committees having any of the authority of the Board of Directors, and shall keep at the registered or principal office a record giving the names and addresses of the members entitled to vote. All books and records of the corporation may be inspected by any member, or his agent or attorney, for any proper purpose at any reasonable time.

ARTICLE XIII. SEAL

The Board of Directors shall provide a corporate seal which shall be in the form of a circle and shall have inscribed thereon the name of the corporation and the words "Corporate Seal. Illinois."

ARTICLE XIV. WAIVER OF NOTICE.

Whenever any notice whatever is required to be given under the provisions of the General Net for Profit Corporation Act of Illinois, or under the provisions of the articles of incorporation or the by-laws of the corporation, a waiver thereof in writing signed by the person entitled to such notice, whether before or after the time stated therein, shall be deemed equivalent to the giving of such notice.

ARTICLE XV. REGULATION OF INCOME

No part of the net earnings of the Association shall in any way inure to the benefit of any member, director or officer, but this shall not preclude the reimbursement for expenses incurred as such or the payment of compensation authorized by the Board of Directors to the Executive Secretary and other persons for services rendered as such. The Association shall not engage in carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation.

ARTICLE XVI. AMENDMENTS

These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote at the annual meeting. Written notice of any proposed amendments shall be submitted to the membership at least 30 days in advance of the meeting; including either the verbatim proposal, or a fair digest which is sufficient to clearly indicate the contents of such proposal.

ARTICLE XVII. PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS

In official meeting of the Association, Roberts Rules of Order shall determine parliamentary procedures.

March 31, 1959
New York City

AMENDED BY-LAWS

of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

DATE: October 27, 1959

ARTICLE I. NAME

The name of this organization shall be the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials.

ARTICLE II. PURPOSE

The purpose of the National Association of Intergroup Relations shall be:

1. To encourage the collection, compilation and dissemination of ideas, information and research among organizations and individuals engaged in the improvement of intergroup relations;

2. To facilitate the exchange of knowledge, experience and research among governmental agencies and private organizations dealing with racial, religious, ethnic and cultural relations;

3. To advance generally the science, processes, and art of intergroup relations and to improve the standards of work in that field, advancing technical and professional knowledge, standards and practice.

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c. Student: Any person enrolled in a recognized college or university and working toward a degree with the intention of entering the field of intergroup relations.

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2. Each Active member shall be entitled to: vote at any membership meeting; hold office; participate in conferences; serve, by appointment, on committees; receive all regular and special information services; and utilize the services of the Personnel Exchange and such other special services as shall be determined by the Board.

3. Each Associate member shall be entitled to: participate in conferences; serve, by appointment, on committees; and receive all regular informational services.

4. Each Student member shall be entitled to receive all regular informational services and to participate in conferences of the Association.

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1. The officers of the Association shall be a President, a President-elect, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer and a Secretary. The President-elect, Vice Presidents, Treasurer and Secretary shall take office as soon as elected, and shall serve until their successors are chosen; the President shall succeed to his office from the position of President-elect, when the new President-elect shall have been chosen. Elections shall take place at each annual membership meeting (Article X, Sect. 1) or by mail ballot (Article X, Sect. 8).

2. An Executive Secretary may be appointed by the Board, to serve as the Administrative officer of the Association, subject to the direction of the Board, which may, among other duties, delegate to the Executive Secretary the administrative functions of the Treasurer and Secretary. The Board of Directors may also appoint such other staff as it shall deem desirable to perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors.

3. The President shall be the principal executive officer of the corporation and shall in general supervise and control all of the business and affairs of the corporation. He shall preside at all meetings of members and of the Board of Directors. He may sign, with the Secretary or any other proper officer of the corporation authorized by the Board of Directors, any deeds, mortgages, bonds, contracts, or other instruments which the Board of Directors have authorized to be executed, except in cases where the signing and execution thereof shall be expressly delegated by the Board of Directors, or by these by-laws, or by statute to some other officer or agent of the corporation; and in general shall perform all duties incident to the office of President, and such other duties as may be assigned by the Board of Directors from time to time. He shall make available to the President-Elect whatever information in his judgment will enable the latter to succeed him most efficiently.

4. The President-Elect, in addition to having the regular powers and duties of any member and of any member of the Board of Directors, shall also be responsible for familiarizing himself as much as possible with the functionings of the association.

5. In the absence of the President or in the event of his inability or refusal to act, the Vice-President (or in the event there be more than one Vice-President, the Vice-Presidents in the order designated, or in the absence of any designation, then in the order of their election) shall perform the duties of the President, and when so acting, shall have all the powers of and be subject to all the restrictions upon the President. Any Vice-President shall perform other duties as from time to time be assigned to him by the President or by the Board of Directors.

6. If required by the Board of Directors, the Treasurer shall give a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties in such sum and with such surety or sureties as the Board of Directors shall determine. He shall have charge and custody of and be responsible for all funds and securities of the corporation; receive and give receipts for moneys due and payable to the corporation from any source whatsoever, and deposit all such moneys in the name of the corporation in such banks, trust companies or other depositaries as shall be selected in accordance with the provisions of these by-laws; and in general perform all the duties incident to the office of Treasurer and such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him by the President or by the Board of Directors.

7. The Secretary shall keep the minutes of the meetings of the members and of the Board of Directors in one or more books provided for that purpose; see that all notices are duly given in accordance with the provisions of these by-laws or as required by law; be custodian of the corporate records and of the seal of the corporation and see that the seal of the corporation is affixed to all documents, the execution of which on behalf of the corporation under its seal is duly authorized in accordance with the provisions of these by-laws; keep a register of the post office address of each member which shall be furnished to the Secretary by such member; and in general perform all duties incident to the office of Secretary and such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him by the President or by the Board of Directors.

8. A vacancy in any office because of death, resignation, removal, disqualification or otherwise, may be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired portion of the term, except that, if the office of President-Elect shall become vacant, it shall remain unfilled until the next regular election of officers, at which time the members shall elect a President for the immediately following term as well as all the regular officers.

ARTICLE VII. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1. The affairs of the Association shall be managed by a Board of Directors which shall consist of not more than thirty-two (32) members, and not less than eighteen (18). Eighteen Directors shall be elected by the membership, in accordance with the provisions of Article X; in addition, any of the six (6) officers who is not otherwise a member of the Board shall serve ex-officio during his term in office. Further, the President shall appoint eight (8) Regional Chairmen of the Association, from eight separate geographic regions of the country, to serve for terms of one year or until their successors are chosen, and these persons shall also serve ex-officio on the Board of Directors, if not already members of the Board.

2. The term of office of the eighteen elected members of the Board shall be for three years, or until their successors are chosen. Six (6) members shall be elected to the Board of Directors yearly. Vacancies shall be filled by appointment of the Board, until the next regular election, at which time a member shall be elected for the unexpired term.

3. The Board of Directors shall report its actions at the Association's annual meeting and shall hold an annual meeting of the Board, immediately after the annual meeting of members, at the same place, without notice. The Board may call such special meetings as may be necessary, at such time and places as it may determine. Special meetings may be called by or at the request of the President or any five (5) directors. Notice of any special meeting of the Board of Directors shall be given at least five (5) days previously thereto by written notice delivered personally or sent by mail or telegram to each director at his address as shown by the records of the corporation. If mailed, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered when deposited in the United States mail in a sealed envelope, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered when the telegram is delivered to the telegram company. Any director may waive notice of any meeting. The attendance of a director at any meeting shall constitute a waiver or notice of such meeting, except where a director attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened. Neither the business to be transacted at, nor the purpose of, any regular or special meeting of the Board need be specified in the notice or waiver of notice of such meeting, unless specifically required by law or by these by-laws.

4. a. The act of a majority of the Directors present at a meeting at which quorum is present shall be the act of the Board of Directors, except where otherwise provided by law or by these by-laws.

   b. At meetings of the Board, seven (7) shall constitute a quorum. If less than seven (7) of the directors are present, a majority of those present may adjourn the meeting from time to time without further notice.

ARTICLE VIII. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD

1. There shall be established an Executive Committee within the Board of Directors consisting of the officers and three (3) other members of the Board elected by that body. The Executive Secretary, if any, shall be a non-voting member of this Committee.

2. a. The Executive Committee shall act for the Board between meetings of the Board.

b. A majority of the members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum and a majority of those members present at a meeting shall prevail on all questions if a quorum is present.

ARTICLE IX. COMMITTEES

1. The standing committees of the Association shall be:

a. A Nominating Committee of not less than five (5) persons nor more than eleven (11) persons, the duties of which shall be to nominate for presentation to the annual meeting a slate of officers and directors, with at least one candidate for each vacancy, and a slate of candidates for the following year's Nominating Committee.

b. A Membership Committee, which shall aid in securing members and advise the Board of Directors (and Executive Secretary, if any) on problems relating to eligibility for membership in the Association. The Chairman of this Committee and its members shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Board. The Chairman, if not otherwise a member of the Board, shall serve ex officio during his term in office.

c. A Conference Committee, which shall plan and organize the program for the annual meeting, subject to the Board's approval. The Board shall appoint the Chairman and members of this Committee.

2. The Board may authorize the formation of other Committees, not having and exercising the authority of the Board in the management of the Association. Subject to the approval of the Board, the President shall have the power to make interim appointments to the committees authorized by the Board and to create interim Committees and make appointments thereto.

3. Persons not members of the Association may be appointed to serve on the Conference and special Committees.

4. Each member of a Committee shall continue as such until his successor has been appointed, unless the committee shall be sooner terminated, or unless such appointing authority in each case shall have the power of removal, whenever in his or its opinion the best interest of the Association are thereby served. Vacancies in any Committee shall be filled in the same manner provided for the original appointments.

5. a. Unless otherwise provided in the resolution of the Board of Directors designating a committee, a majority of the whole committee shall constitute a quorum and the act of a majority of the members present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the committee.

b. Each committee may adopt rules for its own government not inconsistent with these by-laws or with rules adopted by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE X. MEETINGS OF MEMBERS

1. The Association shall hold an annual meeting of members and such other meetings as may be necessary to conduct the affairs of the Association, the time to be fixed by the Board of Directors.

2. Special meetings of the members may also be called either by the President, or not less than one-tenth of the members having voting rights.

3. The Board of Directors may designate any place, either within or without the State of Illinois, as the place of meeting for any annual meeting or for any special meeting called by the Board of Directors. If no designation is made or if a special meeting be otherwise called, the place of meeting shall be the registered office of the corporation in the State of Illinois, provided, however, that if all of the members shall meet at any time and place, whether within or without the State of Illinois, and consent to the holding of a meeting, such meeting shall be valid without call or notice, and at such meeting any corporate action may be taken.

4. Written or printed notice stating place, day and hour of any meeting of members shall be delivered, either personally or by mail, to each member entitled to vote at such meeting, not less than five nor more than forty days before the date of such meeting, by or at the direction of the President,or the Secretary, or the officers or persons calling the meeting. In case of a special meeting or when required by statute or by these by-laws, the purpose for which the meeting is called shall be stated in the notice. If mailed, the notice of a meeting shall be deemed delivered when deposited in the United States mail addressed to the member at his address as it appears on the records of the corporation, with postage thereon prepaid.

5. Any action required to be taken at a meeting of the members of the corporation, or any other action which may be taken at a meeting of members may be taken without a meeting if a consent in writing, setting forth the action so taken, shall be signed by all of the members entitled to vote with respect to the subject matter thereof.

6. The members holding one-tenth of the votes which may be cast at any meeting shall constitute a quorum at such meeting. If a quorum is not present at any meeting of members, a majority of the members present may adjourn the meeting from time to time without further notice.

7. At any meeting of members, a member entitled to vote may vote either in person or by proxy executed in writing by the member or by his duly authorized attorney-in-fact. No proxy shall be valid after eleven months from the date of its execution unless otherwise provided in the proxy.

8. The Board of Directors may authorize elections of directors and officers to be conducted by mail.

ARTICLE XI. CONTRACTS, CHECKS, DEPOSITS AND FUNDS

1. The Board of Directors may authorize an officer or officers, agent or agents of the corporation, in addition to the officers so authorized by these by-laws, to enter into any contract or execute and deliver any instrument in the name of and on behalf of the corporation and such authority may be general or

confined to specific instances.

2. All checks, drafts or other orders for the payment of money, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness issued in the name of the corporation, shall be signed by such officer or officers, agent or agents of the corporation and in such a manner as shall from time to time be determined by resolution of the Board of Directors. In the absence of such determination by the Board of Directors, such instruments shall be signed by the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer and countersigned by the President or a Vice-President of the corporation.

3. All funds of the corporation shall be deposited from time to time to the credit of the corporation in such banks, trust companies or other depositaries as the Board of Directors may select.

4. The Board of Directors may accept on behalf of the corporation any contribution, gift, bequest or devise for the general purposes or for any special purpose of the corporation.

ARTICLE XII. BOOKS AND RECORDS

The corporation shall keep correct and complete books and records of account and shall also keep minutes of the proceedings of its members, Board of Directors and committees having any of the authority of the Board of Directors, and shall keep at the registered or principal office a record giving the names and addresses of the members entitled to vote. All books and records of the corporation may be inspected by any member, or his agent or attorney, for any proper purpose at any reasonable time.

ARTICLE XIII. SEAL

The Board of Directors shall provide a corporate seal which shall be in the form of a circle and shall have inscribed thereon the name of the corporation and the words "Corporate Seal. Illinois."

ARTICLE XIV. WAIVER OF NOTICE

Whenever any notice whatever is required to be given under the provisions of the General Net for Profit Corporation Act of Illinois, or under the provisions of the articles of incorporation or the by-laws of the corporation, a waiver thereof in writing signed by the person entitled to such notice, whether before or after the time stated therein, shall be deemed equivalent to the giving of such notice.

ARTICLE XV. REGULATION OF INCOME

No part of the net earnings of the Association shall in any way inure to the benefit of any member, director or officer, but this shall not preclude the reimbursement for expenses incurred as such or the payment of compensation authorized by the Board of Directors to the Executive Secretary and other persons for services rendered as such. The Association shall not engage in carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation.

ARTICLE XVI. AMENDMENTS

These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote at the annual meeting. Written notice of any proposed amendments shall be submitted to the membership at least 30 days in advance of the meeting; including either the verbatim proposal, or a fair digest which is sufficient to clearly indicate the contents of such proposal.

ARTICLE XVII. PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS

In official meeting of the Association, Roberts Rules of Order shall determine parliamentary procedures.

ARTICLE XVIII. LOCAL NAIRO CHAPTERS

1. Members, and only members, of the Association living in the same vicinity may form a local NAIRO chapter to carry out, in their locality, the purposes stated in Article II of the by-laws.

2. Such a chapter shall be recognized as an official local chapter of the Association when, after application to the Board of Directors, it receives a charter from the Board of Directors.

3. Such a chapter, having been chartered by the Board of Directors is entitled to call itself the _____ Chapter of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials.

4. Every local chapter affiliated with the Association shall abide by the principles set forth in the by-laws of the Association as interpreted by the Board of Directors.

5. Every local chapter shall elect a chairman, a vice-chairman and a secretary. It may elect or appoint such other officers as it deems necessary to function effectively.

6. Every local chapter shall report once a year to the Board of Directors, through the Executive Secretary, the following:

   a. Names and addresses of its officers for the coming year.

   b. A summary of its activities for the preceding year.

7. No local chapter may levy dues, fees, assessments or fines upon its members except by written permission of the Board of Directors.

8. No local chapter shall engage in any activity which may be construed as carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting, to influence legislation; nor shall any local chapter participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements), any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office; nor act in any manner contrary to the by-laws or policies of the Association.

9. The charter of a local chapter may be revoked after due process for due cause when, by decision of the Board of Directors, its continued existence is deemed detrimental to the integrity, effectiveness, or professional standards of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials. Such revocation of a charter shall in no way affect the membership status of persons in the Association.

October 27, 1959
New York City

June 27, 1956

Miss Helen E. Amerman
Research Director
National Association of Intergroup
Relations Officials
c/o Commission on Race and Housing
2180 Milvia Street
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Miss Amerman:

Here is the present list.

Observe that Tennessee for the moment has no Executive Director. It is merely the chairman as given. Will soon we hope.

The Kentucky show is called the Kentucky Council on Human Relations. It's Executive Director is Galen Martin, whose address is at 208 West Main Street, at Frankfort, Kentucky.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl. - Affiliated State Organizations' List

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

GENERAL OFFICES: 1106 WATER BOARD BUILDING
DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN

REPLY TO: c/o Commission on Race and Housing
2180 Milvia Street
Berkeley 4, California

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
MARSHALL BRAGDON
Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee
105 City Hall
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

PRESIDENT-ELECT
JOHN G. FEILD
Fair Employment Practices Commission
Lansing, Michigan

VICE-PRESIDENTS
ALEXANDER MILLER
Anti-Defamation League
New York, New York

GEORGE NESBITT
Urban Renewal Administration
Washington, D. C.

SECRETARY
RICHARD V. MARKS
Commission on Community Relations
Detroit, Michigan

TREASURER
GEORGE CULBERSON
Commission on Human Relations
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
(In addition to the officers)

ALEXANDER J. ALLEN
Urban League
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THELMA BABBITT
American Friends Service Committee
Philadelphia, Pa.

JOSEPH C. COLES
Commission on Community Relations
Detroit, Mich.

S. ANDHIL FINEBERG
American Jewish Committee
New York, N. Y.

WILLIAM GREMLEY
Commission on Human Relations
Kansas City, Mo.

FRANK HORNE
Washington, D. C.

PAUL KLEIN
New York, N. Y.

HERMAN H. LONG
Race Relations Department, A.M.A.
Fisk University
Nashville, Tenn.

D'ARCY McNICKLE
American Indian Development
Boulder, Colorado

WILL MASLOW
American Jewish Congress
New York, New York

FRITZ POLLARD
Commission on Human Relations
Chicago, Ill.

LOUIS A. RADELET
National Conference of Christians and Jews
New York, N. Y.

FREDERICK B. ROUTH
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

REGIONAL CHAIRMEN

East
FRANK SIMPSON
Commission on Civil Rights
Hartford, Conn.

West
JOHN A. BUGGS
County Committee on Human Relations
Los Angeles, California

North
ELEANOR T. DUNGAN
Commission on Human Relations
Chicago, Illinois

South
FREDERICK B. ROUTH
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

June 22, 1956

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

In compiling the mailing list for NAIRO's survey of intergroup relations practitioners for the Commission on Race and Housing, we would like to include the executives of the committees on human relations which have been set up in Southern states under your guidance. Can you send me such a list by return mail?

I think we have most of them, but want to be sure our file is complete and up-to-date. I am especially anxious to have the executives' names and the addresses of the Louisiana and Texas committees. Also are there two Kentucky Councils on Human Relations - one in Frankfort and one in Louisville? Which is correct?

Sincerely yours,

Helen

Helen E. Amerman
Research Director

HEA:tk

cc: Edward Rutledge
Edward Howden

RECEIVED JUN 26 1956

July 25, 1956

Miss Helen Amerman, Research Director
National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials
2180 Milvia Street
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Helen:

George has turned your letter of July 17 requesting information or correction on the list of human relations agencies in the South over to me. I have made corrections on the list and return it herewith.

In the South, unlike perhaps other areas of the nation, there are several other groups which perhaps play an important role in intergroup relations, and I wonder if you would want to include them.

These would include:

1. State Councils of Churches
2. State Negro Teachers Associations
3. YWCA's.

You, of course, are aware of the race relations officials of the Federal Housing Administration and some of the local specialists who deal with racial problems in housing.

If we in SRC can be of any further help to you, please yell.

I hope to see you at the NAIRO Annual Meeting.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

Encl.

National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials

RESEARCH OFFICE
2180 MILVIA STREET
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

OFFICERS
PRESIDENT
MARSHALL BRAGDON
Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee
105 City Hall
Cincinnati 2, Ohio
PRESIDENT-ELECT
JOHN G. FEILD
Fair Employment Practices Commission
Lansing, Michigan
VICE-PRESIDENTS
ALEXANDER MILLER
Anti-Defamation League
New York, New York
GEORGE NESBITT
Urban Renewal Administration
Washington, D. C.
SECRETARY
RICHARD V. MARKS
Commission on Community Relations
Detroit, Michigan
TREASURER
GEORGE CULBERSON
Commission on Human Relations
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

RESEARCH ADVISORY COMMITTEE
CO-CHAIRMEN
EDWARD RUTLEDGE
State Commission Against Discrimination
New York, New York
EDWARD HOWDEN
Council for Civic Unity
San Francisco, California

JULIA ABRAHAMSON
Burnsville, North Carolina
DENNIS CLARK
Philadelphia Fellowship Commission
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
OSCAR COHEN
Anti-Defamation League
New York, New York
S. JOSEPH FAUMAN
Jewish Community Council
Detroit, Michigan
S. ANDHIL FINEBERG
American Jewish Committee
New York, New York
DON J. HAGER
American Jewish Congress
New York, New York
FRANK S. HORNE
Commission on Intergroup Relations
New York, New York
REGINALD A. JOHNSON
National Urban League
New York, New York
MADISON S. JONES
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
New York, New York
FRANCES LEVENSON
National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing
New York, New York
HERMAN H. LONG
Race Relations Department, A.M.A.
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee
JOHN McDERMOTT
Commission on Human Relations
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
JANE REINHEIMER
American Friends Service Committee
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

RESEARCH DIRECTOR
HELEN E. AMERMAN
Berkeley, California

156

July 17, 1956

RECEIVED
RECEIVED JUL 23 1956

FBR - to handle

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

To double check our mailing for the NAIRO survey I am asking NAIRO members in each locality to scan our list and add any agencies and executives which we may have missed.

Our study is concerned with those intergroup relations organizations which have paid staff. We hope to include all below the national level - both public and private. We are also interested in private housing and planning groups with paid staff, which are concerned with intergroup relations problems.

I would appreciate it if you would note any additions or corrections on the enclosed list and return it to us. Please indicate postal zones wherever you can. It would be especially helpful if you would tell us more about any in our doubtful group - do they have paid staff, and if so, what is the executive's name.

Our project is scheduled for completion within six weeks, so please let me hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Helen

Helen E. Amerman
Research Director

HEA:tk

cc: Edward Rutledge
Edward Howden

August 21, 1956

Dr. Helen E. Amerman, Research Director
National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials
2180 Milvia Street
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Helen:

I have sent a memo to the list of people you sent me, prodding them to get out the questionnaire. Enclosed is a sample copy.

I trust this meets with your expectations and demonstrates that regional chairmen can sometimes do a significant job in helping NAIRO accomplish its tasks.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

August 21, 1956

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Recipients of NAIRO Housing Survey Questionnaire

FROM: Frederick B. Routh

As Chairman of the Southern Region of NAIRO, I have been asked to contact you to remind you of the importance of filling out and returning as quickly as possible the housing survey questionnaire developed by Dr. Helen E. Amerman, Director of Research for NAIRO.

I recognize that this is an inconvenient time for many executives but the quality of the returns thus far indicates we shall have a significant report. We need to make the report as fully representative of the intergroup relations field as possible.

Please send your reply to the NAIRO Research Office, 2180 Milvia Street, Berkeley 4, California.

Thank you for your cooperation.

NAIRO Reporter

Vol. VII No. 9 June, 1957

Events and Trends in Intergroup Relations

Published monthly except August and September by the
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

P.O. Box 246, Madison Sq. Sta., New York 10, N.Y.
Telephone: MUrray Hill 5-1606

Up-Dating the Report on

The State Legislatures

ARIZONA: Legislature adjourned; no action on equal accommodations bills noted in March issue.

CALIFORNIA: While A.B. 758, to bar discriminatory fraternities and sororities from the campuses of publicly-supported colleges and universities, continued to languish in committee, the constitutionality of the formal recognition of such organizations by the University of California was challenged in a brief filed with the state's attorney general (see elsewhere in this issue). . . . The major FEP bill of the session, *A.B. 2000,* met defeat in the Senate Labor Committee by a vote of 4-2 on May 13, after having passed the Assembly by the overwhelming majority of 61-15 on April 15. Prospects for other fair employment measures waned. . . . Several bills were introduced since the March roundup: S.B. 2566, to authorize establishment within the State Board of Education of a Commission to assist and advise local school districts concerning problems of discrimination based on race, religion or other factors in connection with the employment of certified employees, had passed the Senate and was awaiting action in the Assembly at press time. . . . A proposed new section would be added to the Education Code by A.B. 2939; this would prohibit the asking of any questions "relating to political party registration, religious opinions, beliefs or evaluations, race or marital status" of any applicant for a position requiring certification. . . . The Government Code would be amended by A.B. 3372, which would add a new section prohibiting any appointing power under the Civil Service Act from discriminating against any person or class of persons because of race, religion, sex or marital status. . . . The only housing bill to make any progress was one declaring it to be the policy of the state that space in redeveloped areas of cities shall be open to everyone regardless of creed, race, color or national origin. This passed the Assembly unanimously on May 4, while effective legislation against discrimination in publicly-assisted housing remained dormant. . . . Another pious measure also was introduced: A.B. 3687, to declare it a purpose of the state government "to promote the establishment of city and county agencies designed to foster peaceful relations among citizens of different races, religions or national origins." . . . And A.B. 2690 would create a Civil Rights Commission of sixteen members to inquire into the need for legislation to eliminate racial discrimination.

COLORADO: Governor McNichols signed *S.B. 126* into law on March 14 (just after our March issue went to press). The law makes an enforceable FEP statute of Colorado's former law applying only

College Fraternity Bias and the 14th Amendment

The Attorney General of California has been asked to rule on the constitutionality of official recognition by the University of California of fraternities that restrict membership on the basis of race or religion. A number of interested organizations have joined in submitting a brief to the Attorney General, supporting the contention that this action by the University is both unconstitutional under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and contrary to the public policy of the State of California. This is believed to be the first time that fraternity bias has been projected as a constitutional issue and the sequel to this inquiry of the California atttorney general will be awaited with much interest.

In this issue, *NAIRO Reporter* seeks to bring up to date the roundup of legislative activity on civil rights presented in the March issue. Information given here relates only to action since the March roundup was completed, and of which news has been received up to June 10. Bills originally mentioned in March and further reported on here are designated in *italic type* in the text.

At press time, the score on state legislation, as reflected in information available to the *Reporter,* stood as follows:

FEPC: *Plus* — Colorado and Wisconsin laws made fully effective and enforceable

Minus — FEP defeated in California, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, New Mexico

CIVIL RIGHTS: *Plus*—Wyoming adopted a general civil rights law (see this issue)

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS: *Plus*—New laws passed or old laws strengthened in Colorado, Oregon, Vermont, Washington

Minus — Defeats in Kansas and New Mexico

PROHIBITION OF DISCRIMINATION IN HOUSING BUILT WITH FEDERAL MORTGAGE GUARANTEES: *Plus* — Such laws enacted in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Oregon, Washington

Minus—Defeated in Minnesota.

NOTE: The constitutionality of such laws is being challenged in New York. A full account of the case and an analysis of the issue will be given in the July *Reporter.*

REPEAL OF LAWS BARRING INTERRACIAL MARRIAGES: Passed in Colorado and South Dakota

to public employment. . . . On the same date, the Governor also signed *H.B. 39* repealing Colorado's long-standing law against interracial marriages. . . . Both houses passed *H.B. 426,* to bring violations of the public accommodations law under jurisdiction of the Anti-Discrimination Commission, and the Governor signed the bill in April. Included is an additional $11,500 for the Anti-Discrimination Commission's budget.

CONNECTICUT: Both fair educational bills noted in the March issue, *S.B. 571* and *H.B. 1852,* died in committees. . . . While *H.B. 295* was not taken up, three other bills were introduced for the same purpose, viz., to empower the Connecticut Commission on Civil Rights to order employment or reemployment, with or without back pay, of complainants under the FEP law. The three bills are H.B. 304, S.B. 417 and S.B. 655. . . . A proposal to extend the Commission's jurisdiction to employers of three or more (it is now five or more) was introduced in the House (H.B. 1868). . . . All died with adjournment.

ILLINOIS: By a vote of 131-8, the House on May 1 passed H.B. 474, to authorize boards of education to consider race, color and nationality of children in establishing school district zones so as to achieve integration of pupils regardless of race, color, or religion. . . . The House Industrial Affairs Committee approved the *bill* (noted in the March issue) to prohibit discrimination in employment by a vote of 24-9 on May 1; but the companion measure was rejected by the Senate Industrial Affairs Committee by 8-4 on the same day without hearings. . . . A proposed amendment to the School Code (H.B. 254) would limit school aid to school districts whose boards file sworn statements that they do not discriminate in the employment of teachers on the basis of color, creed, race or nationality. . . . Discrimination in the sale or rental of public or publicly-assisted housing would be made unlawful by H.B. 528. . . . Voters unable to get to the polls on election day because of their observance of a religious holiday would be permitted to use absentee ballots by H.B. 434.

INDIANA: The *FEP bill* noted in the March issue was defeated.

KANSAS: After it passed the House, *H.B. 54,* which would have materially strengthened the State Anti-Discrimination Commission, was emasculated in the Senate Federal and State Affairs Committee before it was favorably reported to the Senate, which adjourned without acting on it. . . . *Another bill,* which would have provided injunctive relief for persons discriminated against in employment or places of accommodation, was defeated in the House State Affairs Committee.

MASSACHUSETTS: S. 328, giving the State Commission Against Discrimination power to enforce a prohibition against discrimination in public and publicly-assisted housing, passed both houses; Governor Furculo signed the measure into law on June 7; it becomes effective September 5, 1957. . . . A bill to ban from the University of Massachusetts fraternities or sororities that discriminate in membership on the basis of race, creed or color was rejected by the House.

MISSOURI: Missouri's FEP bill, *H.B. 161,* advanced in the House when it received a favorable report from the Committee on Governmental Organization and Related Matters on May 16. . . . Passed by the House was *H.B. 164,* to prohibit discrimination in employment by state agencies; the measure has remained in the Senate Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence since it was referred there on April 15. . . . A bill to repeal the statute providing for segregated public schools and specifying color as a factor in computing school attendance (H.B. 163) passed the House. The Senate passed a slightly modified version on May 16. . . . *H.B. 125,* to create a state Commission on Human Rights, came up three times in the House and was defeated each time by a failure to muster the necessary 79 affirmative votes. Finally, following the intervention of Governor James T. Blair, the House voted its approval on April 30, by 83 to 38 and sent the bill to the Senate.

MICHIGAN: A bill introduced into the Senate would prohibit discrimination on account of race, color or creed in publicly-assisted housing.

MINNESOTA: A bill to prohibit discrimination in publicly-assisted housing was permitted to die after the Senate Judiciary Committee had approved it. . . . On April 29, the House concurred in a Senate-approved bill which would create an interim commission to study and investigate discrimination and segregation because of color, race, creed or national origin in the sale or leasing of housing accommodations. The bill carried an appropriation of $10,000 for the two-year study.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Public hearings were held April 24 on H.B. 340. The bill would establish a state Commission Against Discrimination and give it all the customary powers to enforce prohibitions against discrimination in employment and public accommodations.

NEW MEXICO: A bill to strengthen the state's FEP law, *H.B. 32,* and another to put teeth into the equal public accommodations law, *H.B. 123,* died when the legislature adjourned. The latter measure had passed the House.

Some Civil Rights Developments in Canada

On April 15, the City Council of Windsor, Ontario, adopted a resolution requiring builders to sell without discrimination any housing built on land purchased from the city. The text of the resolution follows:

That all future sales of City-owned land, including those approved by Council at this meeting, to persons who propose to construct houses thereon for resale to the public be made subject to the condition that the prospective purchasers of such land, or any person acting on their behalf, will not discriminate against any person in the resale of such land, or any part thereof, or in the sale of any of the aforementioned houses by reason of race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry or place of origin of any person, and that a proper covenant to this effect be inserted in all future agreements for sale or conveyances, as the case may be.

Meanwhile, an amendment to the Fair Accommodations Practices Act of Ontario Province, that would bring apartment houses under its coverage, was lost in the Ontario legislature, without discussion.

Georgia Ban on Interracial Organizations

Any organization that invites citizens of the sovereign state of Georgia to any meeting anywhere to which Negroes also are invited—regardless of who actually attends the meeting—will be banned from the Georgia public schools under an action taken by the Georgia Board of Education on April 23. The scope of the ban is somewhat ambiguous. It was intended, according to William Bodenhamer, Baptist minister and Board of Education member on whose motion the action was taken, to apply specifically to the YMCA. The YMCA is planning a nine-state meeting in North Carolina this summer, which is to include Negroes as delegates. But the ban would seem to apply also to such national groups as the 4-H Clubs, Future Teachers of America, and many fraternities and sororities.

NEW YORK: On April 19, 1957, Governor Harriman signed into law an amendment to the State Labor Law to prohibit discrimination on the grounds of race, creed, color or national origin in the apprenticeship training programs under the joint sponsorship of labor unions and trade management groups. . . . The Legislature adjourned on March 30 without acting on *S. 336,* which would have authorized the State Commission Against Discrimination to initiate complaints on its own motion. Instead, the Legislature passed a bill appropriating $100,000 for the creation of a Civil Rights Bureau in the office of the State's Attorney General to file complaints involving discrimination with the State Commission Against Discrimination. Governor Averill Harriman vetoed this bill on the ground that it would "whittle down the authority of the State Commission Against Discrimination." . . . With adjournment, the *Metcalf-Baker bills,* to extend the prohibition against discrimination to private housing, vesting jurisdiction over the enforcement of the law in the existing State Commission Against Discrimination, also died, as did *S. 1072* which would have increased maximum damages or fine for violations of the Civil Rights Law.

NEW JERSEY: Governor Robert B. Meyner on June 4 signed into law *A. 8,* to prohibit discrimination in FHA-aided housing and vesting jurisdiction in the state's Division Against Discrimination. The bill had been passed unanimously by the Senate on May 20 after favorable action by the Assembly.

OHIO: Two bills to deal with employment discrimination were introduced: S.B. 6, which would provide a Fair Employment Practices Commission with the usual enforcement powers; and *H.B. 209,* which would create a Division of Employment Practices within the Department of Industrial Relations and authorize educational activities to reduce discrimination in employment.

OREGON: Discrimination in admissions to colleges and universities would be prohibited by H.B. 770, which would permit persons believing themselves discriminated against to petition the Circuit Court for orders requiring their admission. . . . Three acts reinforcing Oregon's civil rights laws were enacted by the Legislature: H.B. 647 prohibits discrimination based on race, color, religion or national origin in the sale or rental of publicly-aided housing; H.B. 646, adds trailer parks and camp grounds to the places of public accommodation forbidden to discriminate on grounds of race, religion, color or national origin (passed by the House in April by a vote of 41-16, the bill was amended in the Senate by deletion of a provision for suspension or revocation of license as a penalty for violation); an amendment to the 1949 Fair Employment Practices Act creates an Anti-Discrimination Division in the Bureau of Labor with jurisdiction over all civil rights laws, and authorizes the Attorney General to initiate complaints under any of those laws. The Bureau of Labor under previous laws had jurisdiction over unlawful employment practices only.

PENNSYLVANIA: S.B. 707 and H.B. 1345 would prohibit discrimination in any publicly-assisted housing accommodation, which would be defined to include public housing, redevelopment housing, limited dividend housing and multiple dwellings financed in whole or in part by a loan guaranteed or insured by any agency of the federal government. Enforcement of the measure would be vested in the existing state Fair Employment Practice Commission. The bill was referred to the Committee on State Government.

POSITION AVAILABLE

The Canton Urban League has an opening in the position of Vocational Services Secretary. Applications are being accepted immediately. The salary for this position is $4000 to $5000 per year.

For further information contact:

MR. C. A. THOMAS
Canton Urban League
819 Liberty Avenue, S.E.
Canton 7, Ohio

UTAH: Discrimination at places of public accommodation would be made illegal by H.B. 87, and punishable by a civil penalty.

VERMONT: On April 23, Governor Joseph Johnson signed into law a bill prohibiting places of public accommodation from refusing to serve any person because of race, color, creed or national origin. The measure had passed the Senate on April 5, the House on April 18.

WASHINGTON: Following its extension of the jurisdiction of the State Board Against Discrimination (reported in the March issue), the Legislature voted a $39,000 increase in the biennial budget for the agency. The new budget of $91,000 compares with a budget for the last biennium of $52,000. The Board had asked for $150,000.

WISCONSIN: The state's educational-type FEP law has been strengthened by companion Senate and Assembly bills S. 327 and A. 634, which add enforcement provisions. The bill passed both houses unanimously early in June and was awaiting the Governor's signature at press time. The Attorney General, on request, had rendered an opinion that the bill, if enacted, would not violate the State Constitution. . . . Pending before the Senate Committee on Highways at press time was S. 276, which would eliminate the item "race" from the descriptive information required on applications for driver's licenses.

WYOMING: Governor Simpson has signed into law a civil rights bill (S.F. 161) that provides that "no person of good deportment shall be denied the right of life, liberty, pursuit of happiness, or the necessities of life, because of race, color, creed or national origin." Violation subjects the person, firm or corporation responsible to fines of not more than $100.00 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months, or both. An attempt to write a so-called "right to work" clause into the bill was defeated in the House on January 31, 1957. The bill passed the Senate by 18 to 9 and the House without a dissenting vote on the first day of the legislative session. . . . The repeal of the prohibition on interracial marriage, *S.F. 162,* noted in the March issue, died in House Committee after passing the Senate.

Negro Graduates in Clinton on Third Anniversary of Supreme Court Ruling

Bobby Cain got his diploma from the high school in Clinton, Tennessee, on May 17, three years to the day after the United States Supreme Court ruled racial segregation in the public schools unconstitutional. Bobby, aged 17, was the first Negro to be graduated from the school where violence last fall made it necessary for the Governor of Tennessee to call out the militia. Six other Negro pupils are still enrolled in the high school. Looking back, Bobby remarked that it had been a "rough year."

"I wouldn't want to go through it again," he commented. But he was not sorry he had stuck it out through the violence and anti-Negro agitation.

In the Recent Literature:

Annual Report 1956, Commission on Human Rights, 811 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 2, Wis. 24 p. Free.

Kenealy, William J., S.J. *The Legal Profession and Segregation.* December 1956. Reprinted from *Social Order.* Copies available from the Fund for the Republic, 60 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N.Y. 8 p. Free.—A scholarly and eloquent defense of racial equality as part of the "natural law" and a plea for adherence by members of the legal profession to the principles of law and order and of moral integrity in dealing with the desegregation issue.

Lees, Hannah. *Making Our Cities Fit To Live In.* February 21, 1957. *The Reporter.* Copies available from the Community Relations Service, 386 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N.Y. 6 p. 5¢ ea.; $3.50 per 100.—The story of city planning in Philadelphia, highlighting the role of a coordinator of housing or development and making a strong case for federal aid.

Levine, Naomi and Hager, Don J. *Children, Together: A Manual for Study Groups on Integration in Public Education.* 1957. American Jewish Congress, 15 E. 84th St., New York 23, N.Y. 62 p. $1.00. More than 10 @ 75¢.—Organized in five "sessions," each with bibliography and questions for discussion: (1) historical background, (2) desegregation in the South since 1954, (3) integration in the North, (4) social and psychological aspects of integration, (5) integration in New York City—a case history.

Non-Discrimination Policy — Supervisor Development Program, Basic Course. Civilian Personnel Pamphlet No. 41-B-36. Department of the Army. 1957 U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 17 p. 20¢.—A manual for discussion leaders on the non-discrimination policy of the federal government, federal orders and regulations, regulatory agencies, and related matters. Designed for use in orienting supervisory officials toward their responsibilities under the policy. Has manifest possibilities for adaptation to other groups.

Stetler, Henry G. *Racial Integration in Private Residential Neighborhoods in Connecticut.* 1957. Commission on Civil Rights, Hartford, Conn. 55 p. Apply. —Report of a study based on data gathered by interviewing white and Negro residents of nonsegregated private residential neighborhoods. Characteristics of Negro and white families in the neighborhoods; experiences of Negroes renting or buying homes in such neighborhoods, or seeking to do so; kinds of social interaction between Negro and white families in the neighborhoods; interracial attitudes expressed. Listed as mimeo publication in *NAIRO Reporter,* VII: 8, April 1957.

Ten Years of Growth: Report of the Board of Community Relations, City Hall, Buffalo, N.Y. for July 1, 1955 through June 30, 1956.

The Decline of Fraternity Bias. Vol. 1, No. 6 of "Rights", issued by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 515 Madison Ave., New York 22, N.Y. 4 p. Apply.—Review of the campaign to eliminate discriminatory membership criteria in college fraternities, with a listing of steps taken by a number of institutions to ban such discrimination.

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Managing Editor: SAMUEL SPIEGLER

Southern Unions on Race Question

Patterns of segregation in the South are changing, according to a survey of the impact of the race issue on southern unions. The survey indicated that two-thirds of southern locals have both Negro and white membership, and one-quarter of these locals have at least one Negro officer. In no other southern organization has segregation declined as much.

Prepared for the AFL-CIO, the survey is intended to serve as a guide for organized labor in meeting the problems of racial tension in the South.

Despite the predominantly pro-segregationist attitudes of southern trade unionists, the survey finds that only one-third of the locals questioned replied that many or most of their members "have a strong feeling against the labor movement for its opposition to segregation." Loyalty to the AFL-CIO is indicated by the fact that not a single local has disaffiliated because of the national organization's position on the Supreme Court decision.

Nevertheless, the survey warned that the race issue could seriously disrupt many southern union locals, and recommended a comprehensive program for assisting local union leaders in the South in coping with current racial problems.

The survey covered more than one hundred representative locals in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi, and was made possible by a grant from the Fund for the Republic.

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3 January 1958

Dear NAIRO Member:

We are about to enter the second phase of the NAIRO Internship Program, and the participating foundations are prepared to accept applications from agencies for 1958-1959 training grants.

As you know, the agency must be prepared to provide one year's on-the-job professional training to some man or woman interested in a career in the field of intergroup relations. This internship would begin in the summer or early autumn of 1958, and would include participation in next year's two-week Internship Seminar. Selection of the intern would be entirely in the hands of the agency.

By and large, the foundations are prepared to award only half-grants of $2,500, which must be matched by the agency, a local foundation, community support, etc. The foundations, not NAIRO, will select the agencies to receive these grants. Applications should be submitted by February 28, and the selection will be announced by April 30.

Applications may be addressed to NAIRO for forwarding to the foundations. They should outline the training program proposed, any special opportunities for professional development, the nature of the agency, and the supervision available. All intergroup relations agencies are eligible - public and private, religious and secular, etc., but it should be noted that foundations can give to tax-exempt organizations only.

I am sure that this brief summary leaves many unanswered questions; if your agency thinks that it might be interested in applying and wishes more information, please do not hesitate to write. I estimate, incidentally, that 12-15 half-grants will be available this year.

Please remember the February 28 deadline, and please be quite specific in your application.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

John Lassoe

JOHN V.P. LASSOE, JR.
Executive Secretary

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

152 WEST 42ND STREET — ROOM 1508
NEW YORK 36, NEW YORK
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PRESIDENT
ARNOLD ARONSON

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
JOHN V.P. LASSOE, JR.

10 January 1958

Dear Board Member:

There follows our Agenda for the January 24 - 25 Board meeting in Chicago. You will remember that it will begin at 10 a.m. sharp in Margaret Garrity's office: Room 1021, Bankers Building, 105 West Adams Street.

As supplementary material, I have asked Thelma Babbitt to send each of you a copy of the Membership Committee's recommendations. The reports of the Sub-committee on Financial Development and the Sub-committee on Program Development were incorporated in the last (Conference Report) issue of the NAIRO Newsletter. Other reports will be made orally or given to you at the Meeting.

I look forward to seeing most of you in Chicago.

Sincerely,

Arnold Aronson

ARNOLD ARONSON

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A G E N D A

I. Approval of Minutes: Board Meeting (s), November 19, 21

II. Executive Secretary's Report: Membership
Office Administration
Publications

III. Treasurer's Report, 1957

IV. Report, Sub-Committee on Financial Development: Recommendations (adopted by Committee in Kansas City, November 20, 1957)

V. Report, Sub-Committee on Program Development: Recommendations (adopted by Committee in Kansas City, November 21, 1957)

(These recommendations are concerned with the NAIRO structure of Commissions, Departments, and Committees.)

VI. Report, Membership Committee: Recommendations (adopted at its meeting in Kansas City, November 21, 1957)

VII. 1957 NAIRO Conference: Report and Evaluation

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347

VIII. Appointments and Elections

A. Executive Committee Members (three, in addition to Officers) - to be elected by Board

B. Membership Committee Chairman and Members - to be appointed by Board

C. Conference Committee Chairman and Members - to be appointed by Board

D. All other Commission, Department and Committee Chairmen - to be appointed by President subject to Board approval

IX. Report, Special Committee to Review Personnel Registry

X. NAIRO Internship Program

A. Report, Executive Secretary

B. Recommendations, Educational and Professional Training Committee

XI. Special Projects

A. Washington, D.C., Study: Report of Special Committee

B. Housing Study: Report, Special Research Advisory Committee

C. Research Conference

D. NAIRO Summer Workshop: Proposal, Martin Chworowsky

NAIRO Reporter

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Events and Trends in Intergroup Relations

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Some Highlights of the ELEVENTH

Annual NAIRO Conference

NAIRO's Eleventh Annual Conference took place November 20-22, 1957 at the Pickwick Hotel in Kansas City, Mo. Attending were members and visitors from 24 states and the District of Columbia—and one from Singapore. In our available space we cannot begin to do justice to the many significant facets of the Conference. Readers who are not members of NAIRO, and thus have not had the benefit of Executive Secretary John V.P. Lassoe's comprehensive summary, will find the excerpts from some major Conference papers, presented here, interesting and provocative.

President's Keynote

John G. Feild, retiring President, opened the Eleventh Annual Conference with some observations on NAIRO's first ten years. Since its formal organization on November 16, 1947, NAIRO has moved forward as rapidly as the field of intergroup relations, Mr. Feild remarked, citing the following:

NAIRO membership has climbed from less than 100 to well over 400; local public agencies have increased in number from 12 to over 50; state public agencies have jumped from 5 to 19 (13 of them Fair Employment Practices Commissions); almost every national agency has expanded its staff; and federal responsibility has grown from a few race relations advisers to a number of specific agencies. While there has been high mortality among local private agencies, the number existing in 1957 may not be materially below that noted ten years ago (624).

Reflecting on some of the reasons for the growth in the field of intergroup relations and for the identification and acceptance of intergroup relations personnel as professionals, the retiring NAIRO President suggested three factors: (1) "the steady, unrelenting impact of scientific knowledge" (research into race and biology, etc.), (2) "the steady, unrelenting impact of urbanization" (with increasing necessity for coping with intergroup relationships on something better than a trial-and-error basis), and (3) "the steady, unrelenting impact of intergroup relations in the United States on international affairs and U.S. prestige abroad." All this has brought progress in the integration of scientific knowledge in intergroup relations, progress in the practical use of that knowledge, and progress in public acceptance of it.

Evaluating the present, Mr. Feild reminded the Conference of Louis Wirth's dictum: "Never underestimate the value of advice." Much of our professional duty is advisory, he said, rather than regulatory alone, and this advice has had increasing significance. As evidence, he pointed to the role of social scientists in the Supreme Court decision on school segregation, the increasing use of intergroup relations professionals as consultants, the increasing desire of industry for practical advice on intergroup relations. He directed attention also to the professionals' increased ability to work effectively with laymen, experts of other professions, and elected officials.

As individual professionals, as a profession, as NAIRO, Mr. Feild concluded, the members were better organized and prepared than ever before to cope with the urgent problems of the time.

Implications of Population Redistribution

Excerpts from the speech of Clarence Senior, Chief of the Migration Division of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Department of Labor.

[After a factual review of international (post-war) population redistribution and some comments on our immigration legislation, Mr. Senior turned to the national scene.] Verbatim excerpts follow:

The people of the United States today seem to be at least as mobile as they were a century ago, during the great Westward movement. . . . Almost one-half of all the 3,103 counties in the U.S. lost population between 1940 and 1950.

Neither losses nor gains were capricious; all can be understood by examining economic conditions and demographic realities. [The major areas of in-migration] are the areas showing the highest per capita income, the greatest development of manufacturing and other sources of wealth, the lowest rates of illiteracy, the lowest birth and death rates, and other indices of economic and social advancement.

The major regions of the country show a pattern of internal population redistribution which is extremely important in our economic, social and political life. Rural areas everywhere have lost population to the cities. . . . Metropolitan areas are growing in the country as a whole, but at different rates based on the economic health of the region. . . . [Within the metropolitan areas] the central city for years has been growing at a slower rate than the suburbs. . . .

There is a big difference between the rural-urban or South-North migrations on the one hand and the central city-suburbs on the other. Migrants in the former stream are motivated largely by a *search*

(Continued next page)

for greater economic success; movers to suburbia make the shift largely as a *result* of economic success.

When new people move into a neighborhood in fairly large numbers, its social composition is likely to change in the following characteristics: age, family size and structure, educational levels, major occupations, religious affiliation, political beliefs, and ethnic makeup. Indicative of such changes are the shifts in racial composition of some of our leading cities between 1940 and 1950.

What are the implications of this vast internal population redistribution? All new groups are likely to be met by indifference, if not hostility . . . xenophobia . . . reinforced by a milder disease known as ethnocentrism. How do we combat these maladies? Facts are not always a cure, but they are indispensable even if not always sufficient. . . . The current renewal of interest in science offers an opportunity for intergroup workers to stress the need for a scientific approach to human problems as well as to physical problems.

Ecological studies show (for example) that no matter what ethnic group inhabits slums, the indices of social pathology tend to remain high. The slum is the enemy; not the people who are its victims. Similarly, studies of various types of migrants under similar circumstances show parallels which are important in helping build understanding between the "old-timers" and the newcomers.

There are other approaches we might employ to prevent the newcomer from being used as a scapegoat for urban decay. One is to try to keep the older residents from reacting to stereotypes instead of to human beings. . . . The "persons-not-problems" diagnosis should enable the human relations practitioner to cope with the all-too-prevalent idea that the migrant himself is the cause not only of his own difficulties but of those of the community as a whole. The concept of culture is a most useful tool in this endeavor.

The "problem" approach tends further to isolate the newcomers at a time when they are already suffering the deleterious consequences of being relegated to the most undesirable neighborhoods. [On the other hand] the sociological approach is not easy. It involves establishing contact with the newcomer. . . . Basically, the difference between the "problem" approach and a sociological approach involves working with the natural groupings of the newcomers . . . in a manner which does not add to their sense of being 'different' but which incorporates them into various aspects of the community structure. Naturally, participation is not going to be achieved if the newcomer is discriminated against in his daily life and work. . . . Nothing less than what Dr. Frank Horne calls the "open city" will enable our democracy to keep its head high against the charges that its precepts fully apply only to white people.

The Creative Role of Conflict in Intergroup Relations

Excerpts from paper presented by Dr. Dan W. Dodson, Director, Center for Human Relations and Community Studies, New York University.

Dr. Dodson first reviewed the history and recent growth of intergroup relations, and noted some of the efforts that have contributed to our knowledge of human relations. He then singled out the missing dimensions in this knowledge: (1) the nature of intergroup relations and (2) insight into the nature of conflict itself.

Before developing his theme, he stated three basic assumptions: (1) that all of us are born into groups which build systems of values, perceptions and attitudes into us—which inevitably means that all of us are prejudiced; (2) that conflict is one of the normal ways in which people interact with each other, that it is always going to exist in a free society (where there is difference of interests), and that our problem is to find ways to use conflict toward creative ends in our social relationships; and (3) that the groups in which we live have what they consider to be equities in the social order, that re-structuring becomes necessary as the status of relations of groups changes, and that it is next to impossible to re-structure these relations without some hostility and conflict.

"I would contend, at least for purposes of this discussion, that attitudes between peoples are much more a reflection of the structural relations of their groups to each other than they are a matter of what is the psychology or dynamics of prejudice. . . . What we see [in areas of social life as significant as desegregation of education] is the manifestation of prejudice, violence and other kinds of hostilities toward peo-

Religious Conflict in the United States

Excerpts from remarks by Dr. Roy McCorkel, Director, Commission on Religious Organizations, National Conference of Christians and Jews.

"We have had a long period of religious conflict but historically we have made great gains. In the early days of our country, this conflict took crude forms, such as jailing violators of one group's religious beliefs and even executing them. As an outgrowth of this conflict, we later saw the emergence of the Ku Klux Klan . . . organized in opposition to Catholics and Jews, as well as Negroes. The Klan's activities died down but, unfortunately, we are seeing a resurgence of the Klan today, accompanied by a more sophisticated group, the White Citizens Councils.

"Increased interest in church affiliation is evident today. It is more socially acceptable to join a church or synagogue, and they are crowded. Thus the relationship between the religious groups—always a problem, always an area of conflict—becomes even more important."

Dr. McCorkel spoke of the false assumption held by many Protestants that Roman Catholics would not cooperate on community matters, or if so only on their own terms. The American Jewish community has found a new acceptance, but there is a growing hostility toward the Catholic community. This new hostility is reflected in the following areas of conflict: role of religion in public schools, church-state relationships, religious liberty (for all and not for some), censorship of public morals (films, books, Sunday Blue Laws, etc.), and questions of Catholic support of Community Chests which endorse and support birth control clinics.

He observed that conflict is a natural part of any growing society. "We need some ground rules," he said, "so that we can 'play the game' fairly." Some rules followed: (1) Lines of communication must be kept open between disputing groups. (2) We must realize that we (society) will never become as one in belief and action. Therefore we must know the basis for common agreement. "This must be done if we are to live in a world lighted by lightning rather than one lighted by a candle."

ples as they go through the re-structuring of their relations to each other.

"I know of few ways in which group relations can be re-structured except through conflict. On the other hand, all too many of the agencies we represent were created by mayors and other responsible officials whose interest was in keeping conflict from occurring in their communities. Too often we are expected to placate the conflicting interests rather than use such conflict to achieve creative goals in which the relations become re-structured without destructive conflict.

"A good case could be made that growth and interest in civil rights has stemmed not from what we have done as ameliorative agencies but rather because of what has happened in the re-structuring of relations between groups because of broad social changes which have occurred." Dr. Dodson then cited changes of power relationships between groups in Northern cities and states brought about by the in-migration of Negroes and their increasing "sophistication in the use of the ballot."

(Continued on page 4)

A Decade of Civil Rights

Excerpts from a speech by Robert K. Carr, Executive Secretary, American Association of University Professors; was Executive Secretary (1946-47) of President Harry S. Truman's Committee on Civil Rights.

We have in a very large sense been depending, in our civil rights progress of the last decade, upon a blueprint, upon an impetus that is now ten years old. It is flattering to us who were identified with the President's Committee to think that our report should have had such an impact upon the events of the last decade and revealed so much lasting value. At the same time, it is wise to remind ourselves that in the ever-difficult field of civil rights there is a constant need for new and forward looking analyses of the problem and enumerations of principle.

Final proof of the substantial influence that the Committee's report has had upon the events of the last ten years is seen in the fact that every provision in the Civil Rights Act of 1957 was expressly recommended by President Truman's Committee.

In creating the Committee on Civil Rights in 1946, Harry Truman showed a great deal of political courage. He was motivated by a plain old-fashioned honest concern for the most fundamental principles of American democracy and human freedom and he acted on the basis of a keen understanding of the kind of world in which the U.S. found itself at the close of the war.

Gains of the last decade would certainly include:

1. The substantial, if not yet complete, elimination of racial discrimination from our armed services.

2. The elimination of racial discrimination from the nation's capital (one of the most important sections of the report dealt with the existence of racial discrimination in Washington.)

I am sure that the members of the committee, if they were with us today, would take as much pride in the part their analysis and recommendations played in bringing about the far-reaching improvements in racial practices in Washington as they would in any other single gain that may fairly be attributed to their report.

3. In the field of urban housing.

4. A substantial breaking down of racial barriers in such varied field as public and private employment, professional sports, enjoyment of transportation and recreational facilities, and access to public and private institutions of higher learning.

5. The decision of the Supreme Court declaring the unconstitutionality of compulsory racial segregation in the public schools and sounding the death knell of one of the most tragic policies in American history, the infamous separate-but-equal doctrine.

[In closing, Dr. Carr expressed the hope that President Eisenhower's Committee on Civil Rights] "will show the same understanding of American traditions and principles . . . and the same boldness and imagination in suggesting a program of action . . . as did President Truman's Committee."

International Implications of Civil Rights in the United States

Excerpts from a speech by Mrs. Eugenie Anderson, former U.S. Ambassador to Denmark, currently Chairman of the Minnesota Fair Employment Practices Commission.

The tragedy at Little Rock, more than any single event in recent history, has demonstrated emphatically the truth that our so-called "domestic problems," such as discrimination and segregation, are no longer purely local affairs, but affect the entire country and seriously impair our prestige abroad. My experience as an American Ambassador convinced me years ago that equality of rights and opportunities have become more than American ideals: equality is now an important element in our national security as well.

I would remind you that the disgrace of Little Rock still goes on. Nearly three months have passed, and still no acceptance of the law is in sight. I find it deeply shocking that the rights of American school children, in even one American city, still need to be protected by force.

So long as the Little Rock impasse prevails, it is continuing to produce a more destructive impact abroad, so far as American influence is concerned, than years of communist propaganda could ever hope to achieve. Because of the prejudice, violence, and ill-will of a few, led by a single defiant governor, the good name of our whole country has been inestimably tarnished.

The fulfillment—or denial—of civil rights in the United States also significantly affects our power position in the United Nations.

The UN continues to be torn by the rising tensions in the Middle East, Asia and Africa, areas where racial, religious and nationalistic conflicts are seething. Today in the General Assembly, the voting strength of the Asian-African nations, if supported by the Soviet bloc, is such that these nations can determine the outcome of many issues of grave importance to the Western democracies.

To offset such an alignment, American diplomacy in the UN must become more effective with the still uncommitted Asian-African nations. In the past, diplomacy depended to a large extent on governmental policies and personal relationships between diplomats. Today the emotional reactions which Asian and African UN representatives have from living in our country, are an important new factor in their basic attitude towards our government. The fact that the UN is located physically in the U.S. means that all our strengths and weaknesses, from the Supreme Court rulings to the Little Rock humiliation, are plainly in sight for officials of all nations to see, and even at times to experience bitterly, as in the recent discriminatory episode in Maryland towards the Minister from Ghana.

Social and Psychological Aspects of Desegregation

Excerpts from a speech by Dr. E. Kermit Phelps, Chief Clinical Psychologist, Mental Hygiene, Veterans Administration, Kansas City Regional Office.

Psychological aspects of desegregation revolve around the resistance that people in general have to change, because they are habitually accustomed to a certain kind of orientation. When change appears, this threatens the very core of their living and reconstruction of their reality must be made as they see it.

Desegregation is a broader aspect brought about by external forces such as the Supreme Court ruling and changes in legislation. It is more of a psychological change. The individual doesn't necessarily have to change inside himself.

Integration, on the other hand, is the inner change. Here there are changes in the thinking and attitude of the individual.

Once we have desegregation it is still a long way before integration because there must be a change in the person's psychology. All of us need to strive for real emotional maturity which would lead to integration of our feelings. The things we must strive for are:

1. Being comfortable with oneself.
2. The ability to handle aggression in a socially acceptable way.
3. The ability to accept others as they are, with interest and without annoyance.
4. Patience, tolerance and adaptability.

If we can achieve these within ourselves we will be working toward the goal which will make for good group relations.

The changes that have developed from desegregation have put a strain on both Negro and white. Neither of us are sure of our roles or those of each other, and we proceed cautiously.

Dodson

(Continued from page 3)

He noted the power-based challenge by Negroes of *de facto* school segregation and residential segregation — "pressure [which] has brought manifestations of great hostility and prejudice from some persons who might have been called liberals in other times."

"So it is in the field of inter-faith relations. Today the hostilities between the faith groups stem very little from differences of theological beliefs. . . . The big issues between us are, instead, what are equitable relationships between these religious groups in American life. . . . Much more have the fights become power fights between faith groups than controversies over dogma and creed . . . fights between structures in the community over things in which dogma and belief are only peripheral.

"What is the significance then of this kind of approach to intergroup relations?

"One implication of it is that those of us who work in the field should understand the role of conflict in the re-structuring of such relations. . . . This places an awesome responsibility on those of us who are in intergroup relations leadership to make certain that our agencies themselves do not become instrumentalities which stamp out conflict before it has achieved its purpose.

"Our big issue then is how do we handle conflict toward creative ends. Labor-management teaches us many things about this, one of which is that we accept rules of the game by which we fight our battles. . . . [From labor's strikes] gradually developed a procedure through which the industrial community moves toward settling its differences short of the stoppage of work. This does not mean that there is not conflict still . . . it does mean a way of handling these differences was created so that out of conflict come more creative and constructive relations.

"It is not easy to interpret to the power structure of our communities this point of view. (And when one looks at Hunter's book, *The Community Power Structure,* one is impressed at how far down on the totem pole of this power structure is the human relations agency person.) This raises serious questions as to what we can or should do in our efforts. . . . How can we, on the one hand, work with and through power in the community and, at the same time, be free and independent enough that we not only operate as technicians in negotiating settlement of differences but may even have some hand in stimulating the minority group or the disprivileged group . . . to make greater demands and to resort to those techniques of conflict which would bring about a restructuring of relations between themselves and the community of which they are a part?"

NOTE OUR NEW MAIL ADDRESS:
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New York 36, N.Y.

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152 W. 42nd St., Rm. 1508
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New Address

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U.S. POSTAGE .02 cc- 7293

Frederick B. Routh Asst. Dir.
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga. M

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

152 WEST 42ND STREET — ROOM 1508
NEW YORK 36, NEW YORK
LONGACRE 3-6757

PRESIDENT
ARNOLD ARONSON

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
JOHN V.P. LASSOE, JR.

3 March 1958

Mr. David Freeman
Fund for the Republic
60 East 42 Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Dave:

I enclose for your earnest consideration formal applications for internship grants from the following:

American Baptist Home Mission Societies - New York
American Friends Service Committee - San Francisco
American Jewish Committee - New York
American Jewish Congress - New York
Atlanta Urban League - Atlanta, Georgia
Catholic Interracial Council - Chicago
Catholic Interracial Council - New York
Council on Human Relations - Cleveland
Fair Employment Practices Commission - Detroit
Fair Employment Practices Commission - Harrisburg, Pa.
Friendship House - Chicago
Hamilton-Madison House - New York
L.A. County Conference on Community Relations - Los Angeles
Los Angeles Urban League - Los Angeles
Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee - Cincinnati

In addition to the 15 listed above, and the one (Anti-Defamation League) that you have already received, I have received positive indications that the following intend filing similar applications:

Connecticut Council on Civil Rights (Frank Simpson)
William Penn Center, Fallsington, Pa.
Stiles Hall (University of California YMCA)
National Congress of American Indians, Washington, D.C.

In addition, I have received indications that we may expect applications from the Kansas City Commission on Human Relations and the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations. I am also under the impression that the Chelsea Community Council (Hudson Guild) is planning to reapply.

Having dumped all these in your lap, I am leaving the city but take heart! I shall return in one week - by March 10. At that point, I suspect that we will want to sit down together....and cry!

Sincerely,

John V.P. Lassoe

JOHN V.P. LASSOE, JR.

fib
Enclosures
ccs: Arnold Aronson, Martin Chworowsky
Members of Advisory Committee
Members of NAIRO's Board of Directors

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

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NEW YORK 36, NEW YORK
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OR REPLY TO:

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New York, New York

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Jewish Community Relations Bureau
Kansas City, Missouri

TREASURER
GEORGE CULBERSON
Commission on Human Relations
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

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State Commission Against Discrimination
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County Committee on Human Relations
Los Angeles, California
North
FRANK W. FAGER
Board of Community Relations
Toledo, Ohio
South
JOHN HOPE, II
Race Relations Department, A.M.A.
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

347

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
JOHN V.P. LASSOE, JR.

Fred

25 April 1958

TO: NAIRO Officers and Directors
Regional Representatives
Commission Chairmen
Department Chairmen
Committee Chairmen

FROM: Arnold Aronson, President

I enclose the agenda for our May 2-3 Board meeting, together with the report of the Conference Program Committee.

As you know, we will meet at 10 a.m. on Friday, May 2, in the NCRAC office, 15th Floor, 55 West 42nd Street (near Sixth Avenue). Saturday's meeting will begin at the same time in the same office.

IMPORTANT: ~~Please return the enclosed postcard to let us know if you plan to attend.~~ We're expecting you —

And for a social note, John Lassoe has invited us for cocktails, 5:30 - 8:30 P.M., at his home in downtown Manhattan (Greenwich Village). We decided on this rather than a late-evening affair, since we felt that many of you might want to make theater reservations or other plans for the evening. But please not this on your calendar.

Needless to say, I hope that you are planning to be present at the Board meeting. I look forward to seeing you there.

fib
Enclosures

Please note agenda item # VI. Will you report on Southeast Region then?

John

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
ROOM 209, 426 WEST 58TH STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. • JU 6-0782

Gen.

TO: NAIRO Leadership December 9, 1959

FROM: John V.P. Lassoe, Jr.

SUBJECT: NAIRO Letterheads, Brochures, Other Material

Our new stationery and brochures have arrived, and I suspect that you need and will want a supply. Rather than deluge you with these leadership tools, as we have done in past years, Frankye and I thought that we would ask you just what you would like to have.

If you will fill out and return this sheet, we will ship you your supplies in time to begin 1960 with a flood of mail.

QUANTITY	ITEM
_____	NAIRO Brochure (copy enclosed)
_____	NAIRO Bond Letterhead (sample enclosed)
_____	NAIRO Mimeo Letterhead (same as enclosed but on mimeograph stock)
_____	NAIRO Mimeo (this sheet; no names listed)
_____	NAIRO Envelopes (#10 size) (Regular)
_____	NAIRO Envelopes - "Pennysaver" (#10; for third class mailing)
_____	1959 Statement of Concern (adopted in San Juan)
_____	1959 Conference Programs (San Juan). (supply limited)
_____	NAIRO Publications List (copy enclosed)

NAME: _____

Enclosures
fib

REMINDER: Board meeting (Detroit), January 8 - 9

Executive Committee Meeting (Detroit), January 6-7

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
Room 209, 426 West 58 Street
New York 19, New York

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

PUBLICATION	Single Copies	Bulk Copies	Subscription Rates
JOURNAL OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS (issued quarterly)	$1.75	----------	$6.00 per year
DIRECTORY OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS AGENCIES WITH PAID PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL, 1959 (82 pp)	$2.00	$1.50 (10 copies or more)	----------
THE NATION'S CAPITAL: A REPORT ON A DECADE OF PROGRESS, 1959 (re-issue of JOURNAL OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS, Commission on Civil Rights report); pamphlet, (90 pp)	.75 (up to 100 copies)	.60 (100 - 200) .55 (200 - 500) .50 (500 and up)	----------
Report of Commission on Nature, Scope & Theory (JOURNAL OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS, Sept. 1958, Vol. I, No. 3)	$1.50	----------	----------
Report of Commission on Inter-religious Relations (JOURNAL OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS, Nov. 1958, Vol. I, No. 4)	$1.50	----------	----------
Report of Commission on Manpower Utilization (JOURNAL OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS, May, 1958, Vol. I, No. 1)	$1.50	----------	----------

(The publications below are 75¢ apiece, any 3 for $2.00, any 10 for $6.00; multiple order prices apply to any combination of Reports - all of one issue or a combination of several issues):

1956 Reports: COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
COMMISSION ON EDUCATION
COMMISSION ON MANPOWER UTILIZATION

1955 Reports: COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
COMMISSION ON EDUCATION
COMMISSION ON MANPOWER UTILIZATION

****

FREE PUBLICATIONS

(The following are free-of-charge from the office of NAIRO, but supply is limited; these can be obtained by simply sending a postcard with your request to the NAIRO office):

"Statement of Concerns & Commitments" Adopted by the 13th Annual Conference of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, October 16, 1959, in San Juan, Puerto Rico

Washington Post story on "The Nation's Capital: A Report On a Decade of Progress" (Congressional Record reprint, September 15, 1959)

Dear Sir:

I want to affiliate with the following NAIRO Commission, receiving its material and contributing information and comments (check one):

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..... NATURE, SCOPE AND THEORY
..... INTERRELIGIOUS RELATIONS
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..... RESEARCH SERVICES

Name: E. H. Peeples Jr.

NEW Address

Address: 318 W. Franklin St. Richmond, Va.

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Name: Wayne Williams

Address: 8049 South Drexel Ave. Chicago 19, Ill.

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Name: Gordon M. Tiffany

Address: US Commission on Civil Rts 726 Jackson Pl. N.W. Wash 25

Dear Sir:

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Name: Lawrence Spears

Address: 1612 Eye St NW Wash 6 DC

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Name: William Korey

Address: 1640 R. I. Ave. NW
Washington 6, D.C

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Name: Irwin Schulman

Address: 606 Common St. Room 405
N. O., La.

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Name: Martha Morrison

Address: 4552 Baltimore Ave.
Phila. 43, Pa.

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Name: Malcolm Sapadin

Address: 219 E 66th St
N.Y.C. 21

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Name: Fred K. Swett

Address: 821 Ashland Av. Rockford Illinois

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Name: Douglas B. Sands, Exec. Secy. Md. Comm. Interracial Probs. & Relations

Address: 301 W. Preston St. Baltimore 1, Md.

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Name: Roy H. Millenson

Address: ~~1015~~ 1012 14th NW #605 Washington DC.

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Name: E. Franklin Jackson

Address: 1419 Gon. St NW Washington DC

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Name: Robert T. Adams

Address: 23 Calumet Place
Buffalo 7, New York

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Name: Clarence H. Yarrow

Address: 4211 Grand Ave.

Dear Sir:

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Name: Wesley Toles

Address: 3968 E. 147th Street
Cleveland 28, Ohio

Dear Sir:

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..... INTERRELIGIOUS RELATIONS
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..✓.. RESEARCH SERVICES

Name: Ben AVRECH

1001 E. Santa-Clara, Address: San Jose, Calif.

Mtgs.
Mid-South Reg. Conf.

via air mail

April 28, 1960

Mr. John G. Feild
Legislative Secretary to
Senator Hart
United States Senate
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear John:

Thanks for your letter and the copy of the Regional Conference program. I hope somebody caught Southern Regional Conference and changed it to Council before the program went to press; but, if not, the skies won't fall in.

I have arranged to get into Washington during the afternoon of May 5, and so will be available for the evening's activities. Unless I hear from you again, I will call you at your office sometime before the end of the working day.

I am content with my assigned topic and won't burden you with questions -- if you really mean it to be as permissive as it sounds. When you telephoned, I seem to recall, there was some question of my trying to sum up the day's discussions and determinations. If I am wrong about this, I am glad, for I'd much rather free wheel. If I don't hear from you to the contrary, I'll assume that you simply want a speech of diagnosis and prescription, onward and upward, and so on.

The dinner invitation is much appreciated, and I gladly accept. Wouldn't it be simpler, though, and kinder to Marilyn, if we sat-in at a restaurant on one or more of our expense accounts?

All the best.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

JAMES O. EASTLAND, MISS., CHAIRMAN
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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

April 25, 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Attached you will find the May 6th Regional Conference program just before it goes to the printer.

We have left the topic for your session as wide as you care to make it.

Here is a key question: Would you be able to come into Washington the night before -- May 5th? We have a chance to have you on a hot local radio interview show for some constructive coverage. In the event that you can, Marilyn and I would like to have you for dinner along with Herman Long and Dumont Kenney. This radio show is at 10:00 p.m.

If you have any other questions, just write.

Cordially,

John

John G. Feild
Legislative Secretary
to Senator Hart

NAIRO MIDDLE-SOUTH REGIONAL CONFERENCE*
Willard Hotel - Washington, D. C.
Friday, May 6, 1960

"FORWARD TO FULL CITIZENSHIP - THE NEXT STEPS"

P R O G R A M

8:30 a. m. Registration

9:30 a. m. Greetings
SAMUEL B. DANLEY, Conference Chairman
JOHN YOSHINO, NAIRO Regional Chairman

Keynote Address
HERMAN LONG, Executive Secretary, American Missionary Association, Race Relations Institute, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee.

Subject: "Issues in Intergroup Relations--1960"

10:30 a. m. Roundtable Discussion

Moderators: ISAAC FRANCK, Executive Director, Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington.
1430 N.Y. Ave. N.W.
C. J. NUESSE, Dean, School of Social Science, Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

STERLING TUCKER, Executive Director, Washington Urban League.
602 K. N.W.

Resource Persons:

Employment - PHILIP CAMPONESCHI, Baltimore, Md.; VICTOR R. DALY, Washington, D. C.; JOHN HOPE, Nashville, Tennessee; BEN SEGAL, JACOB SEIDENBERG, DONALD SLAIMAN, Washington, D. C.
1724 F. N.W. — USES — Md — AUE AFL-CIO
Southwest Area Project — H & W Council

Housing - CHARLES BECKETT, Washington, D. C.; LAWRENCE DUNCAN, Washington, D. C.; B. T. McGRAW, Washington, D. C.; GEORGE B. NESBITT, Washington, D. C.; MRS. MARGERY WARE, Washington, D. C.
URA — HHFA — URA — Neighborhood Inc.

Com. H/R

Dept J/C

Education - BERL BERNHARD, PAUL COOKE, MRS. ARETHA B. McKINLEY, Washington, D. C.

Council on H/R

12:00 Noon Luncheon Meeting

Presiding - JOHN FEILD, Legislative Assistant, Senator Philip A. Hart. (Detroit, Michigan)

Speaker: DUMONT KENNEY, Program Services Director, National Conference of Christians and Jews, New York City.

Subject: "Perspective on Inter-religious Relations Today."

2:00 p. m. Roundtable Discussion (Continuation)

4:00 p. m. General Session

Presiding - JOHN YOSHINO, NAIRO Regional Chairman.

Speaker: HAROLD FLEMING, Executive Director, Southern Regional Conference, Atlanta, Georgia.

Subject: "The Changing South."

5:30 p. m. Reception

# # #

*(Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Tennessee Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia)

EL 6-4516

National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials

Middle South Regional Conference
(Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia)

Friday, May 6th

WILLARD HOTEL

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT of COLUMBIA

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of INTERGRO

Middle South Regional

(Delaware, Maryland, District of

Kentucky, Virginia and V

"FORWARD TO FULL CITIZENSH

Friday, May 6,

Willard Hote

Washington, D.

8:30 a.m. REGISTRATION

9:00 a.m. GENERAL SESSION - South Ballroom

Greetings: Samuel B. Danley, Conference Chairman
John Yoshino, NAIRO Middle South Region
John Lassoe, NAIRO Executive Secretary

Keynote Address:
Herman H. Long, Executive Secretary, American Missionary Assoc., Race Relations Institute, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee

10:00 a.m. GENERAL SESSION - Employment

Manpower Presentation: Raymond Larson, U.S. Department of Labor

10:30 a.m. ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSIONS - Employment

Ballroom

Group I
Moderator: Sterling Tucker, Washington Urban League
Resource: Phillip A. Camponeschi, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Baltimore, Maryland
John Hope, II, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee

Cabinet Rm

Group II
Moderator: C. J. Nuesse, School of Social Work, Catholic University, Washington, D.C.
Resource: Benjamin D. Segal, Education Dept. IUE-AFL-CIO, Washington, D.C.
Jacob Seidenberg, Consultant, Washington, D.C.

Jackson Rm

Group III
Moderator: Isaac Franck, Jewish Community Council, Washington, D. C.
Resource: Don S. Slaiman, Civil Rights Dept. AFL-CIO, Washington, D. C.
Victor Daly, District Office, U.S.E.S., Washington, D. C.

UP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

Conference
Columbia, Tennessee,
Vest Virginia)

IP-THE NEXT STEPS"
1960
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C.

Main Floor

12:00 LUNCHEON - Congressional Room - 2nd Floor
Inter-religious Relations in the United States

Presiding: John Feild, Legislative Secretary, Senator Philip A. Hart, Michigan
Remarks: Frederick Routh, President, NAIRO
Speaker: Dumont F. Kenny, Vice President for Program Development, NCCJ

1:30 p.m. ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSIONS - Education

Group I Resource: Berl Bernhard, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Washington, D.C.

Group II Resource: Aretha McKinley, American Council on Human Rights, Washington, D.C.

Group III Resource: Irene C. Hypps, D.C. Public Schools, Washington, D. C.

3:00 p.m. ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSIONS - Housing

Group I Resource: Lawrence Duncan, Urban Renewal Administration, Washington, D.C.
Charles Beckett, Southwest Area 314 Demonstration Project, Wash.D.C.

Group II Resource: George B. Nesbitt, Urban Renewal Administration, Washington, D.C.
Philip Sadler, Public Housing Administration, Washington, D.C.

Group III Resource: B. T. McGraw, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D.C.
Margery Ware, Neighbors, Inc. Washington, D.C.

4:30 p.m. GENERAL SESSION - Congressional Room

Presiding: John Yoshino, Chairman, Middle South Region, NAIRO
Speaker: Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

5:30 p.m. PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION - Congressional Room

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

... To advance intergroup relations knowledge and skills, improve the standards of intergroup relations practices and further the acceptance of the goals and principles of intergroup relations work...

President - Frederick Routh, Fair Employment Practices Commission, Detroit, Michigan

Chairman - Middle South Region: John Yoshino, President's Committee on Government Contracts, Room 3820, General Accounting Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Chairman - Middle South Regional Conference: Samuel B. Danley, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

Program - John Feild, Legislative Secretary, Senator Phillip A. Hart, Michigan

Promotion - David A. Sawyer, Executive Director, Commissioner's Council on Human Relations, Washington, D. C.

John Yoshino, President's Committee on Contract Compliance, Washington, D. C.

Registration - Sterling Tucker, Executive Director, Washington Urban League, Washington, D.C.

Attendance - George B. Nesbitt, Urban Renewal Administration, Washington, D. C.

Arrangements - Ross Clinchy, Executive Director, President's Committee on Government Employment Policy, Washington, D.C.

Margery T. Ware, Executive Secretary, Neighbors, Inc., Washington, D.C.

Conference Literature - Robert Greene American Jewish Committee, Washington, D.C.

Conference Treasurer - Charles N. Mason, Jr., Washington, D.C.

PHILIP A. HART
MICHIGAN

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C.

May 16, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

On behalf of the Conference Committee, I want to thank you for your usual top job. Everyone was gratified.

Perhaps more than this, I want to thank you for remembering the needs of the Library of Congress. I talked again this morning with the American Law Section people and they still lament not having these materials available. I hope Scanlon is touched.

Anything we can do for you in these parts, please send the word.

Cordially,

John G. Feild
Legislative Secretary
to Senator Hart

P.S. Betty also sends her thanks for the Times article.

File

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
ROOM 209, 426 WEST 58TH STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. • JU 6-0782

Gen

7 July 1960

Dear Colleagues:

At the request of President Routh, the Education Commission of NAIRO will plan a report on a preliminary study of "Community Conflicts Related To Religious Differences" for the annual meeting. A group of 9 has been working on this study which is designed to establish the scope and nature of the problem and to write down certain propositions for research and for use by community agencies.

A second purpose of the Education Commission is to gather some data on intergroup education as seen by members of NAIRO. I wonder whether you would contribute to our survey by supplying to the series of questions given in the enclosed page? The purpose would be to offer all of us an informed reaction to the questions proposed which would represent a good geographical distribution in the country.

I will look forward to receiving your reply to the questions as soon as you can make it. We will need considerable time for tabulation and would like to have responses in the next few days after you receive this.

Sincerely yours,

H. Harry Giles

H. Harry Giles
Chairman
Education Commission
NAIRO

Professor of Education
New York University
New York 3, N.Y.

fib
Enclosures

Please return to: H. HARRY GILES, New York University, New York 3, New York

1. In what order would you list the problems in intergroup relations which now face your community? Consider the size of the problem, the depth of it, and its urgency.

2. a) What kinds of "educational" work does your office try to stimulate or carry out?

   b) What percent of the total work you do would you call "educational"?

3. Do you consider your community feels favorable, indifferent, or unfavorable to racial integration in the schools?

   If integration is being adopted in your community, what method has been found effective for encouraging it?

   About how much time will it take to achieve it?

   Who is taking leadership in doing the job?

4. What kind of professional training is needed in order to be an effective staff member in your agency?

Questionnaire - 2

4. What training have you yourself had that you have found useful?

What training is available through local industries?

5. Name of your community:

fib

NAIRO

NEW ADDRESS
426 WEST 58th STREET
NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
ROOM 1508, 152 WEST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 36, N. Y. • LO 3-6757

Gen.

August 23, 1960

Dear Colleague:

Have you heard what is happening in NAIRO? Never before have we been able to offer so much to intergroup professionals. Small wonder that membership is growing at such a rapid pace—an increase of almost fifty-nine per cent in 24 months.

Look at the enclosed flyer for the brand new JOURNAL OF INTER-GROUP RELATIONS. Look at the brochure describing NAIRO's services. Look at what we have "in the works" for the future. Look at the new Directory of Intergroup Relations Agencies with Paid Professional Staff now available from the national office. All this adds up to only one thing—you need NAIRO and NAIRO needs you!

Unlike many professional organizations which offer their members little besides a periodical, NAIRO provides people in our field with many kinds of practical help. Its focus and areas of concern are sufficiently broad to encompass the professional needs and interests of those identified with intergroup relations agencies, human relations departments of religious, labor and community institutions, as well as academicians who are concerned with the theoretical and instructional approaches to civil rights and civil liberties.

I believe you will agree with us that intergroup relations today has a new outlook. We are no longer a small, insignificant group working in virtual isolation to bring light into dark corners. Civil rights is recognized as the leading domestic problem in our country. This new awareness provides a challenge and a responsibility to professionals—to bring current information and interpretation to the public.

NAIRO is extremely sensitive to both the challenge and the responsibility. We are contemplating a clearing house for research findings from our field and related disciplines and aiming for greater liaison with other professions which will contribute additional insights and knowledge to all.

We hope you will give favorable consideration to this matter for NAIRO is the one professional organization in the field of intergroup relations.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Frances R. Cousens

Mrs. Frances R. Cousens, Chairman
National Membership Committee

FRC:mw
Encl.

National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials
426 West 58th Street, Rm. 209, New York 19, N. Y.

NAIRO is busting out all over!

HERE ARE SOME EXCITING "FIRSTS" FOR THE ASSOCIATION:

. . . a national office with full-time professional and secretarial staff eager to answer your questions; helpful in providing information and materials about our field . . .

. . . a new prestige within the field and growing recognition outside it. It's only natural -- if the public wants to know about fluoridation, it asks a dental society, doesn't it? More and more lay people are looking to us for information and interpretation in the field of civil rights . . .

. . . a brand new JOURNAL OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS which is adding immeasurably to our professional status . . .

. . . a crop of local units working with and for agency people and those in related fields and organizations . . .

. . . an ever increasing membership which is bringing new life to annual conferences. Also, plans for regional conferences so we can get together between the annual meetings . . .

. . . a new nation-wide and international flavor and appeal -- the 1959 Conference in Puerto Rico, 1961 in San Francisco . . .

CAN YOU AFFORD NOT TO BELONG ?

You don't need NAIRO <u>if</u>

(a) you have no problems in your agency or your city
(b) you have <u>all</u> the answers to your professional questions!

YOU NEED NAIRO AND NAIRO NEEDS YOU!

jcr

The Journal of Intergroup Relations

Vol. I, No. 1 Winter 1959-60

CONTENTS

The Creative Role of Conflict Reexamined
DAN W. DODSON

Comment: A Private Agency View
ALEXANDER F. MILLER

Comment: A Public Agency View
GEORGE SCHERMER

Deflating the Professional Bigot
S. ANDHIL FINEBERG

The Quest for Community
ALGERNON D. BLACK

Legislation Against Bias—Possibilities and Limitations
JOSEPH B. ROBISON

The Adjustment of Puerto Ricans to New York City
JOSEPH P. FITZPATRICK

The Past Decade in Fair Housing Practices
FRANK S. HORNE

Government's Role in Housing Equality
LOREN MILLER

Fair Housing Practices Committees—
Bringing Willing Sellers and Buyers Togethe
THELMA A. BABBITT

Legal Opposition to Desegregation:
Its Significance for Intergroup
Agencies in the Years Ahead
JOHN A. MORSELL

Education for Interracial Neighborhood Living
RICHARD K. KERCKHOFF AND FLO GOULD

DEPARTMENTS

Trends and Developments

Literature

Briefly Noted

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Vol. 1, No. 1 Winter 1959-60 See Table of Contents on reverse side

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
426 West 58th Street, New York 19, New York

Gentlemen:

☐ Please enter my subscription for the *Journal of Intergroup Relations* at $6.00 per year.

☐ Please send me Vol. I, No. 1 at $1.75.

☐ Check enclosed. ☐ Please bill me.

Name _____ Organization _____

Address _____ City and State _____

PURPOSE

The National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials (NAIRO) was founded in 1947 as an organization of individuals concerned with advancing intergroup relations knowledge and skills, improving the standards of professional intergroup relations practice, and furthering acceptance of the goals and principles of intergroup relations work.

NAIRO seeks to further these purposes through:

- EXCHANGE OF EXPERIENCE AND KNOWLEDGE among professional workers and others concerned with racial, religious, and ethnic relationships.
- STUDY, ANALYSIS, AND RESEARCH on problems and developments affecting intergroup relations.
- COLLECTION, COMPILATION, AND DISSEMINATION of information and ideas regarding programs, methods, and techniques.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership in NAIRO is open to any individual subscribing to its purposes. There are three classes of membership.

- ACTIVE membership is open to any individual primarily engaged in intergroup relations: in a professional staff capacity, as a recognized authority, or as a member of the governing body of an agency in this field. Annual dues are $15.
- ASSOCIATE (non-voting) membership is open to all others. It is designed for those who, although not eligible for Active membership, wish to support NAIRO's work and receive its regular publications and other services. Annual dues are $15.
- STUDENT (non-voting) membership is open to any person enrolled in a recognized college or university and working toward a degree with the intention of entering the field of intergroup relations. Student members will receive all regular publications and other services. Annual dues are $5.

ACTIVITIES

NAIRO's program is carried out through its:

- ANNUAL CONFERENCE. NAIRO members meet yearly to exchange ideas, formulate policy, develop program, and elect officers. The 1960 Conference will be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, and the 1961 Conference in San Francisco.
- COMMISSIONS. Organized around areas of common interest, members discuss basic professional considerations underlying major intergroup relations issues. Any member may participate in one or more of these commissions: education, housing and family life, civil rights, manpower utilization, interreligious relations, research, and nature, scope and theory.
- DEPARTMENTS. NAIRO's Departments seek to aid professionals in their work through the exchange of information on developments, techniques and approaches in similar types of agencies, i.e., municipal, local and state private, state public, national private, and federal services. Each NAIRO member is automatically assigned to a Department according to his agency affiliation.
- LOCAL NAIRO CHAPTERS. In cities where there are a number of NAIRO members, local chapters are organized to promote regular discussion of matters of common professional concern. Regional NAIRO Conferences are also held in various sections of the country.
- PROFESSIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM. A group of foundations are cooperating in a NAIRO-initiated program of on-the-job training for professional recruits to the intergroup relations field. Thirty-eight young people were trained in agencies across the nation during the program's first three years of operation.
- PERSONNEL REGISTRY. Available without charge to members seeking employment, and to intergroup relations agencies seeking personnel, this service regularly publicizes professional job openings.

PUBLICATIONS

- **JOURNAL OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS,** a quarterly comprising articles and reports on intergroup relations issues, developments, theory and practice. Subscription: $6 per year.
- **NAIRO NEWSLETTER,** a monthly review of NAIRO activities and membership news. Distributed to members without charge.
- **SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS.** Issued from time to time, these have included surveys of municipal intergroup relations agencies (1955 and 1957), a directory of intergroup relations agencies with paid staff (1959), and a report on civil rights in Washington, D. C. (1959).

ORGANIZATION

- BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Elected by the membership, the Board governs the Association and determines policy between Annual Meetings.
- STANDING COMMITTEES. Organizational development and program are guided by various appointed committees of the membership, including those dealing with such substantive matters as professional standards, educational and professional training, interprofessional relations, and international exchange.
- NATIONAL OFFICE. NAIRO maintains a central office in New York City to serve its members, committees, and conferences. Its Executive Secretary travels extensively around the country, meeting with NAIRO members and local NAIRO chapters.

* * *

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

426 West 58th Street (Room 209)
New York 19, New York
JUdson 6-0782

John V. P. Lassoe, Jr., Executive Secretary

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To: NAIRO, 426 West 58th Street (Room 209), New York 19, New York

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I enclose a contribution in the amount of $_____ (All contributions to **NAIRO** are tax deductible.)

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* Six dollars of Active and Associate membership dues, and $3 of Student membership dues, cover the cost of a year's subscription to THE JOURNAL OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS.

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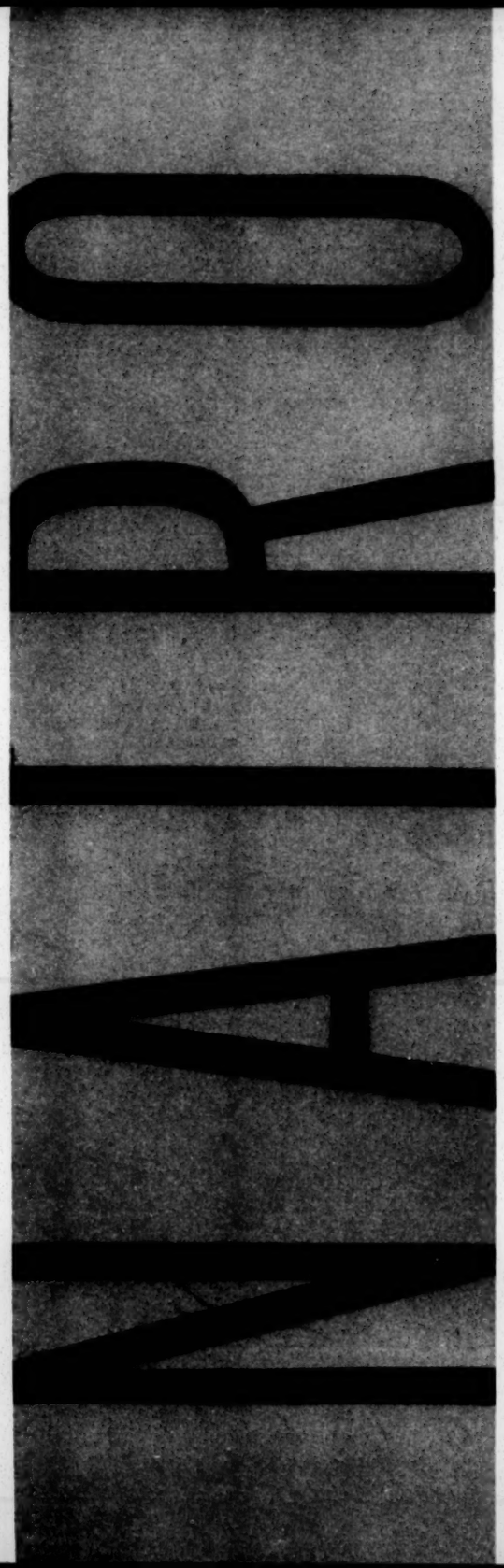

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

TELEGRAM

AUGUST 24, 1960

MR. B. T. McGRAW
3036 PARK PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

AFTER MUCH SERIOUS THOUGHT, I FEEL I MUST DECLINE THE NOMINATION IN FAIRNESS TO NAIRO AND MYSELF. WHEN I HAVE REALLY FUNCTIONED AS A BOARD MEMBER, I WOULD CONSIDER THIS AN HONOR I COULD ACCEPT. APPRECIATION AND REGARDS TO YOU AND THE COMMITTEE.

HAROLD C. FLEMING

PRESIDENT
FREDERICK B. ROUTH
Fair Employment Practices Commission
Detroit, Michigan

PRESIDENT-ELECT
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PUBLICATIONS
Journal of Intergroup Relations
NAIRO Newsletter

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
ROOM 209, 426 WEST 58TH STREET. NEW YORK 19, N. Y. • JU 6-0782

30 September 1960

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Enclosed are the reply cards from some of the members in NAIRO who indicated an interest in your Commission activities. These names may be helpful to you in planning your Commission session at our Annual Conference in Cincinnati.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Frankye Brown

Frankye I. Brown (Mrs.)

Enclosure

RECEIVED
OCT 3 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming
Chairman - COMMISSION ON OTHER CIVIL RIGHTS

October 19, 1960

Dr. Helen Amerman
Relocation Officer
Redevelopment Agency of the City
of Oakland
1540 San Pablo Avenue, Room 603
Oakland 12, California

Dear Helen:

Many thanks for your thoughtful note and the clipping from the California Voice. I had hoped to get in first with a note of thanks to you for arranging the pleasant luncheon with the intergroupers. It was an enjoyable occasion for me and made me feel very much at home professionally.

My wife and I came away pretty starry-eyed about the Bay Area and northern California generally. I envy you the setting and atmosphere in which you're doing your good work.

There's no need to urge you to keep up the effective efforts you're making for NAIRO. I'll look forward to seeing you in Cincinnati.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Columbus Day, 1960

RECEIVED
OCT 17 1960

Dear Harold,

Cathy Holiday gives me this chance to enclose the clippings from the Oakland Negro paper and thank you for meeting with our local NAACP group. It was quite the best meeting of this type we have had so far.

Next time you're in the Bay Area I hope we can explain you in the East Bay.

Sincerely,

Helen

Next Dixie Integration Target Named

The next major target for Southern integration leaders is to win for Negroes equal salary benefits and jobs in concerns that have practiced strict segregation policies

Harold C Fleming, executive director of the Atlanta-based interracial Southern Regional Council, said in San Francisco yesterday that the next attack on the racial barrier would be aimed at department stores and chain supermarkets.

"We are going to ask these stores to hire Negro sales personnel as well as other workers," he said. "And we want to make sure they receive the same salaries as whites doing the same work."

Fleming said that some Southern cities will adopt the suggestion without any difficulty, but that he expected an uphill fight in others

He added that with students back at school, the Nation would witness an upsurge of sit-in protests at lunch counters, churches, libraries and other institutions that are actively resisting legal integration.

California Voice
10/7/60

PRESIDENT
FREDERICK B. ROUTH
Fair Employment Practices Commission
Detroit, Michigan

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Baton Rouge, Louisiana
MILDRED MAHONEY
Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination
Boston, Massachusetts
JOHN MORSELL
N.A.A.C.P.
New York, New York
*EMANUEL MURAVCHIK
Jewish Labor Committee
New York, New York
*PAUL RILLING
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia
EDWARD RUTLEDGE
State Commission Against Discrimination
New York, New York
*BEULAH T. WHITBY
Commission on Community Relations
Detroit, Michigan
*JOHN Y. YOSHINO
President's Committee on Government Contracts
Washington, D.C.
**NAIRO Regional Chairmen*

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
JOHN V. P. LASSOE, JR.

OFFICE SECRETARY
FRANKYE INEZ BROWN

PUBLICATIONS
Journal of Intergroup Relations
NAIRO Newsletter

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
ROOM 209, 426 WEST 58TH STREET. NEW YORK 19, N. Y. • JU 6-0782

10 November 1960

Dear Harold Fleming:

I think that you will be interested in seeing the enclosed newspaper profile of Mr. James M. Dabbs as written in our New York POST, November 9th.

Hope to see you in Cincinnati.

Sincerely,

Frankye

Frankye I. Brown

Enclosure

RECEIVED
NOV 14 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

April 6, 1961

Mrs. Frankye I. Brown
Office Secretary
N. A. I. R. O.
Room 209
426 West 58th Street
New York 19, New York

Dear Frankye:

I haven't established a Washington address yet. But since I'll be leaving the SRC in a couple of weeks, you might want to send mailings to my home for the time being. Address: 126 The Prado, N. E., Atlanta 9.

I'll send you a new office address in due course.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

PRESIDENT
GEORGE W. CULBERSON
Commission on Human Relations
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

PRESIDENT-ELECT
LLOYD DAVIS
Urban Renewal Administration
Chicago, Illinois

VICE-PRESIDENTS
BOOKER T. McGRAW
Housing and Home Finance Agency
Washington, D.C.
EDWARD RUTLEDGE
State Commission Against Discrimination
New York, New York

SECRETARY
VIRGINIA COFFEY
Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee
Cincinnati, Ohio

TREASURER
BURTON I. GORDIN
Commission on Human Relations
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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***Legal Counsel*

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
JOHN V. P. LASSOE, JR.

OFFICE SECRETARY
FRANKYE INEZ BROWN

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
ROOM 209, 426 WEST 58TH STREET. NEW YORK 19, N. Y. • JU 6-0782

3 April 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Second-class or third-class mail sent to you recently at the above address has been returned to this office. Such mail cannot be forwarded, and the post office reports that it is undeliverable as now addressed.

We are anxious to obtain your new or correct address, in order that we may change our records and also send you the item that was returned.

Will you complete and return the form below, at your earliest convenience?

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Frankye

FRANKYE I. BROWN (Mrs.)
Office Secretary

Attachment

- -

YOUR NEW and/or PENDING ADDRESS

NAME: _____

ORGANIZATION (if any): _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ ZONE: _____ STATE _____

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PHONE FR 4-4521

MF. file

May 12, 1961

Dear Fellow-worker:

This is your invitation to join in the conference of NAIRO for the South Central Region. Being a "first", interest among associates in this and other regions runs high.

Despite our efforts many persons in this region with real interest are unknown to us. These may be professors or avocational workers. Will you share this information and invitation with such persons? Send in supplementary registrations for them. Also, help get car pools.

We will expect your registration immediately. Final registrations should be sent not later than Friday, May 26.

It will be good to see you and the other intergroup workers.

Sincerely,

Nat Griswold

Nat R. Griswold, Program Chm.
NAIRO Regional Conference

NRG:ra
Enc.

OFFICERS—MRS. THELMA ENGLER, CHAIRMAN • DR. TILMAN C. COTHRAN, VICE-CHAIRMAN • MRS. FLOY SPARLING, VICE-CHAIRMAN • THE REV. CHARLES C. WALKER, TREASURER • MRS. ADELL WOODS, SECRETARY

STAFF—NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • JOHN W. WALKER, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR • MRS. VELMA POWELL, SECRETARY AND PROGRAM

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

Travel Directions

Two Aspects of Conference

LOOKING AHEAD WITH THE SOUTH

SOUTH CENTRAL
REGIONAL CONFERENCE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

June 1 - 2, 1961

Little Rock, Arkansas

Mailing address:
1220 W. Capitol, Little Rock
Phone: FR 4-4521

Conference Costs

Seminar Participants:

Registration—$2.50

(single session $1.00)

Two dinners—$2.50 ($1.25 each)
(make reservations for dinners on registration form)

Professionals (persons employed as intergroup workers):

Registration—$5.00

Lodging (2 nights) and meals (5)—$8.00

Avocationals (those doing voluntary or indirect intergroup work — churchmen and professors):

Registration—$2.50

Lodging (2 nights) and meals (5)—$8.00

(Reservations can be made for Wednesday night, May 31.)

Use enclosed forms for registration and travel plans.

Make checks for registration payable to Herbert L. Tyson, Treas.

Mail registrations to 1220 W. Capitol, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Travel Directions

Two Aspects of Conference

I. Citizens' Seminar

—Three sessions — 2 hours each — address, panel and audience responses and questions.

—For forward-looking citizens, including the professional and avocational workers in group relations.

- "Looking Ahead with the South" Marion A. Wright Thursday 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
- "Some Non-Economic Barriers to Economic Development"— C. Vann Woodward Thursday 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.
- "The Role Ahead for Local Leaders"—Thomas F. Pettigrew Friday 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.

II. Conference of Professional and Avocational Intergroup Workers

—Participation in citizens' seminar

—Sessions on the following topics—

- "Role of the Federal Government in Southern Progress"
- "Strengthening Agencies for Intergroup Relations"
- "Getting Local White Leaders to Lead"
- "Role of Negro Leadership in Southern Progress"

Speakers and Resource Persons

- MARION A. WRIGHT

  attorney, Linville Falls, N. C., former chairman of the Board of the Southern Regional Council, graduate of the University of South Carolina, former President of the Alumni Association of that school, member of the North Carolina Advisory Committee on Civil Rights.

- C. VANN WOODWARD

  native Arkansan, alumnus of Hendrix College, Professor of History at Johns Hopkins University, author of *Strange Career of Jim Crow* and *The Burden of Southern History*.

- THOMAS F. PETTIGREW

  native Virginian, Associate Professor of Social Psychology at Harvard University, author of *Christians in Racial Crisis* (a study of white Protestant ministers in Little Rock in 1957-58)

- JOHN LASSOE

  Executive Secretary of NAIRO.

- LESLIE DUNBAR

  Executive Director of Southern Regional Council.

- HERMAN LONG

  Executive Secretary, Race Relations Institute of American Missionary Association, Fisk University.

- MATHEW AHMANN

  Secretary of Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice.

- JOHN FEILDS

  recent president of NAIRO, native of Little Rock, Assistant to U.S. Senator Phillip a Hart.

(Not all agency representatives have given final confirmation.)

Travel Directions

CAMP ALDERSGATE:

—well equipped, year-round camp, seven miles west of Little Rock

—need bring only linens

—wear sports clothes

GETTING THERE:

Those driving take 12th Street extension west. Three miles west of University Avenue (a north-south freeway on western edge of city) turn left at sign on left: "Aldersgate Camp entrance ½ mile." For thrift and pleasure arrange a car pool.

Persons arriving on public conveyances come directly to office of Arkansas Council on Human Relations (1220 West Capitol) for transportation to camp. Persons arriving after 3:00 p.m. Thursday, call camp for transportation—CApitol 5-1444.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

President, George W. Culbertson, Commission on Human Relations, Pittsburgh.

Chairman, South Central Region, Wade Mackie, American Friends Service Committee, Baton Rouge.

Conference Treasurer, Herbert L. Tyson, Urban League, Little Rock.

Conference Program, Nat R. Griswold, Arkansas Council on Human Relations, Little Rock.

NAIRO Regional Conference

Sessions of Avocational and and Professional Workers

Looking Ahead with the South

Thursday, June 1

10 a.m. - 12 m. "Role of the Federal Administration"

Presentation: Leslie Dunbar, Southern Regional Council

Discussion

12:30 p.m. Lunch

1:30 - 3:30 p.m. "Role of Negro Leaders in Southern Progress"

Presentation: Herman Long, Fisk University

Discussion

4:00 - 6:00 p.m. Seminar Session - Marion A Wright

6:30 p.m. Dinner

7:30 - 9:30 p.m. Seminar Session - C. Vann Woodward

Friday, June 2

8:30 - 10 a.m. "Unfinished Business"

10 a.m. - 12m. "Getting Local Leaders to Lead"

Presentation: Thomas F. Pettigrew

Discussion

12:30 p.m. Lunch

2 - 4 p.m. "Strengthening Regional Agencies for Intergroup Relations"

Round Table Discussion

4 - 6 p.m. Problem Clinic

6:30 p.m. Dinner

7:30 - 9:30 p.m. Seminar Session - Thomas F. Pettigrew

Saturday, June 3 The Road Home

PR
PA

please page 1
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bit changes; Additions.

MS

Rec'd 4/25

NAIRO

NEWSLETTER

April, 1962

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
ROOM 209, 426 WEST 58TH STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. • JU 6-0782

NAIRO's report to its 884 members across the country concentrates this time on some dramatic program developments, a major staff (and office) change, sweeping personnel shifts in the field, and continuing activity on old and new frontiers.

$24,000 GRANT TO NAIRO

The Ford Foundation has approved a grant of $24,000 to NAIRO for a national conference of leaders in housing, urban renewal, city planning, mortgage banking, and government "to discuss means of achieving equal opportunity in housing and urban redevelopment." The conference, set for October, is the first phase of a projected five-year program developed by NAIRO's Commission on Housing and Urban Life under the chairmanship of EDWARD RUTLEDGE (New York State Commission for Human Rights). Included in the grant: provision for post-Conference publication of working papers -- four original case studies of integration efforts in suburban and center city developments. (Significant note: the National Housing Center will co-sponsor the unprecedented top-level meeting.)

NEW DIRECTOR FOR NAIRO

Appointment of FREDERICK B. ROUTH as NAIRO's new executive director, effective May 15th, was announced this month by LLOYD DAVIS, president, after unanimous action by the NAIRO Executive Committee. Meeting in Washington, D.C., on March 30th, the Committee considered applications from eight veteran professional workers before voting to invite Routh to succeed John Lassoe in that position.

Executive director of the Michigan Fair Employment Practices Commission since 1959, Routh served earlier (1954-1959) as assistant director of the Southern Regional Council and before that (1951-1954) as assistant professor (Department of Human Relations) at the University of Miami. He was president of NAIRO in 1959-1960 after terms in office as vice-president and president-elect, and has since served as chairman of NAIRO's Commission on Nature, Scope & Theory and its Development Fund. Routh was born in Michigan, reared in Florida, received A.B. and M.A. degrees from the University of Miami, and completed doctoral work at the Center for Human Relations Studies, New York University. He served as a Naval Air Intelligence Officer in World War II.

NAIRO WASHINGTON MOVE VOTED

Acting under authorization voted by the Board of Directors at its February meeting, the Executive Committee approved relocation of the NAIRO National Office to Washington, D.C. The move, set for May or early June, will provide the intergroup relations field with "full-time representation of its professional concerns, including the attempt to encourage government agencies to develop new intergroup relations programs and to adopt high standards of performance for intergroup relations work and workers."

FRANKYE I. BROWN, NAIRO's Office Secretary since 1957, will accompany the National Office when it moves to the nation's capital. (Note: Change-of-address notices will be sent to the entire membership shortly before moving day.)

NEW ASSISTANT APPOINTED

ALBERT L. NELLUM has accepted interim appointment as assistant director of NAIRO, also effective May 15th. Moving to implement earlier (January, 1960) Board approval of staff expansion, the Executive Committee voted on March 30th to authorize immediate employment of an assistant director for a six-month period, to help provide essential staff services for the forthcoming national conference on equal opportunity in housing. It was

decided further to establish "as an urgent objective" the employment of an assistant director on a permanent basis, and special funds will be sought.

Nellum has been employed by the Chicago Commission on Youth Welfare since 1960 and presently serves as director of its Temporary and Emergency Services Division. A NAIRO intern during that program's first year (1957-1958), he received his on-the-job training in the Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago and later became its Schools Consultant (1958-1960). He attended Chicago schools, graduated from Loyola University in 1955, and served with the U.S. Army in Japan and Korea.

TASK FORCE: 1961 — NAIRO's "task force" recommendations for executive action in intergroup relations, presented to President John F. Kennedy at the White House in late August, received careful attention in subsequent self-surveys by Federal departments and agencies. The report, together with an earlier NAIRO survey of Federal intergroup relations services, was referred by the President to a sub-Cabinet-level group of administrators for their study in implementation of the Administration's civil rights policy. A number of recent developments in Federal departments and agencies have mirrored some of the NAIRO recommendations, and a re-constituted "task force," to be named by President LLOYD DAVIS, will meet shortly to review additional steps that might be taken in the Executive Branch.

TASK FORCE II: 1962 — Encouraged by the far-reaching implications of its "task force" report on Federal intergroup relations activity, NAIRO's Board of Directors moved in February to develop a similar approach at the local level: the role and function of county and municipal intergroup relations agencies will be analyzed by a special committee of experienced professional workers during the next few months. Hope was expressed that their draft report with its recommendations will be available for discussion at the Annual Conference; the final version will be presented to the nation's mayors and other executives late in 1962. (Impetus for Task Force II was provided by NAIRO Vice-President FRANCES LEVENSON, National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, who first advanced the idea.)

MANPOWER CRISIS IN THE FIELD — Current and anticipated Federal recruitment of intergroup workers will draw fifty from non-Federal agencies during the first six months of 1962 and as many as 200 more over the next two years, according to reports from Washington, and representatives of key non-Federal groups met recently in New York City -- at NAIRO's invitation -- to discuss implications of this recruitment for their own staff situations. Concern over current and future shortages of experienced workers was underscored by state and municipal agencies already experiencing grave difficulty in filling junior positions; several have been forced to lower entrance requirements in order to qualify workers.

Early development of training opportunities at both the entrance and middle levels was urged by participants in the New York City meeting, and several institutions and agencies suggested programs that might be inaugurated to meet urgent needs. Meanwhile, Federal intergroup relations training was launched in February with a week-long institute for employment policy officers conducted by the Civil Service Commission; other training programs for Federal workers were reported likely to follow, possibly under contract with private institutions.

NAIRO ON THE TRAINING FRONT — Moving to help meet the field's training needs, NAIRO stepped up its efforts to revive the National Internship Program, hopefully for as many as forty trainees annually. An earlier proposal for a Southern Field Training Program, limited to Southern workers and agencies, was broadened late in 1961 to offer training in all parts of the country. Funds are still being sought. Proposed modification of the old program: a two-month training session for all interns before assignment to local agencies.

The Educational and Professional Training Committee (BURTON GORDIN, Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations, chairman) is seeking funds to subsidize a task analysis or "desk audit" of the work of junior professional staffers, in order to develop a profile of the skills and knowledge demanded of entering workers. From this will be developed the recommended ingredients of intergroup relations training programs.

NAIRO SCHOOL SURVEY SET — At its February meeting, the Board of Directors gave approval to a nationwide study proposed by the Commission on School Integration (RICHARD L. PLAUT, National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, chairman). Funds will be sought "to study and interpret the nature, extent, and educational implications of contrived and de facto segregation and related forms of discrimination in the public schools of the North, and to suggest effective approaches toward their elimination."

ATLANTA CHAPTER CHARTERED — Chartering of a Greater Atlanta Metropolitan Area Chapter brought to eleven the NAIRO Chapters now operating around the country. ROBERT THOMPSON (Atlanta Urban League) is the first chairman of the new group; the Rev. JOHN B. MORRIS (Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity) serves as vice-chairman.

NAIRO EXECUTIVE RESIGNS — After five years as NAIRO's executive director, JOHN LASSOE resigned late in February to accept a post in the Episcopal Church. Scheduled to leave NAIRO on April 15th, he will then become executive secretary of the Division of Church and Community Studies in the National Council of the Episcopal Church, New York City.

ESTABLISH NAIRO SECTIONS — Acting on a proposal submitted by Secretary FRANCES COUSENS (Michigan FEPC), the Board authorized formation of Sections in NAIRO, voluntary groupings of members by agency assignment or functional specialization. Among Sections suggested for early organization if interest warrants: school-community relations, public relations, police-community relations, migration services, religion and community relations, investigation and compliance, law and legislation. Sections would meet at Annual Conferences -- and possibly in cities with a number of members; occasional newsletters have also been suggested.

1962 CONFERENCE THEME VOTED — The role of Federal, state, and local government in intergroup relations will be the major subject for discussion at NAIRO's Sixteenth Annual Conference in Washington, D.C. (Sheraton Park Hotel: November 28 - December 1). The Board voted approval of the theme on the recommendation of the Conference Program Committee (ROBERT J. GREENE, Urban Renewal Administration, chairman), later approved the appointment of DAVID SAWYER (Commissioners' Council on Human Relations) as Conference Arrangements Committee chairman. Announcement was also made of a $2,400 grant from the Meyer Foundation for a series of analytical studies of civil rights in the District of Columbia, to be used as Conference working papers. EUNICE GRIER (Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies) will head the Research Committee for the project.

MEMBERSHIP GOAL ANNOUNCED — Membership Chairman ABRAHAM CITRON (Jewish Community Council, Detroit) has announced a drive for 1,000-member level by June, an increase of 116 over the April 1st mark. (The current 884 total represents a net gain of 47 since the 1961 Annual Conference.) Regional quotas have been set, and at least two Chapters (Pittsburgh, Detroit) report membership drives under way. (Re-structuring of the regions, voted by the Board in November, made the Great Lakes and Mid-Atlantic areas the largest of the ten.)

JOB CHANGES NOTED

LLOYD DAVIS is now executive assistant to the Assistant Postmaster General for personnel, Washington, D.C. (was with Urban Renewal Administration, Chicago). Also serving with the U.S. Post Office Department: ELMER BROCK, recently promoted to Deputy Assistant Postmaster General, and SAMUEL SIMMONS (Michigan Labor Mediation Board), named to new 3-man Board of Appeals.

GEORGE W. CULBERSON is now intergroup relations specialist for the U.S. Air Force, headquartered near Washington, D.C., and will head new contract compliance program across the country. Among staff already recruited: OWEN P. KIELY, in Harrisburg (was with Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission); WALTER GREENE, in Detroit (was with Michigan FEPC); and HAROLD HUNTON, in New York City (was with New York City Commission on Human Rights).

DENNIS CLARK is now executive secretary, Catholic Interracial Council of New York (was with Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations) . . . LOUIS MASON, JR., has been named as executive director, Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations. He succeeds George Culberson -- and vacates the post of deputy director, to which MICHEL ISKANDER of the Commission staff has been appointed.

ROBERT J. GREENE is now an intergroup relations officer, Urban Renewal Administration, Washington, D.C. (was with the American Jewish Committee in the same city). JOHN HOPE, II, is now assistant director of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity (was with the Race Relations Department, Fisk University). Named to the same staff during the summer, as education director: JOHN BINKLEY (was with Colorado Anti-Discrimination Commission).

GEORGE NESBITT, formerly with the Urban Renewal Administration, has been named director of the low-income housing demonstration program, Housing and Home Finance Agency . . . SHELTON B. GRANGER, on a year's leave of absence from Cleveland Urban League, will serve as a consultant for community organization, President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime. . . STANLEY LEIBNER has been named to a new post with the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, Washington, D.C. (was with New York State Commission for Human Rights).

HOWARD MC KINNEY is executive director of the new West Virginia Commission on Human Rights (was with the Erie, Pennsylvania, Community Relations Commission). ANDREW FREEMAN is the new executive director of the Philadelphia Urban League (he was with the Columbus, Ohio, Urban League) . . . IRVING LEVINE is area director for the American Jewish Committee, Cleveland (was with the Indianapolis Jewish Community Relations Council).

HARRIS L. WOFFORD, JR., formerly President Kennedy's special assistant for civil rights, has been named as Peace Corps representative in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. JOHN F. DELURY is now special assistant to California State Senator J. Eugene McAteer, San Francisco (was with California FEP Division) . . . Mrs. CERNORIA JOHNSON has joined the National Urban League staff as director of its new office in Washington, D.C. (was with National Board of YWCA).

PATRICK MURPHY MALIN has been named as president of the Robert Colleges in Istanbul, Turkey (was executive director, American Civil Liberties Union for 12 years) . . . F. PETER LIBASSI has joined the staff of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (was with New York State Commission for Human Rights) . . . EDWARD HOLMGREN is now executive director of Baltimore Neighborhoods, Inc. (was with Chicago Urban League).

MADISON S. JONES is the new executive director of the New York City Commission on Human Rights (was with New York City Housing Authority) . . . RALPH KING is

the new education director, Manhattan-Westchester office, National Conference of Christians and Jews (was with NCCJ in Philadelphia) . . . WILLIAM T. WHITE, JR., has been named to the staff of the California Division of Fair Employment Practices, Southern California office (was with Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations).

GEORGE GRIER has accepted a special assignment with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (was with The Brookings Institution) . . . WALTER CARRINGTON has been serving since October as Peace Corps Area Chief in Sierra Leone (he had been a commissioner in the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination) . . . DANIEL JACOBOWSKI has left the staff of the St. Paul Fair Employment Practice Commission.

DANIEL S. ANTHONY has been on leave from the Mayor's Commission on Group Relations, Newark, for nine months, studying at Rutgers as one of five Americans selected as Urban Studies Fellows . . . HARRY BOYTE is now with the American Friends Service Committee, Farmville, Virginia (was with Atlanta Council on Human Relations) . . . LAWRENCE LUCKS is directing the Southern California office of the California FEP Division (was with the American Jewish Committee, Detroit).

CLIFFORD RUCKER is intergroup relations specialist, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. (was with Governor's Human Rights Commission, Minnesota). Other Minnesotans on the Washington scene: WILFRED C. LELAND, chief, Lake States Region, Area Development Administration, and RICHARD K. FOX, special assistant to the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, U.S. State Department (both were with the Minnesota Fair Employment Practices Commission).

JOHN A. MARTIN, JR. has joined the staff of the Bay Area Urban League and is based in Oakland, California (was teaching at Tufts College) . . . CORINNE SCHREIDER has left the Encampment for Citizenship, New York City . . . THE REV. HENRY HERNDON, (Christ Episcopal Church, Wilmington) has been named as the first chairman of the Delaware Human Relations Commission.

HOWARD ROBERTS is intergroup relations specialist, Urban Renewal Administration, Chicago (was with Chicago Urban League) . . . W. HAMPTON MC KINNEY has joined the staff of the Chicago Urban League . . . VIOLA KANATZ is the new assistant director of the Minnesota FEPC.

LEADERSHIP LIST — Reporting belatedly on appointments and elections under the new NAIRO Administration (LLOYD DAVIS's presidency): Elected to the Executive Committee, to serve with the six officers, HAROLD C. FLEMING (Potomac Institute, Washington, D.C.), A. ABBOT ROSEN (Anti-Defamation League, Chicago), and FREDERICK B. ROUTH (Michigan FEPC). ROSEN was also named as NAIRO's Legal Counsel, becoming an ex officio member of the Board.

ABRAHAM F. CITRON (Jewish Community Council, Detroit) was named as Membership Committee chairman, also an ex officio Board post. Appointed as Regional Chairmen for one-year terms on the Board were: K.C. JONES, JR. (Community Relations Board, Cleveland), Great Lakes; PERCY H. WILLIAMS, JR. (President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity), Mid-Atlantic; GALEN MARTIN (Kentucky Commission on Human Rights, Frankfort), Middle South; GREGORY SHINERT (Missouri Commission on Human Rights, Jefferson City), North Central.

Also: STANLEY LEIBNER (then with New York State Commission for Human Rights, New York City), Northeast; E. SHELTON HILL (Portland Urban League), Northwest; EDWARD TERRONES (Colorado Anti-Discrimination Commission), Rocky Mountain; GARNET GUILD (American Friends Service Committee, Austin, Texas), South Central; RICHARD SHAPIRO (Anti-Defamation League, Atlanta), Southeast; and ERWIN FEIERTAG (American Jewish Committee, Los Angeles), Southwest. Board member LOUIS MASON, JR. (Commission on Human Relations, Pittsburgh) was appointed to coordinate regional activity.

To head NAIRO's Commissions, President LLOYD DAVIS appointed -- with Board approval: H. HARRY GILES (School of Education, New York University), Education; EDWARD RUTLEDGE (New York State Commission for Human Rights), Housing and Urban Life; ELMER PAUL BROCK (U.S. Post Office Department, Washington, D.C.), Interreligious Relations; JOHN HOPE, II (President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, Washington, D.C.), Manpower Utilization; OSCAR COHEN (Anti-Defamation League, New York), Research Services; and RICHARD L. PLAUT (National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, New York), School Integration.

Named to Committee chairmanships for 1961-1962 were: ROBERT J. GREENE (Urban Renewal Administration, Washington), Conference Program; DAVID A. SAWYER (Commissioners' Council on Human Relations, Washington), Conference Arrangements; IRVING GOLDABER (New York City Commission on Human Rights), Finance; ARNOLD ARONSON (National Community Relations Advisory Council, New York City), International Relations; JOHN SLAWSON (American Jewish Committee, New York), Interprofessional Relations; JOHN L. MC KNIGHT (Illinois Division, American Civil Liberties Union), Panel on Professional Ethics and Integrity.

Also: GEORGE W. CULBERSON (U.S. Air Force, Washington, D.C.), Public Policy; ROLAND SAWYER (United Steelworkers of America, Pittsburgh), Financial Development; ROGER NATHAN (Illinois Human Relations Commission, Chicago), Sponsors; ALAN REITMAN (American Civil Liberties Union, New York City), Public Relations; ELEANOR DUNGAN (Chicago Commission on Human Relations), Life Memberships; FREDERICK B. ROUTH (Michigan FEPC), Development Fund.

Also: MARSHALL BRAGDON (Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee, Cincinnati), Profession and The Professional; ALEXANDER J. ALLEN (National Urban League, New York), Professional Standards; SAAL LESSER (Encampment for Citizenship, New York), Professional Ethics and Integrity; BURTON I. GORDIN (Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations), Educational and Professional Training.

In a move designed to spread some of the burden of the office, President LLOYD DAVIS instituted the office of Presidential Assistant and named the following to oversee program activity or advise on policy in specific areas: DAVID R. COHEN (Chicago Commission on Human Relations), administration; JOHN DELURY (Office of State Senator McAteer, California), public relations; MAURICE FAGAN (Philadelphia Fellowship Commission), NAIRO Commissions; LOUIS MASON, JR. (Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations), NAIRO Regions; ALEXANDER MILLER (Anti-Defamation League, New York), NAIRO Chapters; JOHN RIORDAN (Office of Congressman John Shelley, Washington, D.C.), legislation; and JAMES WILSON (Joint Center for Urban Studies, Cambridge, Mass.), urban affairs.

NAIRO's Journal of Intergroup Relations acquired a new Editorial Board chairman and several new members (one-third of the Board rotates off each year). SHELTON GRANGER (President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime, Washington, D.C.) will head the Board. Other additions: Dr. HELEN AMERMAN (Berkeley, California); Mrs. OLIVIA FILERMAN (Chicago Urban League); GEORGE NESBITT (Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D.C.); FREDERICK B. ROUTH (Michigan FEPC); MILTON SENN (Anti-Defamation League, Los Angeles); Dr. THEO SHEA (St. Louis University Human Relations Center); and JOHN Y. YOSHINO (President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity). YOSHINO was asked to head the Circulation sub-committee; THEODORE LESKES (American Jewish Committee, New York), retiring Board chairman, will chair the Manuscripts sub-committee.

REGRETFULLY NOTED — NAIRO lost two members and one colleague, all good friends, during the past year: ABRAHAM L. FEINBERG (American Jewish Committee, Cleveland) died in June; WILLIAM VICKERY (National Conference of Christians and Jews, New York), in November; and FRED B. WOOD (retired California Court of Appeal Justice, Berkeley), in December. We shall miss each of them....

LAST WORD — I (John Lassoe) bid each and every member of NAIRO an earnest and truly affectionate farewell. These five years have been good ones!

Remarks: by Lloyd Davis, President-Elect
National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials
on the occasion of the Association's Fifteenth National Conference
November 7-10, 1961 in San Francisco, California

Moments in history have their catch-phrases: The Age of Discovery, The Industrial Revolution, the Rise of Democracy. A whole complex of impersonal forces, changes in habits of thought, new attitudes, scientific advances are caught up in a word or two. We now live at that point in man's long slow struggle toward the fulfillment of his destiny which has been summed up in the current catch-phrase: the Revolution of Rising Expectations. And what might this be: this Revolution of Rising Expectations?

It means that the pall of ignorance is beginning to dispel, and those silent millions who knew no life but one of drudgery and indignity glimpse now a happier future. It means that those who have long wielded power and wealth selfishly must reckon with a mounting discontent. It means that the winds of change are blowing and bear with them the seeds of new societies more alive to human dignity and human aspirations.

These winds of change - impelled by the energy unleashed by the Revolution of Rising Expectations - have not bypassed our beloved America. They whistle through the streets of Montgomery as an embattled greyhound bus pulls into the terminal, they roar in the scars of the oppressor as college students - sublime in their simple human dignity - take their seats at a "whites-only" lunch counter, they echo through the marble halls of the judiciary as skilled and dedicated attorneys painstakingly demolish each successive spurious legal obstacle placed in the path of school integration.

The central question confronting us is - what will emerge from the rubble? Under the pressure of law and opinion, long static intergroup relationships are undergoing the wrench of change. We applaud the progress of the assault on injustice: we cheer it on: the task is so mammoth, that each small gain appears as nothing in comparison to what remains to be done.

Even now - with so much remaining to be done - it is vital to address ourselves to that central question confronting us: What will emerge from the rubble? Will hostilities among racial, religious, and ethnic groups in our society merely reappear in new guises and new relationships? Will a true sense of human brotherhood - of an acceptance of the individual on the basis of his individual attributes - emerge from the rubble of the old order? Or will a residue of hate, suspicion, and envy blight this vision? Will a respect for the Faith that is different from our own, for the customs that are different from our own, emerge from the rubble of the old order? Or will hostility to difference plague us yet.

It is at this crucial stage that the intergroup relations specialist can be of immense service. We believe as many of you, that intergroup relations in the United States are at the point of development that requires both the cutting edge of heroism and aggressive popular leadership on the one hand and expert professionalism on the other.

The NAIRO professional has the immense responsibility of applying his skills to facilitate change where diehard resistance - in desperation - grows acute; to

counsel in the proper focusing of efforts to expedite change when the goals become diffuse; to undertake that long-range planning that is the crucial accompaniment to decisive action in undermining what is unjust in the old relationships; to assure that new and dangerous tensions do not emerge when new relationships build themselves among the groups in our society out of the debris of the old relationships.

It is precisely now that NAIRO members need to explore every means of heightening their abilities and sharpening their skills so that they may be fully equipped to act decisively and purposefully as opportunities open to forward the course of needed social change.

Fine beginnings have been made in NAIRO toward the twin goals of stimulating our professional standards and ethics, and of accumulating a body of knowledge and experience based on research and reflection. To these twin goals we dedicate our administration. It will be our concern to continually explore new ways of ensuring that NAIRO effectively meets the great challenge that confronts it. There is much talk of the sense of urgency that is attached to the efforts to achieve interracial justice these days: urgency there indeed is: time is running out on our caste society. This same urgency should attach to our efforts to rethink NAIRO's role in this setting of change. It would be an immense tragedy if those who possess specific skills aimed at facilitating the movement of groups in our society to new and harmonious relationships were not acute enough to perceive where it was they would have to change, modify or hold to function, amidst the militant new forces pressing about them.

I pledge my tenure as President to this end: that we awaken to a greater sense of urgency, a wider recognition that the intergroup relations specialist has a task of immense significance in the midst of accelerating change, and that NAIRO can help its members confront this challenge.

To this matter of meeting new problems and taking advantage of new opportunities, this incoming Administration has already directed its attention. President Culberson started the move in this direction during his term in office. It was recognized that NAIRO was strangling on its own super structure. That we were over-organized to the point of inefficiency. Old committees were abolished; new ones formed, Departments were done away with and effort made to enhance NAIRO's financial base. The work of the Task Force which developed the special report which was presented to the President on Executive Responsibility and Intergroup Relations in the Federal Government, will stand as testimony that the body of knowledge and experience amassed by NAIRO members is a vital national asset. The excellent proposals developed under the Culberson Administration in the areas of housing, training and international relations, will stand as a lasting credit to the talent of NAIRO members and the worthwhile contribution which has and can be made by our Association.

Your incoming Administration sensing an urgency about this new frontier in human relations that we are marching across at a hastening pace, moved a year ago to gear NAIRO toward the opportunities ahead. In this regard we undertook the designation of a number of Presidential Assistants: men equipped with the talent and ability to come to grips with complex problems and to offer reasonable solutions. With the help of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, David Cohen, staff member, was assigned to assist your Presidential-Elect in the managment of the administrative affairs of the Association. Dr. James Q. Wilson, author and member of the Department of Government at Harvard University, was selected to provide suggestions with regard to the role and function of our Association and the means and manner by which it

might make its most effective impact on the field and contribution to the national good. Out of this effort with Presidential Assistant Wilson, we circulated among NAIRO leadership a questionnaire, aimed at seeking their opinions on what NAIRO ought and ought not to be. Many of these questions contained in that questionnaire have long gone unanswered. We cannot continue to ignore them for they will not go away - our rank and file membership will see to this. These searching questions included:

What does NAIRO want to be to the profession? Who should belong to NAIRO?

What does NAIRO want to be to our lay leaders (Agency, board people, etc.)

What is our public image - professional association or action movement? What should our image be?

What does NAIRO want to be to those in position of power? How much of a spokesman should we be for the field of intergroup relations?

What do we want to be to our intergroup relations agencies - a union representative? Should we continue to refrain from coordination of agency activities (Could we - if we wanted to)

What does NAIRO want to do in the area of professional standards?

What does NAIRO want to do in the area of service to agencies, etc.?

What does NAIRO want to do in the area of professional integrity?

What should be the role of the Executive Secretary, Board, Commissions, Regions and Chapters?

Should we look forward to state organizations to follow regions with large memberships?

What should be NAIRO's role in research?

As you might readily expect, we have received as many different answers to these vital questions as persons we asked. We believe that the time has come to answer each and every one of them and this Administration is not prepared to wait another decade. There must be a beginning no matter how modest. In this regard, we moved early on many fronts: We have discussed with our Regional Chairmen (those presently in office and those to be appointed), the need for the re-evaluation of our present Regional structure. Recommendations in this regard will be placed before this conference and the new Board. We have asked Lou Mason, Jr., Deputy Director of the Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations, to serve as a Presidential-Assistant with the responsibility of working with and assisting our Regional Chairmen: helping them to come to some definite conclusions about how our Regions should be constituted.

We have asked Alexander Miller of the national office of the Anti-Defamation League, to serve as a Presidential-Assistant with the responsibility this next year, for the functioning and development of local chapters, which we believe to be our future life blood. We have asked Maurice Fagan, Executive Director of the Philadelphia Fellowship Commission and past NAIRO President, to serve as a Special Presidential-Assistant, with the responsibility for working with and assisting our Commissions to meet their responsibilities and obligations. We have asked John Riordan, Administrative Assistant to Congressman John Shelley, to serve as a Special Presidential Assistant and our Washington contact.

Your administration is prepared to place before the Board at its first meeting

following the conclusion of this conference the results of a task force study conducted by John McKnight of the American Civil Liberties Union and Chairman of our Chicago Chapter of NAIRO, at the suggestion of John Lassoe, on the role and function of our Executive Secretary. John has had to make his own way and this matter is long over due for analysis and evaluation and in this regard, we have done a disservice to him. We are prepared to place proposals before the Board relating to additional commissions, a replacement for departments, promotional materials, membership, public relations, training, international relations and the 1962 national conference.

We have labored long and tirelessly this past year to select members for crucial appointments, who are able and determined to excel in their work and who are without reservation, fully committed to the cause which unites each and every one of us. We have sought new faces and new talent. We have moved to provide greater representation in positions of importance from our membership across this vast country. We think we have selected a team which, if the Board concurs (and it and it alone has the final say so), can keep NAIRO abreast of new challenges and opportunities.

If anything can be said of your incoming Administration, it is that we have a point of view. We intend to state that point of view and God Willing, we intend to do something about it.

We believe that NAIRO must constantly strive to present a view of the problems of all minorities. While it is true that the struggle of the American Negro for civil rights and against discrimination is the most important and the most dramatic which is occurring, nevertheless, there should be a conscious attempt to introduce at every NAIRO meeting, chapter, Regional and National, some evidence that we are interested in the total picture. For example (as it is evident with this conference here in San Francisco) every conference should make certain that we not only have an analysis of the impact of the freedom rides, but also the complex problems facing such groups as American Indians, Mexican Americans, Puerto Rican Americans and yes, even Southern whites in northern urban communities. We have been gratified to note that our recent meetings have included the problem of religious difference. In this regard, let me say that we consider our Commission on Interreligious Relations to be one of the most important and most needed commissions we have. General practitioners in intergroup relations are only beginning to tackle the problems in this area and we are very short on information. The development of a body of knowledge and the transmission of this to our members is of vital importance. As I make these remarks, I am particularly aware of the need for our public agencies to think more about their role in situations of interreligious tension.

We believe that NAIRO must give increased attention to the matter of chapter growth and development; the establishment of new ones. We believe that the time has come to remove the "muzzle" from our chapters and give them an opportunity to become a voice in local affairs which touch upon general and broad aspects of matters relating to the field and practice of intergroup relations. This would be but a logical continuation of the process begun under George Culberson, for it was he, who got NAIRO to abandon its long-standing fear of public statements, and made it clear that, after experience and further study, the national process should be extended to the chapter level. We are honored that George has accepted the chairmanship of our national committee on Public Policy.

We believe that NAIRO must find a way to bridge the gap between our practitioners in the field on the one hand and our theorists on the other. No longer must our

Human Relations Center personnel around the country feel that there is a strong resistance on the part of NAIRO practitioners to include or permit them any role in our Association. On the other hand, our university people must recognize that at times they have resisted our companionship and been guilty of ignoring the needs and potential contributions of our practitioners. We believe that there is room here in NAIRO for both practitioner and educator. NAIRO should afford faculty members and students as well as practitioners, the opportunity for the fruitful exchange of ideas, points of view and information. We believe that this association must do much more to improve its relationships with our allies in other fields of endeavor.

This Administration does not intend to let itself get bogged down in the age old NAIRO debate about "are we or are we not, a profession". We recognize that the history of professionalism is a sad history of organization being created to restrict entry into a profession, hold down supply in relation to demand, inhibit the freedom of practitioners of the profession, and run up the cost of the public using these services. We do not intend to be advocates of professionalism or formal standards for their own sake, but we see in them (less in formalism, which just seems to be inevitable as the field grows) a possible answer to at least two evils or shortcomings: organizational loyalty (my agency right or wrong), and inadequate appointments. There must be a certain integrity about us in our work. Some higher loyalty than Agency loyalty. We share the broad goals of intergroup relations, but we do not share the approach to them. Very well, this is no real problem. But we can share the knowledge and skills, the ethics and standards of performance -- the ingredients of a profession, if you will, even though we may never become a profession in the fullest sense. Certain standards against which appointments (or applicants) can be measured would follow naturally from this emphasis.

We pledge this Administration to the goal of creating a sense of dignity and purpose among our members such that informally (if not formally) a consensus can be established about what constitutes good work in the field and what it requires to have a decent reputation. We intend to be a communicator and a morale-builder. There can be no second best in our efforts - the stakes are too high - excellence must prevail. We will seek to bring into our ranks those of our associates still without. We shall by our appointments spread responsibility for leadership in the Association. We shall be concerned about the welfare of all our members; those denied positions of staff leadership in private and public agencies because of their race, religion or ethnic background - those who lack job security - opportunity for up-grading, - adequate salary and fringe benefits and good working conditions.

Those of us who serve as agency directors and members of boards and commissions do the field a disservice if they continue in humility and goodness to carry on the best they can with what political and civic leadership will allow in budgets and pay. Those of us who have contributed to the creative development of program and standards of performance also have the responsibility to define the standards for compensation and tenure based upon qualification and performance. It is not enough to set the standards on paper; it is also necessary to promote their acceptance by boards, commissions, city councils, state legislators, the tax-paying public and contributors.

Once the public accepts that this is a function requiring competence that must be adequately financed, the problems of prestige, training, recruiting, and the like will be more readily resolved. We shall strive to accomplish these things without becoming a union. On the other hand, we hope that the day will never come in the life of this administration, when a member with a job problem is without some help and assistance from his professional association.

We pledge this Administration to do something about NAIRO's public image or lack of one. We know all too well, that publicity is something you can pay for, but public relations, is something you have whether you like it or not. Like it or not, the field of intergroup relations and the practice of intergroup relations have their public images closely bound up with ours. We are not just another agency. We are not even an Agency! We symbolize, as no other body can, the breadth and scope of intergroup relations. We have asked Alan Reitman, Assistant Director of the American Civil Liberties Union, to chair our Committee on Public Relations and to be prepared to place before our new Board, definite and specific proposals for dealing effectively with this matter.

We recognize all too well that nothing more important confronts our field in the days ahead than the matter of replenishing our ranks. There will be great need for trained - competent workers to staff ever increasing public and private agencies, North and South - East and West. There are those who would deny NAIRO the right to assume the responsibility for training young professionals for work in this field, even in the light of our successful internship program which unfortunately was allowed to fall by the wayside because of the short-sightedness of some of our foundations.

We have given this problem of the training of young workers in the field considerable thought. We have looked at the role and function of the some eight human relations centers now operating around the country. We have looked at some of the existing college and university courses of study in our field of interest and we have concluded that there is a definite vacuum existing as far as training being made available for potential young workers in this expanding field. In view of this situation, we shall not hesitate to commit this Administration and if the Board so desires, the Association, to an effort aimed at filling that vacuum and getting on with the job of training young workers which has long been overly delayed.

We pledge this Administration to work for real progress in our efforts to find the means for conducting a survey of intergroup relations problems abroad and to use the results of this study and survey as a focal point for the convening of an international conference on intergroup relations problems. I need not remind you here assembled that the time has indeed come in the life of the world when its very continuation depends in no small degree upon the ability of man to improve his relationship to man.

We pledge this Administration to the task of encouraging and urging and persuading our members to keep abreast of rapidly changing conditions and opportunities; to seek new methods and techniques for solving problems; to discard old ones; to resist the temptation to settle for second best in their work, to cease being complacent and self-indulgent, for only those strong in commitment - only the industrious - only the courageous - only those who have determined the real nature of the struggle and I dare say, only the visionary, will possibly survive to make a contribution along the new frontier in intergroup relations. We are firmly committed to the opinion that NAIRO has a unique responsibility for helping the professionals enmeshed in the responsibilities of day-by-day programs and crises, to see and to help chart the new directions and priorities and goals. We ask you: Will we guide changes in the field or be led by them! I am in this connection reminded of Harold Fleming's famous remark: "Hurry up or they'll integrate without us!"

We pledge this Administration to the task of coming to grips with NAIRO's plaguing and painful financial problems. As you know, our memberships, income from publica-

tions and current activities, although up sharply from the 1957 level, still provide only two-thirds of our $33,000 budget. This leaves a deficit of approximately $11,000, which we have met in recent years through organization gifts and foundation grants. These sources are increasingly reluctant to support basic operations and we still are one or two years away from the level of membership and activity that will make us administratively self-supporting. We believe that NAIRO's most important and reliable source of funds must be membership dues. If this is so, then NAIRO must give increasing attention and primary service to its membership. We do not subscribe to the theory that NAIRO can support itself by foundation proposals and projects alone. If we concentrate our efforts in this direction and let NAIRO via the foundation route achieve great administrative overhead, then we will soon find that we will have to do things to justify that overhead and start to invent projects which are designed more to maintain NAIRO than solve social problems.

A brief word about our recent membership dues increase, which I understand, has been approved, if not enthusiastically, by those of our members, exercising the right of the ballot. This was a grave and serious decision on the part of President Culberson and members of your Executive Committee. It was taken simply because of the dollar gap which exists. A large, long-term foundation grant -- or a marked increase in members could fill that gap. Now, many have said that this increase in membership dues will hamper recruitment and impede renewals and will make our dues higher than those of many other professional bodies. We would only remind you that when our dues were increased from $10 to $15 the same fear was expressed but quite the contrary, memberships continued to increase -- doubling in fact, since then. We would also remind you that ours is a much smaller field of professional endeavor and for the time being, those of us who choose to identify with it, must necessarily bear a greater share of the cost for the continuation of our work.

Finally, you and I know that the great revolution in the history of man, past, present and future, is the revolution of those determined to be free. We should feel proud that history has afforded us the opportunity to meet this struggle for freedom in its finest hour.

These then are stimulating times. The long years of patient chipping away at the foundations of discrimination, segregation, and their train of injustices are bearing fruit; cracks are beginning to appear in the foundation. The task of completing this demolition will be long, painful, and frustrating. We are beginning to turn a corner but an arduous path stretches ahead. NAIRO members will be involved in every stage of our society's journey along this path.

And when the end is reached: when the grim heritage of slavery, of religious hate, of color caste has been undone - then the intergroup relations worker must stand ready to play his great positive role in enabling our society to realize the benefits of its wonderful diversity. Intergroup relations should mean a cross-fertilization of cultures, a mutually enriching interaction, a sharing of heritages, out of which will emerge an America diverse in its patterns of life, freely chosen and held to, but unshakeably one in its committment to the God-given individual dignity and worth of each of its people: Then will intergroup relations have attained its highest significance for all of us.

(Reproduced by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations)

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

426 West 58th Street
New York 19, New York

ACTIVITIES

- **NATIONAL CONFERENCES.** NAIRO members meet annually to exchange ideas, relate experiences, develop new program priorities, and elect officers. In 1961, for example, the 15th Annual Conference drew over 400 intergroup relations workers and community leaders to San Francisco for a four-day discussion of "The Changing Metro-Urban Complex." **The 1962 annual meeting will be held in Washington, D. C., with the role of government in intergroup relations as its theme. NAIRO will meet in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1963.**

- **REGIONAL ACTIVITY.** NAIRO has divided the United States into ten regions, offering members in each area an opportunity for greater exchange of information and development of techniques through annual regional conferences. Demonstrating the pioneer aspect of many of NAIRO's projects, the 1961 South Central regional meeting in Little Rock was the first multi-agency, multi-state intergroup relations conference held in Arkansas. **Seven of the ten regions plan regional conferences during 1962.**

- **CHAPTERS.** In cities with a number of NAIRO members, chapters have been formed to promote monthly discussions of new developments and techniques in intergroup relations. Occasional special activities have included a seminar for agency workers (Philadelphia) and a survey of Federal intergroup relations services (Washington, D. C.). **Chapters are now active in Atlanta, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Minnesota, New York City, Northern California, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Southern California, and Washington, D. C.**

- **PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.** NAIRO has undertaken or stimulated a variety of educational and professional training projects, as part of its special responsibility to help recruit and prepare new workers for the intergroup relations field. From 1957 to 1960, for example, it administered a nationwide program of on-the-job training for interns (junior professional recruits) in agencies engaged in intergroup relations work. **Training of new workers — probably through**

a revived internship program — will be a major NAIRO activity in 1962, largely in response to the anticipated expansion of Federal intergroup relations services.

- **PERSONNEL REGISTRY.** This service helps to fill intergroup relations agency job openings and provides job counseling for intergroup relations workers and potential recruits to the field. More than 50 positions were listed with the registry in 1961, and over 200 people received vocational guidance. **Placement services of the Personnel Registry are available without charge to agencies seeking personnel and to members seeking new positions.**

- **STUDY COMMISSIONS.** Organized around areas of common concern, Commission members study basic intergroup relations issues through conferences and surveys, publish articles and reports, and develop recommendations for local community action. Typical of Commission projects were a study of guidance, training, and apprenticeship factors affecting minority groups (Commission on Manpower Utilization, 1960), and a consultation on goals, directions, and priorities in intergroup relations during the decade ahead (Commission on Nature, Scope & Theory, 1960). **Among priority projects for 1962: a national leadership conference on equal opportunity in housing (Commission on Housing and Urban Life) and a survey of de facto segregation practices and remedial efforts in non-Southern schools (Commission on School Integration).**

- **SECTIONS.** Formed early in 1962, NAIRO Sections offer members an opportunity to discuss developments and techniques related to their specialized job responsibilities. Activities will include sessions at NAIRO conferences, special area meetings, and the distribution of special-interest publications. **Sections are being developed around such functions as school-community relations, migration services, public relations, investigation and compliance, and law and litigation.**

SPECIAL PROJECTS

- **TASK FORCE, 1961.** Sixteen NAIRO members constituted the special "task force" responsible for the report, *Executive Responsibility in Intergroup Relations,* that was presented to the President of the United States late in 1961. The report was cited by President Kennedy as "an example of the vital service which NAIRO can render on an increasing scale," and its recommendations have since been used in the intensive self-survey undertaken by Federal departments and agencies.

- **TASK FORCE, 1962.** A newly-created "task force" will study the role and function of county and municipal intergroup relations agencies during 1962, and its report and recommendations will be presented to the nation's mayors and county executives. Earlier NAIRO surveys of these local public agencies provided the first compilation of data on their organization and program.

PUBLICATIONS

NAIRO publications are specialized and selective, designed to fill gaps in the wide range of literature published by intergroup relations agencies each year.

- **THE JOURNAL OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS,** a quarterly now in its third year, offers articles — most of them case histories prepared by intergroup relations workers — on current developments and new strategies in the field. The subscription price is $6 per year (included in NAIRO membership dues).

- **NAIRO NEWSLETTER,** a bi-monthly review of NAIRO activities and membership news, is distributed to members without charge.

- **SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS,** issued from time to time, have included a directory of intergroup relations agencies with paid personnel and a comprehensive report on civil rights in Washington, D. C. All are distributed to members and sold to others.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

To: NAIRO, 426 West 58th Street (Room 209), New York 19, New York

I wish to enroll as:

☐ Active Member — $20 per year* ☐ Associate Member — $20 per year* ☐ Student Member — $5 per year*

☐ Check enclosed ☐ Please bill

I enclose a contribution in the amount of $_____(All contributions to **NAIRO** are tax deductible)

NAME: _____

TITLE: _____

AGENCY: _____

ADDRESS: _____ Home ☐ or Office ☐ ?

(Street and Number)

_____

(City) (Zone) (State)

*(*Six dollars of the Active and Associate member dues — and $3 of the Student member dues — cover the cost of one year's subscription to* THE JOURNAL OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS.)

INTERGROUP RELATIONS

Large numbers of organizations and individuals are engaged in a concerted effort to secure a democratic society in which groups can interact harmoniously and in which all individuals will enjoy maximum dignity and opportunity. This is **intergroup relations,** embracing America's concern for civil rights and civil liberties, and encompassing interracial relations, intercultural relations, and interreligious relations.

Included are efforts to reduce prejudice and to eliminate segregation and other forms of discrimination directed against individuals because of their race, creed, color or national origin.

Included, too, are efforts to solve problems of cultural adjustment faced by migrants from rural to urban areas and by newcomers to this country.

Included, moreover, are efforts to resolve tensions arising out of Church-state controversies and to open new channels of communication among religious groups.

Intergroup relations is also the unique blend of skills and knowledge possessed by the people who practice it. From a variety of fields they have drawn and adapted techniques of community organization, adult education, social action, investigation, and conciliation. Around these skills has developed a body of knowledge that incorporates both the research findings of the social sciences and the rich experience of this emerging field.

Intergroup relations is, finally, a field of work for more than 1,600 professional workers employed by governmental and voluntary agencies throughout the United States . . . a field of volunteer activity for community leaders who serve on the governing boards of these agencies, as well as for countless citizens who help to carry out their programs . . . and a field of research and study for a growing number of university professors and students.

NAIRO

The National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials is an organization of individuals concerned with improving performance in intergroup relations through an exchange of experience and knowledge. Founded in 1947, it consists of intergroup relations workers, government officials, community leaders, interested citizens, academicians, researchers, and students.

NAIRO's members share an active interest in advancing intergroup relations knowledge and skills, in improving the standards of intergroup relations practice, and in furthering the goals and principles of intergroup relations work.

Membership is open to any individual subscribing to NAIRO's purposes. There are three categories of membership:

- ACTIVE membership is open to any individual primarily engaged in intergroup relations: in a professional staff capacity (whether or not employed by an intergroup relations agency), as a recognized authority or as a volunteer member of the governing body of an agency in this field. Annual dues are $20. (Life membership is $300.)

- ASSOCIATE (non-voting) membership is open to all others. It is designed for those who are not eligible for Active membership, but wish to support NAIRO's work, receive its regular publications and other services, and participate in its activities. Annual dues are $20. (Life membership is $300.)

- STUDENT (non-voting) membership is open to any person enrolled in a college or university and working toward a degree with the intention of entering this field. Student members receive all regular publications and other services, and may take part in NAIRO activities. Annual dues are $5.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS 1962

PRESIDENT

LLOYD DAVIS, Washington, D. C.
Post Office Department

PRESIDENT-ELECT

EDWARD RUTLEDGE, New York, New York
State Commission Against Discrimination

VICE-PRESIDENTS

FRANCES LEVENSON, New York, New York
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EXECUTIVE RESPONSIBILITY IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
426 West 58th Street, New York 19, New York

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE NAIRO DELEGATION (*Left to right,* Senator Philip A. Hart, Michigan; Robert J. Greene; George W. Culberson; President John F. Kennedy; Booker T. McGraw; John G. Feild), THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D.C., AUGUST 23, 1961.

The following message from President John F. Kennedy to the NAIRO Annual Conference was delivered in San Francisco on November 9, 1961, by Harris Wofford, Jr., Special Assistant to the President:

Please convey my warm greetings to the participants in the Fifteenth Annual Conference of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials. The problem of securing the full Constitutional rights of all Americans and of achieving equal opportunity in all parts of our public life in all sections of our country requires the cooperation and constructive leadership of public officials at all levels of government and in voluntary citizens' organizations throughout the nation. In promoting such cooperation and constructive leadership NAIRO is serving the needs of the nation.

An example of the vital service which NAIRO can render on an increasing scale is the valuable study on Executive Responsibility in Intergroup Relations presented to me by the officers of NAIRO. Your helpful suggestions are now being considered by the appropriate departments and agencies.

Cordially,

JOHN F. KENNEDY

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
ROOM 209, 426 WEST 58TH STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. • JU 6-0782

August 21, 1961

The Honorable John F. Kennedy
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

I have the honor to submit to you certain recommendations for executive action in intergroup relations, developed by a task force of experienced professionals appointed by our Board of Directors, and including many of its members.

Because ours is a professional body, concerned primarily with advancing intergroup relations knowledge and skills, we have concentrated in this paper on the means and methods by which we believe the Administration's equal opportunity goals can best be achieved. We have left to the membership organizations in our field the development of recommendations for substantive action.

In like manner, we have attempted to suggest policy directives, procedural steps, and an organization of intergroup relations resources that might be appropriate in any and all government operations. We have thus resisted the temptation to single out for special analysis such compelling problem areas as school desegregation and open occupancy in housing.

As we indicated in a resolution transmitted to you earlier this year, this Association pledges you its wholehearted support in your efforts to secure full equality of opportunity for all Americans. We place at your disposal our collective expertise and experience in intergroup relations.

Respectfully yours,

George W. Culberson

GEORGE W. CULBERSON
President

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EXECUTIVE RESPONSIBILITY IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS

The Federal Government, besides being the nation's largest employer, inisters many programs affected by, and influencing, intergroup rela- s. Constitutional authority, legislative action, judicial decision, and cutive fiat have given it substantial responsibility for guaranteeing broad as of civil rights, for promoting the welfare of specific ethnic groups, for bringing into the mainstream of American life the many racial, gious, and nationality groups that comprise its people. Unfortunately, exercise of this responsibility has not heretofore kept pace with social d or world events.

At the outset of a new Administration, pledged by its party platform by the new Chief Executive to advance equal rights and opportunity all Americans, the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials rs certain recommendations for action in the area of intergroup relations help achieve these goals. These areas are covered:

Intergroup relations in government practices and services

Utilization of intergroup relations consultants

Role and recruitment of intergroup relations personnel

Community consultative services in intergroup relations

Intergroup relations in the State Department and Peace Corps

Training of intergroup relations personnel

Government role in intergroup relations research

Government reference services in intergroup relations

Leadership role of the President in intergroup relations

Intergroup relations may be defined in various ways. In its broadest sense, it is the generic term covering interracial relations, interreligious relations, and interethnic relations. It encompasses civil rights problems of Negroes, Jews, Orientals, Puerto Ricans, Mexican Americans, and others experiencing discrimination or segregation; cultural problems faced by American Indians, Southern mountain whites, and others transplanted abruptly from rural to urban living; and interreligious tensions arising out of Church-State issues. At least peripherally, it includes the problems of the foreign-born and of migrant farm laborers, the problems springing from denial of civil liberties, and the problems of the aged in the area of employment discrimination.

Intergroup relations is also the unique blend of skills and knowledge possessed by its practitioners. From a variety of disciplines they have drawn and adapted techniques of community organization, social action, public education, investigation and enforcement, and conciliation and mediation. Around these has developed a body of knowledge that incorporates both the research findings of the social sciences and the rich experience of this emerging field.

Intergroup relations is, finally, a field of work for more than 1,500 full-time workers employed by governmental and private intergroup relations agencies throughout the United States. These agencies maintain a total of 600 offices, in at least 150 cities in 43 states.

The National Association of Integroup Relations Officials, founded in 1947, is an organization of individuals concerned with advancing intergroup relations knowledge and skills, improving the standards of intergroup relations practice, and stimulating intergroup relations research. It is the field's professional body and attempts conscientiously to represent the collective opinion of practitioners, researchers, and lay leaders in intergroup relations. Its program and concerns focus essentially on the means and methods by which civil rights advances and better intergroup relations may be achieved. Its recommendations are offered in the light of that professional interest and activity.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A. INTERGROUP RELATIONS IN GOVERNMENT PRACTICES AND SERVICES

There is urgent need for a review by every department and agency of its staff practices and program services, to insure that intergroup relations concerns are recognized at every level of operation.

Forceful steps have already been taken by the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity to implement the recent executive order, but staff practices and internal operation are more than a matter of job opportunity. They extend to such problems as segregated restrooms in a government facility, the appointment of inexperienced personnel to intergroup relations posts, the lack of Spanish-speaking workers in a Southwestern field office, and Civil Service examinations given only on a Saturday. They include intergroup relations training and orientation for government personnel, government research in intergroup relations, the use of intergroup relations specialists and consultants in key areas, and the development of adequate reference resources for the use of those charged with intergroup relations responsibilities.

Similarly, intergroup relations concerns need to be introduced in all program services where government action impinges on the life of the citizen — and where government spends his tax money. This is more than a matter of government contracts with private industry, already the subject of an executive order. It extends to such problems as the paucity of nonwhite cadets in the Coast Guard Academy, the inadequacy of religious affiliation symbols on armed forces identification tags, the refusal of a local Veterans Administration office to release to Negro realtors its list of repossessed homes, and the discrimination experienced by an Asian diplomat seeking an apartment in New York City. It includes the area of direct services to individuals (e.g., Soil Conservation Service), the area of federal loans or loan insurance (e.g., Federal Housing Administration), the area of citizen mobilization (e.g., the U.S. Navy), and the area of federal stewardship (e.g., Bureau of Indian Affairs).

We recommend that the President direct all executive departments and agencies to conduct full-scale surveys of internal operations and external program services, in order to determine how intergroup relations goals may be achieved, and discrimination and segregation eliminated.

B. UTILIZATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS CONSULTANTS

In the proposed review of department and agency staff practices and program services, and in the continuing activity of the Federal establishment in the area of intergroup relations, there is urgent need to marshal and utilize the best available knowledge and expertise.

Today, in a vastly complex society, the Executive Branch has added to its many other functions that of broker in the exchange of knowledge and information. Through the Executive Office and through the appropriate departments, insights and information are received and transmitted to other parts of the Federal establishment, to lesser units of government, and to citizens groups throughout the country. In this past half-century, which has witnessed an acquisition of knowledge unparalleled in any earlier era, this brokerage function has become standard operating procedure in the physical sciences, in medical research, in business planning, in a myriad of activities tinted with a public interest. This has not been true in intergroup relations nor even, to a comparable degree, in the social sciences.

Despite man's limited understanding of how to build constructive relationships with his fellow men, there is a growing body of knowledge about the crucial elements of intergroup relations. It is possessed by practitioners who have helped to develop it in the struggle for civil rights advances during the past few decades, and their advice should be utilized by the Executive Branch as it guides the Federal establishment into the New Frontier of intergroup relations in government.

Such counsel should be sought before the fact of crisis so that, as in other areas of governmental responsibility, a thorough-going rationale of operation can be developed, to avoid the hasty and reactive efforts which marked and hindered Federal actions during the previous administration.

We recommend that the Executive Branch and all departments and agencies be encouraged by the President to make continuing use of qualified intergroup relations consultants outside the Federal establishment:

— to advise on the proposed survey, to help develop procedures for implementation, to suggest strategic placement of intergroup relations specialists, and to assist in reviewing and assessing initial progress reports.

— to supplement the advisory services of intergroup relations personnel within the Federal establishment, in interpreting the significance of intergroup relations developments for Federal functions, in further sensitizing departments and agencies to intergroup relations concerns,

and in helping shape governmental response to the changing character of intergroup relations.

C. ROLE AND RECRUITMENT OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS PERSONNEL

There is urgent need to expand the role of intergroup relations specialists within the departments and agencies in which they now serve, and to introduce them into those areas of the Federal establishment in which their services are needed but not now utilized. Recruitment of these specialists should be governed solely by qualifications of competence and experience.

Intergroup relations is a factor in the internal and external operations of virtually every department and agency in government. The proposed survey of internal staff practices and external program activities will indicate the many areas in which intergroup relations specialists need to be utilized and, to some degree, the specific nature of their functions. Where the need for intergroup relations specialists is sufficient, and where formalization of their function is appropriate, an intergroup relations service within that department or agency is a logical step. More than two decades of experience suggest that certain cardinal principles are vital to effective operation of such a service:

1) An unequivocal statement by the department or agency head must set forth the policy objective and indicate that the intergroup relations service has the highest administrative support in the implementation of that policy.

2) The service must be amply staffed with competent and experienced intergroup relations specialists, under one with the rating of assistant department or agency head.

3) The service must have clear responsibility for these duties, among others:

   — Assisting the department or agency head and his staff, in the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of all aspects of policy, procedure, and program, to insure to minority group members equal opportunity and maximum participation in department or agency employment and in all phases of external program services.

   — Providing technical or advisory assistance to those responsible for recruitment, employment, and training of staff, to insure equal opportunity at all job levels.

— Providing technical or advisory assistance to those responsible for external program services at all levels, to insure that local action programs embrace the needs, viewpoints, and rights of minority groups.

— Interpreting to the department or agency the needs and viewpoints of minority groups, and interpreting to minority groups the policy and programs of the department or agency.

— Representing the department or agency head in the supervision and coordination of intergroup relations operations and policy throughout the department or agency.

Such a service would function in close liaison with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. In addition, backed by the coordinating role of the President's administrative assistants on civil rights, the collective services would provide a vitally needed catalyst in accelerating the advance of equality of opportunity in the Federal establishment.

Intergroup relations specialists employed in departments or agencies must be allowed to function as professionals. Too often have they languished as mere symbols of governmental tolerance, brought forth just occasionally to counteract pressures from civil rights forces. Only the authority of the Chief Executive can correct the situation that prevailed in past administrations.

The search for competent intergroup relations specialists must recognize the need for persons who possess a high degree of commitment to equal opportunity and basic democratic values, a deep sensitivity to intergroup relations concerns and minority group aspirations, and a background of intergroup relations knowledge and skills.

It is sad but true that in no other area of government have experience and professional qualifications been ignored so consistently. Department and agency heads have not seemed to recognize that intergroup relations is a tangible field and that given individuals have acquired its knowledge and skills through long years of experience. There is, for example, no U.S. Civil Service register of qualifications for intergroup relations specialists, and there are no intergroup relations classifications as such. Many cities and states are far in advance of the Federal Government in establishing classifications, qualifications, and even examinations for intergroup relations specialists.

By dint of stereotype and for political reasons, buttressed by the lack of job opportunity elsewhere in the Federal Government, it has also been common practice to name only minority group members to many intergroup

relations positions, possibly on the mistaken assumption that all minority group members possess automatically the requisite intergroup relations knowledge and skills. Such assignment by stereotype is as discriminatory as it is erroneous. Patently, there are many minority group members qualified for such posts, but as long as appointing authorities think of minority group identification first, and professional capabilities second, there is the danger of political pressure to overlook the latter.

We recommend issuance of a firm directive to all departments and agencies, defining the role and function of intergroup relations services and personnel as integral to all appropriate government operations.

We further recommend appropriate action by the Executive Office to establish intergroup relations experience and cognate training as the primary qualifications for appointment to intergroup relations posts.

D. COMMUNITY CONSULTATIVE SERVICES IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS

Local communities faced with major intergroup relations problems, especially those that lack their own governmental intergroup relations agencies, have acute need for consultative services not presently available from any other source.

Throughout the United States, there are countless communities totally devoid of intergroup relations resources and financially unable to secure them. Some of these communities now face or will soon face monumental intergroup relations problems resulting from such developments as school desegregation, heavy in-migration of minority group families or extensive urban renewal. Other cities and towns only slightly more fortunate have intergroup relations resources that are inadequate to cope with local problems. They need a variety of services going beyond the reference clearinghouse noted later; they need the counsel and guidance of competent consultants, matching grants-in-aid to help support local intergroup relations efforts, and, in some instances, demonstration projects or action research programs.

This Administration has asserted a federal obligation to help communities deal with the physical and human problems of urbanization; it has given evidence of its firm resolve to develop dynamic approaches to pressing social problems. It is possible to render significant assistance to beleaguered communities by creating, within the framework of existing departments or agencies, the consultative services that they need in the area of intergroup relations.

We recommend the establishment of an intergroup relations service, appropriately situated within the Executive Branch, which would offer general intergroup relations counsel and technical assistance to local communities and to their intergroup relations agencies and which would include the use of demonstration projects and the provision of matching grants-in-aid to communities presently unable to support local intergroup relations efforts.

We further recommend the establishment of a community education service, appropriately situated within the Executive Branch, which would offer consultative services and, where warranted, financial aid to those school boards engaged in earnest efforts to desegregate public schools, and which would aid in establishing equal opportunity in vocational education and in training related to formal apprenticeship programs.

E. INTERGROUP RELATIONS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND THE PEACE CORPS

There is acute need to introduce into the State Department, and into such specialized foreign aid agencies as the Peace Corps, intergroup relations concerns relating especially to the orientation and training of overseas personnel, and to the reception of foreign diplomats, visitors, and students.

The vital importance of our national image abroad, and the acute need to demonstrate with vigor and dedication America's deep commitment to the democratic ideal of equal treatment for all persons, demands early and special attention to intergroup relations concerns in activities bearing on foreign relations.

State Department personnel are not now being prepared adequately to interpret abroad America's civil rights problems and intergroup relations efforts and progress. Personnel at all levels are in need of orientation before overseas assignment, and continuing informational services thereafter. These might well be extended to include government personnel sent abroad by other departments and agencies.

Exchange visitors from other lands, and particularly those from Africa and Asia, are not receiving an adequate exposure to the positive intergroup relations efforts of public and private agencies in communities across the country. Orientation provided for some visitors in Washington is not a satisfactory answer, especially for those who have indicated a deeper interest in civil rights problems. The six hundred intergroup relations agencies throughout the United States offer a resource that should not be

overlooked in planning itineraries and in coping with problems of discrimination that some visitors will face.

The establishment of a New Nations Division in the Office of Protocol is a heartening approach to the problems of discrimination encountered by foreign diplomats and students in this country. This effort merits continuing support and resources.

The Peace Corps is an exciting idea that has captured the imagination of thousands of young people in this country and has gained wide support abroad. There are dangers relevant to intergroup relations in this transplantation abroad of relatively inexperienced if totally dedicated young people, however. As in the case of State Department personnel, Peace Corps volunteers must be in a position to interpret accurately and clearly American civil rights problems and intergroup relations efforts. That they will be asked about civil rights matters is a foregone conclusion; that they possess adequate information is the only reasonable answer. The difference between objective information and all that would fall in the category of propaganda or apologia is clear, and only the former should be the subject of Peace Corps orientation. Finally, the process of selection and training must be geared to deal with those psychologically unsuited to intimate contact with persons of other races, creeds or national origin whether they be fellow volunteers or foreign nationals.

We recommend that the Foreign Service Institute be directed to incorporate in its program and structure intergroup relations orientation for personnel assigned to overseas posts.

We recommend further that the governmental and contract agencies responsible for Exchange Program visitors be directed to review orientation procedures and itinerary planning, in order to introduce intergroup relations concerns and to make maximum use of intergroup relations agencies throughout the country.

We recommend that the New Nations Division in the Office of Protocol be adequately and appropriately staffed.

We recommend that the process of selection and training of Peace Corps volunteers include appropriate concern for the effects of prejudicial attitudes and behavior on the interpersonal relationships that must be developed abroad, and that the orientation of volunteers include objective information on American intergroup relations.

F. TRAINING OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS PERSONNEL

Given the acute shortage of experienced intergroup relations workers, inside and outside government, there is an urgent need for the development of governmental training programs in intergroup relations, including both in-service training for present employees and internship training for recruits to the Federal service. The personnel needs of community intergroup relations agencies across the country cannot be met through existing replacement channels, and Federal Government help is needed in the training of workers to staff these local efforts.

The reservoir of experienced intergroup relations workers is not large — perhaps 1,500 in all. Because the field adds only 50 to 100 persons to its ranks each year as its agencies multiply and expand, and because it is still a relatively new field, there are few formal training opportunities. Most newcomers, recruited from other fields, enter at the bottom of the professional ladder and receive their intergroup relations training on the job. This informal process of recruitment and training is not geared to meet sharp increases in the demand for qualified specialists.

The mushrooming growth of state and municipal agencies, a phenomenon of the past two decades in the North and of the past two years in the South, has brought personnel requirements that cannot be met through normal replacement channels, and the result has been a heavy drain on private agency staffs. The field is marked by sudden and far-reaching personnel shifts, not unlike the game of musical chairs.

To fill existing intergroup relations posts in the Federal Government is not an easy task; to staff the services and positions likely to grow out of the proposed survey will create serious problems, especially for private and local governmental agencies that can expect to lose personnel. On the other hand, experienced workers must be found for these Federal positions if intergroup relations goals are to be achieved.

In-service training for those already in the Federal employ offers a partial solution. Most departments and agencies could profitably institute intensive on-the-job training programs for those slated to fill intergroup relations posts, and orientation programs for those whose intergroup relations responsibilities will be more peripheral. The Civil Service Commission might assume this function for departments and agencies with more modest intergroup relations personnel needs.

To meet long-range personnel needs, internship training should be instituted for new recruits to government service, again under the auspices

of the various departments and agencies or perhaps by the Civil Service Commission. These intergroup relations internships should be of at least one year's duration, should consist of on-the-job training and working experience, and should include duty in a field office at the community level. There are some agencies (e.g., Housing and Home Finance Agency) in which internship programs already exist; these need only to be broadened to include intergroup relations concerns.

The acute needs of local communities must be met in different fashion. Through some existing department or agency, or through one yet to be established, the government should promptly initiate training services for local community workers. These might include a centralized training program, grants-in-aid to private or local governmental agencies, and contractual training agreements with universities or national intergroup relations agencies. Scholarship aid to students considering advanced studies in intergroup relations is yet another form of training assistance, and might be coupled with subsequent internship experience.

We recommend that appropriate departments and agencies be directed to institute in-service and internship training in intergroup relations; that the Civil Service Commission be directed to organize such training programs for departments and agencies that do not find it feasible to institute their own; and that the Federal Government, through an existing department or agency or through one yet to be created, establish a training program and offer financial aid to prepare intergroup relations workers for local community service.

G. GOVERNMENT ROLE IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS RESEARCH

There is an acute need for intergroup relations research in a variety of fields, and this research must be adequately financed and knowingly coordinated. Since private and local governmental research programs and resources are presently inadequate, the Federal Government must take the initiative in stimulating this research.

In a preliminary survey of research needs, conducted in 1960 by the NAIRO Commission on Research Services, an inventory of 107 subjects for study was gathered from professional workers in 25 intergroup relations agencies. This still-expanding inventory shows a need for general knowledge and for action-oriented research in a number of critical areas.

Funds presently available for intergroup relations research are totally inadequate. Most of the foundations have been reluctant to make grants

in this highly sensitive field, and most of the intergroup relations agencies are unable to allocate money for research. Even the research being done by those few agencies with research staff and by individuals in university centers suffers for lack of planning and coordination.

Needed research falls into three categories: data-gathering, program-oriented, and basic. Data-gathering is already a function of many departments and agencies of government, but almost all could do more in the area of intergroup relations. In addition, means must be devised for disseminating this material to local communities. There is considerably less program-oriented or action research, while basic research is a significant void. Some agencies should, for example, delve into the sources of prejudice and the relationship of prejudice to personality development.

To carry on the research program that is needed, an approach along the lines of the National Institutes of Health seems desirable. The agency thus created, whether independent or part of a broader institute, must be prepared and qualified to do actual research, to stimulate and coordinate research in government departments and agencies, and to provide funds for research grants-in-aid to colleges and universities, public and private agencies, and individuals. Specialized research projects should be carried out by qualified persons in the appropriate department or agency, but as part of a master plan for government research in intergroup relations. This overall agency could also perform a much-needed service by furthering exchange of information about research being undertaken independently by colleges, universities, and agencies.

We recommend the establishment of an agency, independently or as part of an existing Department, possibly along the lines of the National Institutes of Health, to coordinate, undertake, stimulate, and help finance needed research in the area of intergroup relations.

We further recommend that the departments and agencies, including the National Science Foundation, be directed to initiate or expand research studies, grants-in-aid, and scholarships in the area of intergroup relations.

H. GOVERNMENT REFERENCE SERVICES IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS

There is an acute need for expanded reference services in intergroup relations: within departments and agencies for the use of federal intergroup relations personnel, and through selected departments and agencies for the use of local communities.

Intergroup relations is such a recent and dynamic field of specialized knowledge that little systematic collection and classification of its written material have taken place. Many of its most valuable documents have not been published as books and are not, therefore, to be found in the Library of Congress. When intergroup relations materials are found in government libraries, they are seldom organized in such a manner as to be readily accessible for reference use. Within the departments and agencies, the available material of the type needed by intergroup relations personnel in their program duties is wholly inadequate.

Those responsible for intergroup relations programs in local communities around the country have need of a central reference clearinghouse. In such a critical area as school desegregation, for example, there is no single source to which communities can turn for appropriate resource materials. Even in the Library of Congress there is no centralized collection of published and unpublished materials on intergroup relations, and no specialized staff to develop such a collection and work with those engaged in intensive intergroup relations research.

We recommend that the departments and agencies which possess intergroup relations services be directed to make budgetary allowance and other necessary provisions for the assembly and maintenance of informational resources dealing with intergroup relations aspects of the programs they administer.

We further recommend that such departments as Health, Education and Welfare, or possibly that proposed on Housing and Urban Affairs, with areas of competence and jurisdiction bearing directly on major intergroup relations concerns be instructed to establish clearinghouse reference services for the use of local community agencies and workers.

I. LEADERSHIP ROLE OF THE PRESIDENT IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS

As has already been demonstrated, there is clear need for Presidential leadership in the area of intergroup relations, not simply within the Federal establishment, as suggested in earlier recommendations, but in interpreting to the people the moral and legal issues involved, and in serving as the voice of the conscience of the nation.

The President can exert enormous influence by example. He communicates with the public in such informal ways as his choice of aides and associates or his invitations to White House functions. The inclusion

of appropriate minority group members does not go unnoticed, and helps to set the overall intergroup relations tone.

There is another area in which the President could exert great influence. He should call together small groups of key individuals — opinion molders and decision makers — to make known his determination to correct inequities, and to enlist their cooperation. This might suggest Presidential discussion with school superintendents of desegregation problems; with state governors of mutual responsibilities to uphold Federal Court decisions and to maintain law and order; with state attorneys general of the right of all qualified citizens to free access to the ballot box; with business and labor leaders of equal employment opportunities; and with representatives of the housing industry of open occupancy practices.

Firm Presidential leadership can help avert many crisis situations, but when they occur, the President must be heard, pointing to desirable solutions and calling for calm and wise local leadership to cooperate in working out these solutions. There should never again be a vacuum of leadership in the White House, enabling wilful men on the local levels to obstruct the will of the nation.

We respectfully observe that the Presidency requires the type of leadership and moral suasion that can only be exercised from the White House, by voice and in action, in crisis situations and in forthright appeals to the best that is in our people.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
1962

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from the desk of

FREDERICK B. ROUTH

M E M O

26 June 1962

TO: Family, Friends, Colleagues & Others

FROM: Fred Routh

SUBJ.: Summer Address

This summer I am to head the West Coast Encampment for Citizenship at the University of California in Berkeley.

From June 28 'til August 12, my address will be:

Frederick B. Routh, Director
The Encampment for Citizenship
Ridge House
2424 Ridge Road
Berkeley 9, California

All good regards.

frb

JULY, 1962

FREDERICK B. ROUTH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

RECEIVED JUL 1962

NAIRO Newsletter

ALBERT L. NELLUM, EDITOR

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W. ● WASHINGTON 6, D. C. ● 387-7050

NAIRO's new staff reports for the first time from its Washington, D.C. location to our 920 members on recent plans and developments in the Association, the field, and the nation.

MAY BOARD MEETING — On Thursday and Friday, May 24 and 25, your Board of Directors met in Washington for a series of productive sessions. The occasion of the meeting also provided the Board the opportunity to visit the beautiful new NAIRO offices. (Note the new address above.)

Highlights of the Board's discussions were: The approval of a TRAINING PROGRAM under the joint auspices of the INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS, American Jewish Committee and NAIRO. The program will address itself to in-service training for professionals, orientation and training for beginners in the field, and training for those with intergroup responsibility with agencies in other fields. Plans are underway for the establishment of a joint committee which will work out the details of curriculum, faculty, financing, etc.

ROGER NATHAN (Illinois Commission on Human Relations) reported that his NAIRO Sponsors Committee is taking shape. MRS. JONAS SALK and HARRY ASHMORE have accepted invitations to serve as national co-chairmen. Individuals contributing $25 or more will be enrolled and listed as Sponsors and will receive NAIRO's Journal, as well as other special publications. Chapter and Regional chairmen are asked to heed Nathan's plea and send names of likely prospects to him as soon as possible.

The Board reviewed a preliminary report of an investigation of discrimination from the Panel on Professional Integrity, JOHN MC KNIGHT (A.C.L.U., Chicago), chairman. In the absence of the complete findings and the recommendations on the panel on this complaint, the Board delegated "both the authority and responsibility to the Executive Committee to make the determination in this case (upon receipt of the final report) and to take whatever action they deem necessary." The Board also established that in future grievance cases: (1) only the Board has the authority to make a final determination, (2) the full record including the panel's recommendations will be made available to the decision making body, (3) that the findings and determination be sent all Board members, (4) that the full record be available at the NAIRO office to Board members upon request, and (5) that only the determination, including findings of fact and conclusions, in each case will be sent the complainant and the respondent.

The case presently being reviewed is considered important in that it is the first to be investigated under the new procedures. The team appointed to conduct the investigation (PAUL RILLING, Southern Regional Council, chairman; the Rev. JOHN MORRIS, E.S.C.R.U.; and Mrs. RUBY HURLEY, N.A.A.C.P.) reports they were treated cordially and sensitively by the agency involved and that NAIRO's role in the case was readily accepted by the respondent. A second case involving discrimination and/or unethical practices has been received and passed on for investigation and action.

GEORGE CULBERSON (U.S. Air Force, Washington, D.C.), chairman of the Public Policy Committee, announced that the committee would have the draft of the Association's statement of principle for the September Board Meeting. After consideration by the Board the approved draft will be sent to Chapters for their discussion and reactions prior to the annual meeting. Incidentally, GEORGE CULBERSON was elected to fill the Board vacancy created by FRED ROUTH's resignation. (Fred resigned to become executive director).

CONFERENCE 1962

The Board voted approval of the proposed program for the 1962, Washington Conference (Sheraton Park Hotel: November 28 - December 1.) Your Sixteenth Annual Conference Program Committee (ROBERT J. GREENE, Urban Renewal Administration, chairman) labored fruitfully in putting together a "program package" topical, enlightening, and interesting sessions. Under the theme of, "THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS", some of the major papers and discussions will deal with: "The Changing Character of Intergroup Practice"; "Forces and Factors Affecting the Field"; "Utilizing Power For Civil Rights Goals"; "Intergroup Relations Today - Domestic and International"; "The Impact of Intergroup Relations on Urban Planning and the Effect on Urban Design on Civil Rights Concerns." The Committee has paid particular attention to practical, informative, small-group sessions that will be of help to the practitioner and has planned a series of "How To" sessions dealing with: Defacto Segregation, The Use of Mass Media, Affirmative Action in F.E.P. & E.E.O., Police-Community Relations, Neighborhood Stabilization, and Program Evaluation.

DAVE SAWYER (D.C. Commissioners' Council on Human Relations) is chairing the Conference Arrangements Committee, which is already planning to receive and entertain you in the Nation's Capitol in grand style. You will be hearing more about the Conference in subsequent NEWSLETTERS and in mailings from the committee.

In other actions the Board voted to accept the invitation from the New York Chapter and named New York City as the site of the 1964 Conference, with Chicago being the host in 1965.

TASK FORCE I RECONSTITUTED

On May 21, 1962, president LLOYD DAVIS reconvened NAIRO's TASK FORCE I, on "Executive Responsibility in Intergroup Relations." Noting that, ..."it may never be possible to determine exactly which of the subsequent policy and procedural innovations were sparked by the NAIRO recommendations, it is clear that there have been significant changes precisely along the lines spelled out by the earlier Task Force. It is equally clear that there are a number of agencies in which the changes have been minimal," president DAVIS asked the group to consider further recommendations and actions on the part of NAIRO and the Federal Government. Under the chairmanship of GEORGE CULBERSON (U.S. Air Force, Washington), the Committee members include: ALEXANDER ALLEN (National Urban League, New York City); ELMER PAUL BROCK (U.S. Post Office Dept., Washington); the Rev. WILL D. CAMPBELL (Dept. of Racial & Cultural Relations, Nat'l. Council of Churches); DAVID DANZIG (Institute of Human Relations, American Jewish Committee, New York City); LLOYD DAVIS (Post Office Department, Washington); ROBERT GREENE (Urban Renewal Administration, Washington); JOHN FEILD (president's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, Washington); HAROLD FLEMING (Potomac Institute, Washington); JOHN HOPE II, (President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, Washington); JOHN LASSOE, JR. (Division of Church and Community Studies, National Council of the Episcopal Church, New York City); JOHN MORSELL (N.A.A.C.P., New York City); JOHN MC DERMOTT (Catholic Interracial Council, Chicago); PETER LIBASSI (U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Washington); PAUL RILLING (Southern Regional Council, Atlanta); A. ABBOT ROSEN (Anti-Defamation League, Chicago); EDWARD RUTLEDGE (State Commission For Human Rights, New York City); BOOKER T. MC GRAW (Urban Renewal Agency, Washington); and JOHN YOSHINO (President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, Washington).

The group met in Washington on June 5, in an all day sessions during which they examined the many aspects of this problem with respect to the various agencies. It was their decision to have two TASK FORCE members accompany the executive director on a round of visits with the heads of key governmental agencies. The committee felt it could not decide upon further recommendations or action until after these fact-finding visits had been completed and we had a better picture of the potential and capabilities of these agencies.

HOUSING CONFERENCE — EDWARD RUTLEDGE, chairman, Commission on Housing and Urban Life, informs us that plans and arrangements for the October 16-19, PRINCETON CONFERENCE on Equal Opportunity in Housing, are rapidly progressing. The Conference, financed by a $24,000 grant from the FORD FOUNDATION to NAIRO, will bring together national leaders in city planning, government, mortgage banking, home building, real estate, and urban renewal for frank discussions of means of achieving equal opportunity in housing. NAIRO is sharing in this venture with the National Housing Center.

RUTLEDGE and NAIRO staff have met with representatives of the National Housing Center on several occasions to go over the conference site, program plans, and invitees. A meeting of the Commission was held in Washington on May 25, to get their thinking on the proposed list and program ideas. GEORGE GRIER (Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington), and EUNICE GRIER (Center for Metropolitan Studies, Washington), have contracted to do a series of case studies of efforts to integrate city and suburban developments. They are hopeful these studies will include developments in Chicago, Illinois; San Jose, California; Midland-Odessa, Texas; Levittown, Pennsylvania; and a transitional, inner-city neighborhood in an eastern city. These studies will serve as the basis for some of the discussion.

You will recall that this conference is the first phase of the Commission's projected five-year program which also calls for regional and local conferences of this same type; training programs for professional staff and high level management personnel in related fields; an intergroup relations internship program in housing; training programs at the University level; and a national program and information service.

PEACE CORPS RECRUITING — HARRIS WOFFORD, now Director for Africa of the PEACE CORPS and FRED ROUTH have held several sessions discussing the corps need for qualified recruits. WOFFORD stressed the importance of intergroup relations training for corpsmen. We are enclosing two recent releases of the Peace Corps with this issue of the NEWSLETTER. If you are interested in this important effort or if you know of any qualified person who might be, contact the Peace Corps headquarters here in Washington. WOFFORD also noted that many of the corpsmen now serving in various parts of the world might well end up in the field of intergroup relations on their return to the United States. Certainly this is good training ground for intergroup relations specialists.

SPECIAL FUND RAISING — In recent weeks your director and a number of Board members have been bombarding various foundations with grant requests. Because of our vital area of operation, the growing recognition of the importance of NAIRO and the field, as well as the increasing demands being made upon the office and those in the field, we felt certain NAIRO could seek and find not only foundation support for special projects, but for general support as well. Last week the first of these requests paid off. THE NEW WORLD FOUNDATION granted NAIRO $5,000 "toward the support of the general operating budget." And we have hopes that others will join them. (NOTE: One of the major difficulties encountered in securing foundation money for general support is their belief, and rightly so, that a professional association such as NAIRO should be self-supporting. I am sure we all share this belief but have had a difficult time making it a reality. Have you thought of how close we would come to realizing this fact if all our membership dues were current?)

TASK FORCE II — NAIRO's second Task Force which will deal with the role and function of county and municipal intergroup relations agencies is about to take shape. LLOYD DAVIS has conferred with president-elect (ED RUTLEDGE) and director (FRED ROUTH) on possible appointments to the group and a list of candidates representing public and private agency personnel, as well as University persons, has been drawn up. It is hoped that the group's initial report will be ready for discussion at the November Conference.

NAIRO, your association, has gone farther and done more in the last year than at any time in its history. And at that we have just begun. But in order to operate, in order to grow, funds are desperately needed.

As of June 1, 235 members were shown to be delinquent in their dues. This item alone represents almost $5,000 of our annual budget.

Your prompt payment will help our morale and budget.

DELINQUENT MEMBERS

NAIRO GROUP LIFE INSURANCE FOR MEMBERS

LLOYD DAVIS has appointed a committee to study the practicality of NAIRO offering a low-cost, group life insurance to its members. The plan would afford NAIRO members special term life insurance of up to $40,000. JOHN LASSOE, JR. (our much missed former executive director), has agreed to chair this committee.

JOB OPENINGS

SOCIAL PLANNING COORDINATOR
(Berkeley, California)

A new position established in the City Manager's Office to provide professional advice on matters of social planning and community welfare. Assists in identifying community social problems and in formulating plans and programs to meet these problems.

Requirements: Degree in sociology, psychology, social welfare, anthropology, or other appropriate field and at least four years full-time, paid experience in fields of community organization and social planning.

Salary: $8,112 - $9,851 (after January 1963, $8,316 - $10,092)

Apply by August 28, 1962 to Director of Personnel, City of Berkeley, Room 19, City Hall, Berkeley 4, California.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
(Louisville, Ky., Human Relations Commission)

Working under the direction of the Commission, the director would perform the usual duties associated with that position; including supervision of office and secretary, coordination of Commission activities in relation to interested organizations and the public, receive and investigate complaints, preparation of reports and the conducting of studies as requested, and to publicize the Commission's work through personal contacts, speaking engagements and the news media, etc.

Requirements: "The Executive Director shall be a person with training and experience in intergroup relations and interracial relations."

Salary: $7,500 - $10,000

Apply to: Dean Marlin M. Volz, Chairman, Louisville Human Relations Commission, Room 105, City Hall, Louisville, Kentucky.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

(San Jose, Calif., Human Relations Commission)

A new position involving specialized work in directing and coordinating a city-wide human relations program. The director would be administratively responsible to the City Manager and serve as executive secretary to the Human Relations Commission. His duties will include: establishing educational programs, investigating complaints, conducting research, analyzing problems, public speaking and dealing with mass media, and making reports to the Commission.

Requirements: Degree in sociology, psychology, or appropriate related fields and four years full-time, paid experience in group work, case work, personnel counseling, community relations, public relations, or some related field. Experience must have been acquired within the past ten years. (NOTE: One year graduate study in the field of human relations may be substituted for one year of required experience).

Apply by August 3, 1962, to Civil Service Department, Room 211, City Hall, 801 N. First Street, San Jose 10, California.

NAIRO PUBLICATIONS

In the next six months at least two special, NAIRO sponsored publications will be ready for distribution. A series of papers to be presented at the 1962 Washington Conference will be published under a grant from the Meyer Foundation. They will comprise a special summer issue of the Journal. GEORGE and EUNICE GRIER's study for the PRINCETON CONFERENCE dealing with efforts to integrate city and suburban communities will also be published under the provisions of the Ford Foundation grant covering the conference.

NEW BROCHURE

Included with this Newsletter is a copy of NAIRO's new brochure, "NAIRO And The Nation's Need". As you will note this piece is useful for promotional purposes and in pointing up our course for the future. This pamphlet is available to members in bulk quantities. Please notify the National Office if you desire additional copies.

THE DIRECTOR'S BOX

A word of personal greeting and gratitude to all members! We shall do great things together for the field and for NAIRO. I have been much encouraged by the words of confidence and commitment from many of you. We pledge the staff to new efforts to have NAIRO's counsel welcomed by decision makers and opinion molders in government, in business and industry, in the trade union movement, and in the mass media as well as in our own field. NAIRO is moving ahead with new vigor on a variety of fronts as the contents of this newsletter indicate.. this is only the beginning. Many of you will be called upon to serve the Association in various ways; this will call for an investment of your best thinking, more of your valuable time, and--on occasion--money; but, above all, your continuing commitment is the crucial factor. The viscosity of the field is more fluid; NAIRO is prepared to move, and is moving, with increased vitality, helping give shape and direction to emerging activities in the federal establishment. We have been in consultation with the White House staff, the State Department, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the Labor

THE DIRECTOR'S BOX continued

Department, the Post Office Department, the Peace Corps, the Defense Department, the Housing and Home Finance Agency, the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, and the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. In a number of instances NAIRO has been asked to help recruit qualified professionals for the federal services, in others NAIRO has helped plan conferences and programs. At no time in the history of the Association has our counsel been more welcomed. Finally, we can fulfill our potentialities only if we continue to receive the personal and professional commitment of our members; I call upon each of you for continuing and increasing commitment to the goals we share and to the Association. F.B.R.

PEACE CORPS
Washington 25, D. C.

#142

Tim Adams, Acting Chief
Public Information Division

EXecutive 3-8130
Extension 3743

FOR RELEASE SUNDAY MAY 27,1962

Georgetown University, one of seven Washington area universities pooling their resources to help train Peace Corps Volunteers, will train the largest single Peace Corps group to go overseas.

The project calls for 300 secondary school teachers to reach Ethiopia by September. This would enable the enrollment of secondary-school students there to be doubled.

Final negotiations were made with Emperor Haile Selassie by Harris L. Wofford, Special Peace Corps Representative for Africa. Mr. Wofford, formerly Special Assistant to President Kennedy, will serve as overseas administrator for the Ethiopian program in addition to his other duties in Africa.

Ethiopian Ambassador Berhanov Dinke conferred here last week with Mr. Wofford on arrangements for the ambitious program.

The training at Georgetown, which will begin early in July, is to consist of eight weeks of intensive study. Candidates, all of whom will have B.A. degrees. will study Ethiopian history and culture, American history, world affairs, teaching methods, and health.

The other members of the consortium---American University, Catholic University, George Washington University, Howard University, John Hopkins University School of Advanced International Study and the University of Maryland---will provide staff and resources.

Those men and women who successfully complete the Georgetown training will depart for Ethiopia after a short home leave. There they will receive further training before beginning their assignments. Emphasis in this overseas training will be on Ethiopia's national language, Amharic, a tongue related to both Hebrew and Arabic.

The men and women will teach in secondary schools in various parts of the country, including Addis Ababa, the capital. Their subjects will include English, mathematics, science, social studies, commercial subjects, industrial arts, home economics, vocational agriculture, and health and physical education.

The need for teachers in Ethiopia is acute. To keep abreast of its modernization program, the Government is expanding its educational facilities. But while there are approximately 1,000,000 secondary-school-age children in Ethiopia, there are teachers enough for only about 6,000.

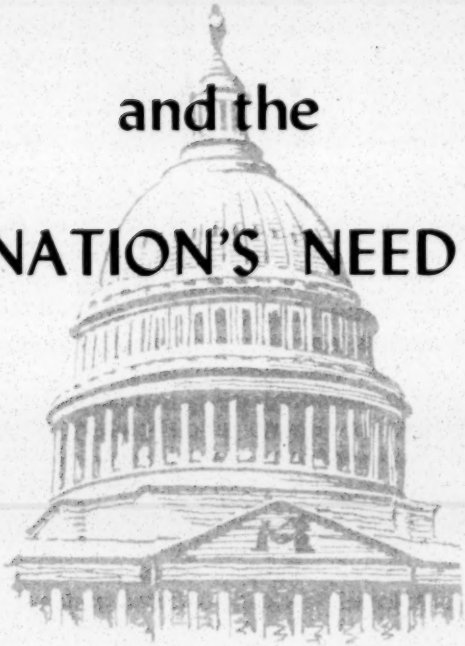
With the arrival of the Peace Corps contingent this number should rise to about 12,000.

# # # #

N.A.I.R.O.

and the

NATION'S NEED



THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

INTRODUCTION

January, 1961, brought to office a new national administration, led by a President who had promised during the campaign swift action in the field of civil rights. Among the first actions of the President was the issuance of Executive Order 10925, strengthening the hand and increasing the scope of a staffed executive effort to prevent and eliminate discrimination within the federal establishment and among those who do business with it. The Order called for not only the processing of complaints but also for a broad-gauged program of affirmative actions to bring about a climate of public acceptance in which the concept and practice of equal opportunities might flourish.

The more prudent of the intergroup relations agencies, taking their cue from the increased determination and activities of the Federal Government to stamp out discrimination, reassessed their programs. The question before them was: In view of the new and increased national effort in the field of intergroup relations, what should our program emphasis be; how adequate is our current program? Different agencies answered this query in differing ways.

NAIRO'S Board of Directors and its Executive Committee gave diligent attention to this question. Out of their deliberations came recognition of three distinct, yet related needs of the federal establishment as it undertook new efforts to effectuate a program of equal opportunities: 1) a clearly defined understanding of executive responsibilities and potentialities in this area; 2) a systematic method of recruiting professional personnel to staff the various efforts; and, 3) a program for training personnel in the regulatory and educational techniques utilized in governmental efforts. The NAIRO Board and Executive Committee realized that it was insufficient just to recognize these needs and that NAIRO, as the professional association in the field of Intergroup Relations, has a responsibility to interpret these needs to the decision makers in the federal establishment.

NAIRO also recognized that recruitment of professional personnel to staff the federal efforts would place certain strains on the state, municipal, and private agencies from which they would come. Increased professional responsibilities, increased pay rates and increased status were the lures of the Federal Government.

WHAT NAIRO HAS DONE

In the Spring of 1961, NAIRO convened a 16-man task force of experienced professionals to develop recommendations for executive action by the President and the Executive Branch of government. Their efforts led to the development of the special report "EXECUTIVE RESPONSIBILITY IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS." On August 23, 1961, representatives of NAIRO presented this report to the President of the United States. Following a 20-minute discussion the President referred the report to Harris Wofford, then his White House civil rights aide, and directed that it be reviewed by appropriate departments and agencies and, further, that it be placed before the sub-Cabinet group on civil rights for study and recommendations to effectuate its proposals.

President Kennedy later said of the report:

> *"An example of the vital service which NAIRO can render on an increasing scale is the valuable study on Executive Responsibility in Intergroup Relations presented to me by the officers of NAIRO."*

In May of 1962, the national offices of NAIRO were moved from New York City to Washington, D.C. This was done in the belief that the growth of intergroup relations programs in the Federal Government might best be guided and served here, and that proximity to the growing membership and activities in the South will be of great advantage. Results from several consultations with federal departments and agencies testify to the wisdom of the move.

On May 15, 1962, following the resignation of John Lassoe (to accept an important new post with the National Council of the Episcopal Church), NAIRO secured as its executive di-

rector, Frederick B. Routh, then head of the Michigan FEPC, former assistant director of the Southern Regional Council and past President of NAIRO. Mr. Routh brings to the post wide experience in governmental and private agency leadership and a sound academic background. Several months before Mr. Routh's coming to the post, a committee of senior members had reviewed and revised the job description and title of NAIRO's executive. It was recognized that the position now requires a much broader mandate to serve as the public spokesman for the profession and a strong representative of professional interest in consultations with government agencies and influential private institutions.

NAIRO appointed Albert Nellum as Assistant Director for a six-month period and hopes to make the position permanent. Mr. Nellum was formerly with the Chicago Commission on Youth Welfare, the Catholic Interracial Council, and was one of NAIRO's original interns.

NAIRO'S Board of Directors selected Washington as the site for the 16th Annual Conference, to be held November 28-December 1, 1962. The theme will be "The Role of Federal, State, and Local Government in Intergroup Relations." Policy makers and program professionals from every level of government will participate.

WHAT NAIRO HAS UNDERWAY

The most pressing problem in civil rights, particularly in the North, in the eyes of many professionals is discrimination in housing. During the 1960 presidential campaign, Mr. Kennedy promised and still intends to issue an executive order prohibiting discrimination in public owned, operated, and assisted housing, including VA and FHA under-written housing. NAIRO has long recognized the crucial nature of discrimination in housing and its influential support of discrimination in education and employment. The housing industry leadership is awakening to the realization that something will be done by the Federal Government in this area and is now willing to explore the problem.

In the Spring of 1961, NAIRO took the initiative in proposing a major national conference of influential representatives of the building industry, government officials, and those professionals most experienced in the intergroup relations aspects of housing. NAIRO secured as co-sponsor of the proposed conference the National Housing Center in Washington, D.C., representing leading home builders, mortgage lenders, developers, and planners. NAIRO has received a grant of $24,000 from the FORD FOUNDATION to finance the planning and expenses of this unprecedented working conference, scheduled for October 1962. This promising project is seen as the first step in a five-year housing program planned by NAIRO's Commission on Housing and Urban Life.

NAIRO is reconvening a reconstituted task force to review the efforts of federal departments and agencies to effectuate the recommendations made in the report "Executive Responsibility in Intergroup Relations." While it may never be possible to determine exactly which of the subsequent policy and procedural innovations were sparked by the report, it is clear that there have been significant changes precisely along the lines spelled out by the earlier task force. It is equally clear that there are a number of recommendations that have received little or no attention — and a number of departments and agencies in which the changes have been minimal. The reconstituted task force will not only examine progress made on the former recommendations but will spell out next steps for programs already underway and suggest new programs where warranted.

NAIRO, recognizing the increasing needs of local public agencies, has convened yet another group of specialists, designated them "Task Force II", and assigned them the studying of the role and function of county and municipal intergroup relations agencies. A report similar to "Executive Responsibility in Intergroup Relations" will be developed and circulated to all county and municipal agencies and to officials and private agency heads in counties

and cities contemplating the creation of such agencies. This report should be ready for distribution in the early Fall of 1962.

The demand for experienced intergroup relations professionals is growing at an unprecedented rate within the federal establishment and among the state and municipal public agencies and the private agencies concurrently. The shortage of trained staff, already great, threatens to reach a critical stage in the coming months. This situation places heavy responsibility on NAIRO to see that the urgent training needs are met swiftly and well. NAIRO is working closely with the Institute of Human Relations (of the American Jewish Committee) and the major agencies toward the development of a first-rate training facility that will serve those entering the field, those already in service with advanced training, and the special needs of the newly created government programs. It is essential that NAIRO, as the association of professionals in the field, play a major and continuing role in the planning and direction of these training programs. A small group of NAIRO's senior professionals are participating in this project.

NAIRO's executive director and certain of its officers and more experienced members are playing an increasingly significant consultative role with federal departments and agencies as they face up to the intergroup relations realities of our time. Formal and informal consultations have taken place with White House staff, the State Department, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, the Housing and Home Finance Agency, the Post Office Department, the Peace Corps, and with representatives of the Defense Department. NAIRO's counsel is being sought with increasing frequency. NAIRO will seek out opportunities to further serve the federal establishment as its departments and agencies move into programming in this vital area.

One of the effects of heightened federal activity in the field of intergroup relations is the setting of standards and qualifications for inter-

group relations specialists by the U.S. Civil Service Commission. In short, our professionals are beginning to be institutionalized in the federal civil service structure, as well as in many states and municipalities. This is the crucial time for NAIRO to represent the best experience and knowledge of its senior professional members in a process that will go far, for better or for worse, toward freezing standards for the field. Without NAIRO's assistance and guidance this could be a matter-of-fact process; with NAIRO's help it can contain imaginative and creative insights into what makes a good professional. NAIRO members have assisted in job-descriptions thus far developed; increased attention will be given to this crucial problem.

Finally, NAIRO continues to serve the professional needs of its members. It has become to them what the American Bar Association is to members of the legal profession. It prints a professional Journal of Intergroup Relations, it circulates a newsletter on matters of current interest, it maintains a register of persons seeking employment and of job openings, it provides regional and national conferences where new insights, skills, and developments may be shared among professional workers in the field.

WHAT FURTHER NAIRO PLANS TO DO

The demands for new personnel in the field of intergroup relations are beginning to swell; the ability to mate the right person to the right spot is only in its developmental stages. NAIRO plans to circularize public and private agencies throughout the country, asking for the names and qualifications of persons who have applied for professional positions. It will constitute three-man interviewing panels, comprised of experienced professional members, to interview and evaluate such applicants. A master list of applicants, with their educational and work experience, and the panels' evaluation will be developed. Notice of job-openings, brought to NAIRO's attention or of which NAIRO learns, will be circulated to appropriate persons on this list.

NAIRO's Commission on School Integration has approached a foundation with a proposed nation-wide survey "to study and interpret the nature, extent, and educational implications of contrived and/or de facto segregation in the schools in the North, and to suggest effective approaches toward their elimination." The Conant Report, with its strengths and its weaknesses, has provoked increased awareness of this problem. NAIRO is receiving cooperation from intergroup relations action agencies in developing this project.

NAIRO's Editorial Board plans a special Fall issue of the Journal of Intergroup Relations, containing the major papers delivered at the Annual Meeting. These papers will deal with such questions as: "The Changing Character of Practices in Intergroup Relations", "The Uses of Power in a Free Society", "The Impact of Intergroup Relations on Urban Planning", and "Plans For Increasing Southern Negro Voter Registration." Wide distribution of this special issue is planned for it is hoped that it may serve to further clarify and unify the thinking of professionals about their field and its recent, significant developments.

NAIRO'S FINANCIAL NEEDS

NAIRO's Executive Committee, its Board of Directors, and its membership are committed to a massive fund raising effort to secure the financial base necessary to this vastly increased program. They recognize the crucial nature of the times and the critical role NAIRO can play in giving professional assistance and guidance to the unfolding and rapidly developing changes in the field. They are fully aware that NAIRO cannot perform this vital task unless it is adequately financed. They are convinced that there are a certain number of Foundations, Funds, Corporations, Unions, and individuals who understand what must be done. They will receive requests for financial assistance to enable NAIRO to fulfill its potentialities and obligations.

YOU AND THE PEACE CORPS

WHAT IS THE PEACE CORPS?

To George Albert Johnson of Titusville, Pennsylvania, the Peace Corps is what brought him as a surveyor to Tanganyika "to match our actions with our convictions."

To Peace Corps Director Sargent Shriver, the Corps is "people who want to give, people who are not afraid of a challenge, people with tough hides and warm hearts."

To Colombian President Alberto Lleras Camargo, the Corps is "the finest way in which the United States could prove to the humble people of this and other lands that the primary purpose of its international aid program is to build a better life in all of the free world's villages and neighborhoods."

To President Kennedy, the Peace Corps is a pledge of our best efforts "to those people in the huts and villages of half the globe struggling to break the bonds of mass misery . . . to help them to help themselves . . . for whatever period is required . . . not because the Communists may be doing it, not because we seek their votes, but because it is right."

TO YOU the Peace Corps can be an opportunity to serve people who need your skills . . . to develop new understanding and knowledge of the world . . . and to participate personally and directly in the determination of aspiring nations to win a better life for their people. As a Peace Corps Volunteer, you will also be making an investment in your own future. Some businesses, such as IBM, are arranging to give employees leaves of absence for Peace Corps service, realizing that the experience will make them better employees . . . and more intelligent citizens.

campaign, set up a first-aid post, initiate irrigation, teach English and start grazing control measures. I also want to start a course in furniture making," he said, "using the local bamboo."

At 19, Frank is one of the youngest Peace Corps Volunteers. But his approach to solving problems is typical of the attitude of other Volunteers now serving in Tanganyika, India, Pakistan, Malaya . . . and many other countries.

Tom Livingston, 25, of Wood Dale, Illinois, is teaching in Dodowa, Ghana.

"I'm thrilled to be a member of the Peace Corps," he writes, "and feel that even though what I'm doing is so insignificant in the great scheme of things, it is a start in the right direction. Ghana needs teachers desperately. And to be of service in a country that is alive with anticipation for a better future is rewarding in itself . . . the Peace Corps here is a great thing, because the Ghanaians can identify American aid with real, live manifestations of, and representatives of, that aid."

Charlotte Hough, 22, from Danville, Vermont, is a teaching assistant in the Philippines. Writing home to her parents Christmas night, Charlotte said: "I am happy here and have adjusted to my life. It is now my home for a time and I'll miss it when I leave, I know already."

Said the leader of a province in India: "We have the mind and heart to do things. Our people are ready to move. We need your skills to help us start."

Do you want to serve? Then scan the list of skills requested by the following countries. And remember, you need more than mere skill. You must also possess a desire to share what you know . . . and a willingness to learn from others.

The Peace Corps, for you, can be a "two-way street"—a chance to serve . . . and to learn.

WHAT WILL YOU DO? What can you do? Mounting demands from countries around the world call for a wide spectrum of American skills. (You may not consider yourself a 'specialist.' But in many areas of the world what you consider common knowledge is actually a skill that is needed.)

Projects now developing, for example, call for Volunteers with farming backgrounds, experience in literacy instruction, home economics, marketing, nursing, mechanics, engineering, woodworking and teaching . . . and many other areas.

Peace Corps Volunteer Frank O'Hearn is many things to the people of Curacavi, Chile: tailor, farmer, teacher, builder and health worker. After only a few months on the job, he has helped the villagers take these positive steps forward:

- All children aged 3 months to 7 years have been vaccinated against polio;
- Impure water has been analyzed, solutions proposed;
- CARE kits have been distributed (Wrote Frank: "I've never seen people cry so much for joy.")
- A 16-hour health course has been completed;
- Educational program on preparation and use of powdered milk has been completed;

But he's more concerned about what's yet to be done than with what has been accomplished.

"I must build a model latrine, teach more courses in health, teach a course in 'Mecanica,' start an anti-erosion and anti-rat

campaign, set up a first-aid post, initiate irrigation, teach English and start grazing control measures. I also want to start a course in furniture making," he said, "using the local bamboo."

At 19, Frank is one of the youngest Peace Corps Volunteers. But his approach to solving problems is typical of the attitude of other Volunteers now serving in Tanganyika, India, Pakistan, Malaya . . . and many other countries.

Tom Livingston, 25, of Wood Dale, Illinois, is teaching in Dodowa, Ghana.

"I'm thrilled to be a member of the Peace Corps," he writes, "and feel that even though what I'm doing is so insignificant in the great scheme of things, it is a start in the right direction. Ghana needs teachers desperately. And to be of service in a country that is alive with anticipation for a better future is rewarding in itself . . . the Peace Corps here is a great thing, because the Ghanaians can identify American aid with real, live manifestations of, and representatives of, that aid."

Charlotte Hough, 22, from Danville, Vermont, is a teaching assistant in the Philippines. Writing home to her parents Christmas night, Charlotte said: "I am happy here and have adjusted to my life. It is now my home for a time and I'll miss it when I leave, I know already."

Said the leader of a province in India: "We have the mind and heart to do things. Our people are ready to move. We need your skills to help us start."

Do you want to serve? Then scan the list of skills requested by the following countries. And remember, you need more than mere skill. You must also possess a desire to share what you know . . . and a willingness to learn from others.

OPPORTUNITIES TO SERVE

TANGANYIKA: Nurses. Requirement is 3 years of nursing school and R.N.

LIBERIA: Teachers of science, math, English, French, music, arts and crafts, vocational education. For Junior High and Senior High, and Teacher Training schools. Bachelor degree required.

SOMALIA: Secondary school teachers (only 2 years' college required); construction foremen, secretaries, administrative assistants. Knowledge of Italian is desirable but not required.

GHANA: Vocational teachers: auto mechanics, mechanical engineers, farm mechanics, welders, electricians, radio and TV servicemen, refrigeration and air conditioning mechanics, wood cutting machinery operators. Instructors in physics, math, electrical engineering, geology.

CHILE: Nurses, nursery school teachers, home economists, recreation workers, house carpenters, camp director, community organization director.

GUATEMALA: Marketing and consumer cooperative assistants, rural community development assistants, nurse-health educators.

COSTA RICA: Teachers of English and science. Community development workers to organize athletic activities, Boy Scouts, and other community projects.

BRAZIL: Agricultural extension workers, general farmers, home economists, medical doctors, nurses, economists, construction engineers, architects, social workers, 4-H club leaders, audio-visual aids technicians, weaving and leatherwork technicians, cooperative technicians.

PERU: Credit cooperative assistants. Practical experience with rural credit cooperatives or cooperative management.

CONTINUED

OPPORTUNITIES TO SERVE (continued)

VENEZUELA: English teachers, fishery workers, geology instructors, physical education instructors to teach in universities.

BOLIVIA: Nurses, dairy farm assistants, general farmers with knowledge of irrigation.

CEYLON: Teachers' assistants of physics, mathematics, physical education, and health. College and some teaching experience necessary.

TRUST TERRITORY: Humanities college graduates to assist in operating cooperatives and health clinics; improving sanitation, agriculture, and fishing; and teaching elementary and vocational subjects.

NORTH BORNEO/SARAWAK: Secondary and elementary school teachers, English instructors, general duty nurses, hospital laboratory technicians, entomologist, malaria logistics officer, mental health workers.

THAILAND: Vocational agriculture instructors, physical education instructors, English teachers (bachelor degree), laboratory technicians (bachelor degree and experience).

MALAYA: Nurses (midwifery experience), hospital laboratory technicians, biochemist and bacteriologist (degrees). Secondary school teachers of physics, chemistry, biology, geography, mathematics (degree and experience). Technical school teachers for architecture, electronics laboratory, civil engineering, thermodynamics, surveying (degrees and experience).

PHILIPPINES: Teachers aids in English and elementary science instruction. Bachelor degree preferred. Auto mechanics, typewriter repairmen, agronomists. Remedial English (degree).

(This list not exhaustive. Other opportunities are developing rapidly.)

AS A PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER, YOU WILL RECEIVE

a living allowance which covers food, clothing, housing, medical care and miscellaneous needs . . . and a termination payment of $75 for each month served. Volunteers must be American citizens at least 18 years old. The equivalent of a high school education is a minimum requirement. Most teaching assignments, and some other projects, require college degrees. Married couples are eligible if both qualify and they have no dependents under 18 years of age.

If you would like to know more about what you can do in the Peace Corps, fill out a Volunteer Questionnaire. The Questionnaire will help us determine where you can best serve. Questionnaires are available from your Post Office, Congressman or Senator, or from:

PEACE CORPS

Washington 25, D. C.

file NAIRO - gen, 1962

October 4, 1962

Mr. Robert J. Greene
Chairman
Conference Program Committee
NAIRO
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Greene:

I have your two letters of September 24. It was very good of you to think of me for both of the programs mentioned. I am afraid, however, that I should not this year get to the NAIRO Conference. My schedule will be pretty tight about that time. Moreover, I understand that both Paul Rilling and Wiley Branton will be ther and neither our travel budget nor office administration can well stand all three of us being at the same event.

Best wishes, however, for a good meeting.

Sincerely yours,

LWD:A

Leslie W. Dunbar

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W. • WASHINGTON 6, D.C. • 387-7050

1962 Conference Program Committee

September 24, 1962

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Our friend, Fred Routh, has spoken with high regard of the report which you presented earlier this month at the Southern Interagency Conference reviewing Southern pupil assignment plans. As Program Chairman for the forthcoming NAIRO Conference it seemed to me that this report, or howsoever you may wish to update or modify it, would make an excellent contribution to a series of such reports which we will have in a "round-up" at the Saturday A.M. session of the Conference under the general title "Intergroup Relations at the Local Level".

The Conference will take place at the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington from November 28 through December 1, and the session in question will occur on the morning of December 1. It will be possible to allocate approximately twenty minutes for such a presentation plus time for such questions as are asked.

I do hope that you will find it possible to participate and that we may hear from you to that effect. This invitation should not be confused with other invitations which soon will be forthcoming to you and to Paul Rilling to participate in concurrent discussions which will follow John Lassoe's paper on "The Changing Character of Intergroup Relations Practice - Forces and Factors Affecting the Field". We here have a high regard for SRC and for its two Washington expatriates.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Bob Greene

Robert J. Greene, Chairman,
Conference Program Committee

RJG/br

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1962 Conference Program Committee

September 24, 1962

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

As you know, the Sixteenth Annual NAIRO Conference will take place at the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington from Wednesday, November 28, through Saturday, December 1. The Conference theme is "The Role of Government in Intergroup Relations." The Luncheon session on Wednesday will feature a paper by John V. P. Lassoe, Jr., on "The Changing Character of Intergroup Relations Practice - Forces and Factors Affecting the Field." Following this presentation eight concurrent small-group discussions will examine various aspects of the subject.

As Conference Program Chairman, I would be very pleased if you would accept our invitation to act as a Discussion Leader of the discussion group on "The Response of the National and Local Private Agencies in an Era of Governmental Involvement." As a Discussion Leader, you are asked to make a ten minute presentation from the point of view of your professional insight and experience and participate in the discussion.

I will much appreciate being informed that we may count upon your participation which will aid in giving us a more fruitful Conference. Program printing considerations require that we request a reply by October 15. Participants in these sessions are asked to plan to attend a preparatory session at Breakfast on that Wednesday morning.

If your title, as given above, is not correct, please advise.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Robert J. Greene, Chairman
Conference Program Committee

RJG/nh

NAIRO

PR ✓
WB
LWD ✓

The National Council
Protestant Episcopal Church

P. O. Box 853
Lynchburg, Virginia
October 16, 1962

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

Enclosed is a copy of the letter from Anne Braden which Mr. Tarplee talked with you about on the telephone on October 15.

Sincerely,

Susan Moore

(Mrs. Hugh A. Moore)
Secretary for
Cornelius C. Tarplee

281 Park Avenue South, New York 10, N. Y. SPring 7-9100

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

4403 Virginia Avenue, Louisville 11, Kentucky

October 12, 1962

The Rev. Cornelius Tarplee
P.O.Box 853
Lynchburg, Va.

Dear Mr. Tarplee:

I am writing to you because I understand that you are the current chairman of the Southern inter-agency group.

Carl and I are very much upset because of something we understand occurred at the last meeting of this group. According to reports, there was a full-dress discussion of events involving us in Mississippi, we were raked over the coals, criticized, and condemned---and all of this occurred without our being given any opportunity to present our side of the story. We were not at the meeting, we had not been invited, and no one had made any effort to get our side of the story before the matter was brought up and discussed.

It seems to us that this is grossly unfair, and I might add that I personally feel that it is an immoral method of procedure---shocking among people who are supposedly devoted to the establishment of a greater degree of morality in human affairs.

I, of course, do not include everyone in the group in this complaint. Some of the people there made a point of coming to us as soon as possible afterward and asking for our side of the thing; others, I am sure, would have done this if they had known us personally or known where to reach us. Perhaps no one there realized that an unjust thing was being done; it is just one of those things that can happen sometimes when people are joined together collectively---things that no one individual in the group would do alone.

Some of the facts concerning the Mississippi episode, as it was presented at this meeting, were simply not true. In regard to others, there are possibilities of differing interpretation; people attending that meeting have heard one interpretation; they should also hear another, in order to make their own judgment of the situation.

S ince the inter-agency meeting, I have spoken personally with Wiley Branton, who raised the Mississippi matter. He was most fair and sympathetic in his attitude toward our outrage as to how the matter was handled---and he explained that he did not intend to do us an injustice, that if he had known us well, which he did not, he would have undoubteldy called us before the meeting to get our side of the story. I am sure this is true---and I certainly bear no personal grudge toward Mr. Branton.

However, I do feel that we are entitled to certain steps that might at least help to correct the injustice that has been done. I would like to request the following, and the request comes from both Carl and me:

1. We would like the opportunity for one or both of us to attend the next meeting of the inter-agency group and discuss this entire matter, so that those in attendance will hear both sides.

2. But since I understand that there will not be another meeting until after Christmas, this seems like a long time to wait, and in the meantime, much false information about us is being spread abroad, with no opportunity for people to also know the other side. Therefore, we would like to have a list of the names and addresses of the people in the inter-agency group, so that we might send to them a copy of a memorandum that I wrote to Mr. Branton (after the inter-agency meeting) setting forth the facts of the Mississippi situation as we know them and as we interpret them and also raising other questions as to the handling of the whole matter.

We will be most appreciative if you will cooperate with us on these two requests.

Sincerely,

Anne Braden

P.S.: I have been delayed in writing you this letter, as I did not know until a few days ago who was the present chairman of the inter-agency group.

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

presents

THE REV. MALCOLM BOYD'S

STUDY IN COLOR

"THE MOST INTERESTING DRAMA IN THE AREA . . .
Frazier creates a complex figure . . . King is brilliant . . . There are no finer actors around . . . The richness of Rev. Boyd's background, the strength of his message and vitality of the presentation make this the most interesting drama in the area."
. . . E. M. Broner, Birmingham Eccentric

"VERY FEW WHITE MEN KNOW HOW IT FEELS TO BE A NEGRO.
Even fewer know how to competently translate this 'Negro-feeling' to the meaningful and interpretative language of the legitimate stage. The Reverend Malcolm Boyd—Caucasian on the outside, human being on the inside—knows.
. . . Lee Ivory, Tribune

"THE BITING WIT AND SATIRE IS INDICATIVE OF CHAPLAIN BOYD'S SENSITIVITY . . .
The field of race relations gets solid dissection with Chaplain Boyd's deft 'pen-knife' . . . The reactions have ranged from noticeable discomfort to electric enthusiasm."
. . . Mike Wahls, Michigan Chronicle

Three Plays About Race

WHAT ARE THEY? STUDY IN COLOR includes three one-act plays designed to be performed together. They are They Aren't Real To Me, The Job, and Study in Color, for which the series is named. Described in greater detail in a NEW YORK TIMES story reprinted on the reverse side of this leaflet, they have been selected for inclusion in the Off-Broadway section of Best Plays of 1962-63, edited by Henry Hewes for publication by Dodd, Mead and Co., New York. They were originally produced in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, in the fall of 1962. Excerpts above are from reviews appearing in Detroit area newspapers.

HOW MAY THE PLAYS BE USED? Civic organizations, human relations agencies, Little Theater groups, or parish drama groups and other church organizations will find the production of Chaplain Boyd's plays to be an arresting and unique means of focusing on aspects in the field of race relations needing attention. "They are," in Boyd's words, "designed to disturb audiences out of complacency about human injustice, to raise sharp questions about anthropology and the existential human condition, and to harass an oversimplified commercial exploitation of race."

OTHER USES: While prepared in a fashion suitable for use by groups producing them, the scripts offer thought-provoking reading in themselves. Tape recordings of the original production (not for radio broadcast) may be used as the basis for a program-discussion, as well as a guide to the local production of the plays.

Behold, how good and joyful a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!

The Episcopal Society
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

"...the most powerful sermons of our time..."

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1962.

MINISTER WRITES 3 ANTI-BIAS PLAYS

Wayne State Chaplain Says He Aims to 'Disturb'

By DAMON STETSON
Special to The New York Times

BLOOMFIELD HILLS, Mich., Nov. 25 — The Rev. Malcolm Boyd, the Protestant Episcopal chaplain at Wayne State University, has made an unusual attack on racial prejudice in three one-act plays that have been presented here during the last three weeks.

The plays, written and produced by Mr. Boyd, have been put on before interracial audiences at the Will-O-Way Theater in this wealthy Detroit suburb. They represent a frank attempt, the author says, to disturb audiences and puncture smugness about human injustice.

"I've written these plays," Mr. Boyd said, "because I believe that the most powerful sermons of our time and culture are to be found in the theater, the novel and occasionally in the medium of film. I have something to say about race—or, as I prefer to call it, human—relations. Many people do not attend a church or synagogue; some persons who attend seldom listen in depth to sermons, or are seriously moved by them. I've employed the medium of the theater to speak about race, or human, relations."

Participating with Mr. Boyd in the plays are Cliff Frazier and Woodie King Jr., both Negroes, who are active in Detroit theatrical productions.

In the first of the plays, "They Aren't Real to Me," the audience is projected into the future. There has been a revolution, following centuries of enslavement of the whites by the Negroes, and the whites are finally free.

Mr. Boyd played the role of a white man who is one of the first of his race to qualify for an executive post in the new order. He works with two Negroes, one of whom is a moderate and sympathetic to his housing problems and the discrimination he faces every day from the dominant Negro group.

'Dirty Whiggers'

The other Negroe has a pathological hatred of whites and refers to them as "dirty Whiggers." He worries about white teen-age crime, whether the white race isn't biologically inferior and how best to preserve the purity of the Negro race. The reversal provides a simple yet thought-provoking impact.

In the second of the plays, "The Job," Mr. Frazier played a Negro celebrity hired by a white Hollywood producer to exploit race angles for promotion of a new movie about the Negro in America. This is a pointed satire aimed at the use of race as a "gimmick" with which to sell movies, plays, books or articles in magazines and newspapers.

The third play, "Study in Color," presents another reverse twist. Mr. Boyd, who is white, plays a Negro, and Mr. King a white man. They discuss color in separate soliloquies and then put on masks of colored stripes and colored polka dots in an effort to depict the absurdity of color as a criterion of knowing or classifying a man.

"The three plays," Mr. Boyd explained, "represent an attack on racial prejudice and the use of color as a means of labelling a man and thereby dehumanizing him. Too, they are designed to disturb audiences out of complacency about human injustice, to raise sharp questions about anthropology and the existential human condition and to harass an oversimplified commercial exploitation of race."

Served as Ad Man

Mr. Boyd was ordained a priest of the Episcopal Church after 10 years in Hollywood and New York in advertising, public relations, motion pictures and television. At Colorado State University, he organized and participated in several "espresso nights" as an expression of Christian evangelism on the campus.

In September, 1961, he joined 27 other Episcopal priests as a participant in the "prayer pilgrimage" which began in New Orleans and moved through Jackson, Miss., Sewanee, Tenn., and Dearborn, Mich. and wound up at the 60th general convention of the Episcopal Church, which was meeting in Detroit. He also participated in a sit-in in a segregated restaurant in the South.

In Detroit, Mr. Boyd has worked closely with Negroes and whites at Wayne State and has been outspoken in his attacks on housing discrimination and racial prejudice. In commending Mr. Boyd's direct approach to the problems of people in today's world, the Right Rev. Richard S. Emrich, Episcopal Bishop of Michigan, said:

"The danger of the church today is certainly not that it is too daring, too creative in its methods; but rather that it is too 'proper,' too 'respectable,' too cautious and even sometimes too stuffy. The simple fact is that it does not make contact with millions of people. . . . the church is for vast numbers an irrelevant holdover from a former age, an aloof group in the side-street of life, while the new life of a desperate world goes down the main street."

Headline from THE MICHIGAN CHRONICLE

"I Want It Black . . ."

Chaplain's Plays Pack Dramatic and Social Wallop

THE PRODUCTION KIT INCLUDES:

*Scripts for the three plays that comprise STUDY IN COLOR: They Aren't Real To Me, The Job, & Study in Color.
*Suggestions for local producers.
*Notes for the audience.
*Sample program form.
*Information on royalty charges for production of the plays. This can vary between $5.00 and $15.00 per performance.
*Order form for the tapes and extra copies of materials.
*A copy of BOY, another play by the same author with a similiar theme.

ORDER THE PRODUCTION KIT NOW FOR YOUR OWN READING....OBTAIN THE TAPES LATER TO GUIDE IN PRODUCING OR FOR A PROGRAM

TO: THE EPISCOPAL SOCIETY
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

DATE_____

Please Send:

____ Production kit(s) for the Rev. Malcolm Boyd's three one-act plays entitled STUDY IN COLOR. ($1.50 each)

____ Set(s) of tape recordings (two reels) with the plays done by the original cast, plus comments by Chaplain Boyd. ($5.00 for a set of two reels.)

NAME _____ (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE)

ADDRESS _____

AMOUNT ENCLOSED: $_____. Checks may be made payable to ESCRU

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W. • WASHINGTON 6, D.C. • 387-7050

30 January 1963

Dear NAIRO-Member:

This is my first letter to you since assuming the presidency of our Association. Time has slipped by quickly since the Annual Meeting in Washington and I had hoped to be in touch will all members prior to this. There are two matters I want to bring to your attention.

FIRST, let me mention again the goals for NAIRO during 1963 which I outlined at the Conference: 1) a major training project in cooperation with a wide range of public and private agencies which will be administered by the Institute on Human Relations (of the AJC); 2) the next steps in our Equal Opportunities in Housing project, the securing of funds to undertake a major informational and educational service; 3) the planning and (hopefully) holding of an International Conference on Intergroup Relations -- probably in Rome or Paris; 4) efforts to assist the "Domestic" Peace Corps to include intergroup relations concerns in their definition of role; and 5) the creation of a "professional package" including a code of ethics, a list of minimal professional standards, criteria for evaluating agency personnel practices, and the statement of public policy. We regard this latter effort one of the most significant in bringing professional standards and status to the field and those who work in it.

SECOND, let me point out that these significant undertakings can be accomplished only by a viable and vigorous organization. Our relations and successes with the foundations have increased considerably over this past year but we are still in a state of financial crisis. Foundation staff always ask the question, "What part of your budget comes from membership dues?" Our record here is not all it should be for though we carried 1,000 members on our rolls this last year, we received only some $15,000 from this source. Obviously this must be corrected.

Our financial situation is particularly acute the first few months of each year. It is very acute NOW. If we are to maintain our staff and offices and provide the funds with which to service the membership and carry out our program we must receive a large portion of membership dues immediately. I, therefore, ask that you pay your 1963 dues at this time; if you have not yet paid your 1962 dues, please double the check. NAIRO's future depends on the members response to this request.

THIRD, we are enclosing with this letter the Statement of Public Policy for which we are indebted to George Culberson who prepared the original draft, modified it after receiving your first suggestions, and had the stencils cut for this issue of it. We are sending it to all members and are asking that each NAIRO Chapter devote a meeting to discussing it. We need the suggestions of each Chapter and of each member who doesn't belong to a Chapter so that the Statement may reflect more fully the thinking of the membership. THE DEADLINE FOR RETURNING THE SUGGESTIONS HAS BEEN EXTENDED FROM FEBRUARY 28 TO MARCH 20th BECAUSE OF OUR LATENESS IN GETTING IT OUT. Those of you who attended the Annual Meeting will recall that this Statement was a major topic of discussion at one of the business sessions. It can become a most significant document if it truly reflects the best thinking in our field.

FINALLY, I know you can count on the excellent Board of Directors which you elected, on your Officers, and on our Executive Director to bring the Association ever closer to meeting the needs of the membership. I look forward to a satisfying year of service to NAIRO; I pledge each of you an administration whose chief goal is to build our Association through serving the field, the agencies in it, and those who serve on their staffs.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Edward Rutledge

Edward Rutledge, NAIRO President

jbl

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W. • WASHINGTON 6, D.C. • 387-7050

TO: All Members of NAIRO
FROM: George W. Culberson, Chairman, Public Policy Committee
SUBJECT: Action on the Statement of Public Policy

The attached copy of the NAIRO Statement of Public Policy was presented to the delegates attending the Sixteenth Annual Conference in its present form and content. After discussion in two sessions, albeit mostly on procedural matters, it was approved in principle with the following instructions: (1) that it be sent to all members for study and reaction, (2) that each NAIRO Chapter discuss the statement in a regular meeting and prepare suggested changes or modification, (3) that proposals by members or Chapters be returned to the Public Policy Committee Chairman by 28 February 1963, (4) that the PPC redraft the Statement and present it to the Board of Directors, which shall have final authority for action within 180 days, and (5) the revised approved Statement of Public Policy shall then become the guideline to the Board, the Chapters and the Resolutions Committee in making statements or issuing releases on local or national issues as they arise.

It was apparent that most delegates felt that the adoption of a Statement of Public Policy was an urgent need and a forward step for our Association. It was likewise apparent that unanimity of opinion on every item is probably impossible. Such a statement must not be the lowest common denominator of NAIRO concern but rather should represent as far as possible the highest acceptable cutting edge upon which we can agree. It should forecast the trend, based upon our best collective experience and judgment.

Will you, therefore, give this document serious thought and take time to state your reactions and suggestions. It would be extremely helpful if the returns could come from groups rather than individual members. Members not in Chapters could meet for this purpose and send in one report for a group. Please have names of all contributors to group replies listed with the return. Mail all replies to the Chairman, Committee on Public Policy, NAIRO, 2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D. C., no later than 25 February 1963.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

Statement of Public Policy

Foreword

Government, at all levels, establishes public policy through executive action, enactment of legislation, and court interpretation. In a free and democratic society, basic social institutions, public and private agencies, organized groups and individuals help determine the trend and direction of such public policy. The National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, and each of its members, has particular responsibility for making maximum contribution to the trend and direction of public policy in the area of intergroup relations.

The 1961 NAIRO Anhual Conference adopted a broad statement of concern which is the frame of reference for the more specific goals set forth in this statement. "We dedicate ourselves anew to the goal of a free and democratic society in which each child has equal opportunity to learn and to develop his talents to the fullest; in which no person is denied the job for which he is fitted or the housing of his choice because of artificial distinctions, in which diversity of origin or religious belief is viewed as cause for pleasure rather than prejudice; in which unresolved intergroup differences are freely discussed in an atmosphere of mutual respect; in which the door of the voting place and the path to public office are open to all who are fully qualified -- in short, a society in which each individual is accorded a full and equal measure of human dignity."

The pace of social change is quickening, brought about by increased demands for freedom by those who do not have it, the rising expectations and capabilities of those previously denied equality of opportunity, the extreme mobility of population reducing the sectional character of racial relationships, and the recognition of world-wide implications in a continued gap between preachment and practice. Individually and collectively, intergroup relations practitioners are affected by and contribute to these social changes. As agents of society they assist in facilitating the social adjustments of individuals and groups required by such changes. They have a responsibility to contribute their knowledge and skills to the advancement of the goal of a free and democratic society.

In adopting a Statement of Public Policy, NAIRO recognizes the central role played by Government at appropriate levels in the struggle "to secure these rights" for all people. Social action must be directed to that level of government which has responsibility, local, state or federal, but the evidence is overwhelming that the federal government must continue to give every increasing national leadership in the civil rights field if the basic problems are to be resolved. In a democracy, broad-based support and encouragement for initiation of such programs must come from a well-informed and concerned public. NAIRO is committed to assisting this effort.

This document undertakes to identify major areas of concern, establish an acceptable goal, set forth elements of the problem, and suggest appropriate and needed action.

Public Policy Statements

I. EDUCATION

The democratic goal

To provide equal educational opportunity without distinction as to race, religion or national origin so that each individual will realize and attain his full potential.

Problem Elements

Equality of opportunity in education is basic to attaining equality in economic and social life. The Supreme Court Decision declaring education in segregated schools unequal has established the public policy in this area. The rate of progress in school desegregation is hopelessly slow everywhere in the country, with "token integration" the order of the day in most of the Southern states and de facto segregation of schools more ofteh the rule than the exception in the North.

Children from depressed areas and poor homes, including a large component from minority groups, are unable to develop their full educational potential. Concentrations of racial, ethnic and religious groups in segregated neighborhoods result in culturally deprived sections in each of our urban and metropolitan areas. In order to achieve equality of opportunity in such areas, educational offerings often have to be decidedly unequal.

Minority group youth are underrepresented in vocational trade training programs and some school systems have wholly inadequate specialized training courses. Vocational counseling is based upon inadequate and out-of-date information in relation to minority opportunities.

A larger proportion of Negroes that the rest of the population do not go to college, this one-tenth of the population supplies one-twentieth of the nation's college population. Of that one-twentieth, eighty percent are in segregated colleges. These same proportions apply about equally among other minorities, such as Puerto Ricans, American Indians and Mexican-Americans.

Appropriate actions

1. The Department of Justice of the U.S. Government must become more active and aggressive in giving assistance to citizens in those states and communities which continue to resist desegregation.

2. Federal Aid to Education should be withheld from states or school districts which fail to abide by the Supreme Court Decision.

3. Local government officials, school and police authorities, and community leaders need to give strong unswerving leadership to accomplish peaceful desegregation in Southern communities.

I. Education (Continued)

4. Federal, state and private scholarship programs need to be increased and made available to able young people, particularly among minority youth.

5. States need to earmark additional funds for programs in behalf of deprived children. Such funds should provide for curriculm enrichment, intensified counseling services, more adequate facilities, and incentive pay for teachers in these depressed areas.

6. Local School Boards should discover ways and means of giving children in racially homogeneous neighborhoods as much cross-cultural experience as possible. They should redistrict where this can be done without undue hardship, make minority teacher assignments an educational device; and above all make quite certain that children in such neighborhoods have the opportunity for an education that is equal to or better than any other section of the school district.

7. All colleges and universities, and particularly Negro colleges, should re-examine curriculum offerings in relation to changing labor market needs and give particular attention to counseling Negro and other minority students in the expanding and changing opportunities.

8. Vocational Trade Schools must give unlimited and unrestricted choice of trade training opportunities to qualified minority youth and at the same time take the initiative in encouraging such youth to take non-traditional type training.

9. Educational and vocational counselors in high schools, parents of minority youth, voluntary agencies and churches should become familiar with the new occupational categories being made available to minority group individuals and counsel accordingly.

10. All educational institutions should give more attention to the Bill of Rights. The struggle to implement and achieve understanding acceptance of these Constitutional Amendments is never ending. Continuing improvement of practice in these areas depends upon each individual, his understanding and participation in all efforts to achieve the goal of a free and democratic nation and world.

II. EMPLOYMENT

The democratic goal

To secure equal employment opportunity and industrial participation for all persons without distinction as to race, religion or national origin.

Problem elements

The right to equality of opportunity in employment has been the subject of legislation in an ever increasing number of states and municipalities since 1945. It is estimated that about ninety-eight percent of the nonwhite citizens of the north and west are now covered by fair employment practices laws. It is apparent that such laws alleviate but do not eliminate the problem of discrimination in employment.

Traditional patterns developed over long years of neglect cannot be changed by enjoining the employer to hire the best, most qualified man, that is, "merit employment." The act of discrimination does not occur only at the time a decision is being made to hire or promote. The discrimination and segregation which has been practiced for many generations prohibits the minority group individual from attaining the background and experience which makes competition possible. To give minority group individuals equality of opportunity will require new programs of an affirmative nature and conscious effort on the part of employers.

Apprenticeship training programs have beenoon the decrease but nonwhites never had adequate representation in such programs. In similar fashion, nonwhites have been excluded from management training programs throughout industry.

While the great majority of labor unions have express policies of nondiscrimination at the national or international level there are all too many who do not. Even those who do, however, find difficulty in securing cooperation and compliance at the local level. That all is not well in the labor movement is dramatized by the existence of The Negro American Labor Council.

The Negro or other minority worker displaced by automation will not have equal opportunity with majority group individuals similarly situated. In comparison with the white job-hunter he starts with an inferior education and no experience in jobs which might otherwise be open to him. The rate of unemployment for Negro workers remains constantly about twice that of white workers.

Appropriate Actions

1. The Congress should enact an equal employment opportunity law which accomplishes the same purposes set forth in Executive Order No 10925. This must include the affirmative action provision and not be limited to so-called "merit employment;" it must be enforced by an administrative agency with provision for negotiation and conciliation.

II. Employment (Continued)

2. State and municipal fair employment practice agencies must have the right to initiate complaint action and must make more use of this activity than past records reveal to be the case. The small number of complaints actually filed by aggrieved individuals does not reflect the true incidence of discriminatory practice.

3. Administrative enforcing agencies at all levels need to give major attention to programs of employer surveillance to bring about "pattern" adjustment. Analysis of utilization of minorities in all job categories in relation to available and qualified persons in the labor market should be carried out in all business and industrial establishments on a continuing basis.

4. Attention of administrative enforcing agencies should be directed to revision or modification of existing fair employment practice laws to eliminate provisions which prevent positive and affirmative employer action. Most laws prevent conscious effort by employers to recruit or upgrade minority workers and the lack of minority designations on any records seriously hampers study and analysis of progress and problems.

5. Voluntary agencies need to give continuing attention and support to existing programs designed to secure equal employment opportunity and to development of a climate of opinion which permits maximum progress. There is a tendancy to leave this function entirely to the public agency. Records show that while progress has been achieved in certain areas that the opportunity gap has not narrowed appreciably.

6. Joint labor-management apprenticeship training programs need to be fostered. This could be accomplished by government stipulation in federal contracts. Reasons for the non-employment of apprentices once trained require attention in some locations but by and large there is a scarcity of apprenticeships.

7. Federa, state and municipal administrative agencies all require more adequate financing and staffing to accomplish the goal. An expansion to meet the requirements of affirmative action will dramatically increase costs of administration. Civil rights groups and concerned citizens must bring this matter to the attention of appropriating bodies and enlist taxpayer support for such increases.

8. Minority group youth must have much better counseling than in the past. The plain fact is that jobs now being opened to minority workers are unknown to youth in time to prepare for them. This is demonstrated by futile recruiting efforts by industry in colleges and universities. Parents need information and counseling because they influence the choices and goals of their children.

10. Retraining of displaced workers is especially important for minority persons. All such training centers must also be aware of the changing times and emphasis needs to be placed upon non-traditional job categories. The emphasis upon "a job available" may tend to negate equal employment opportunity efforts.

III. HOUSING

The democratic goal

To open the housing market to freedom of choice without distinction as to race, religion or national origin in order that equality of opportunity be achieved and compulsory residential segregation be eliminated.

Problem elements

Discrimination in housing is related to the larger pattern of racial and ethnic discrimination and contributes significantly to maintaining barriers as well as feeding on them. Increased equality in housing therefore will have a generally beneficial effect upon equality in all fields.

Residential segregation of racial and ethnic groups has a direct and controlling relationship to the institutional compositions, such as schools, churches, places of recreation and shopping areas.

The concentration of minority worker groups in slums is traditional but whereas ethnic groups of white stock have been able to eventually break away from the area of concentration nonwhites find it next to impossible. The traditional pathway of escape from slums is obstructed by the color barrier.

Urban redevelopment and renewal projects have cut heavily into the available housing supply, particularly for Negroes, in every section of the country. Rehousing has been accomplished largely in still other areas of racial concentration, merely changing the geographic location.

The long existing federal policy of leaving racial occupancy patterns and the selection of renters and purchasers of federally assisted housing to local determination has unnecessarily prolonged the achievement of equality of opportunity in housing. Under the new Executive Order this will change in the future projects but leaves untouched existing patterns.

Some sixteen states and forty cities have enacted laws prohibiting discrimination in some types of housing. In nine of these states and in two cities, such prohibitions cover purely private housing as well. This is a small beginning and will bear fruit. Much experimentation is needed and is going on in the development of techniques and procedures used in administering such laws.

The Housing Industry has been the operating agency administering the actual controls and sanctions which maintain the restrictions generally approved by the white population. Segregation has been the direct result of such controls.

Voluntary private effort to bring about change has been notably successful in a few experimental programs but have not attracted sufficient interest and support to have any appreciable effect on the problem. Most of these have not advanced the democratic goal of freedom of choice.

III. Housing (Continued)

1. The Executive Order on Equal Opportunity in Housing has set forth the public policy in this area. While the enforcement provisions apply only to new starts and do not cover the great bulk of private property transactions which have federal assistance in the form of guarantees, much can be done by government agencies to promote the abandonment of discriminatory practices. This is the spirit of the Executive Order and all concerned individuals and groups should monitor government programs to see that it is carried out. The full weight of every government agency must now be exercised in the prevention of discrimination in housing because of race, color, creed, or national origin.

2. An adequate supply of new housing for families of moderate and low income is needed. The trickle-down theory has resulted in minority group families always having to line in hand-me-downs at the time when such property is in a state of deterioration. The Federal Government should encourage the housing industry and local communities to provide such housing.

3. States and municipalties should follow the example of those which have already enacted legislation prohibiting discrimination. It is more important now than ever that such legislation cover private property not covered by the Executive Order. Such legislation should prohibit discrimination by any part of the housing industry as well as individual owners, with the possible exception of two-family owner occupied units. It should be administered by an agency with power to initiate as well as receive complaints, and it should have the right to seek injunction during the process of negotiation and conciliation.

4. National and local associations of the housing industry should take the lead in ennunciating and implementing an industry-wide policy conforming with the principle of a free housing market. This is not only a social responsibility but is in the economic interest of the industry to broaden the market through removal of restrictions.

5. Freedom of the market place in housing is not achieved through the use of quotas. All families, in a democracy, should have the right to free choice and to compete on equal terms and under the same conditions in this market place. The decision as to where to live should properly be left to individual families. Controlled occupancy has been a useful demonstration that desegregation can take place under certain conditions. However, artificially maintained integrated units require tight controls. No one would advocate that an entire community or city be subject to quota controlled occupancy. Civil rights advocates need to re-examine their position on this question.

6. States which have laws requiring segregation should repeal them.

7. Individual responsibility for action is more important in this field than any other. Those who really believe in a free and democratic society will not sit idly by and be quiet when the opportunity presents itself in their own neighborhood or city. Minority group individuals will seek to take advantage of fair housing legislation and play their part in bringing about the desegregation of the concentrated areas.

IV. PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

The democratic goal

To secure equality of opportunity without distinction as to race, religion or national origin for use of places of public accommodation and service in places of business.

Problem Elements

The list of types and categories of places of public accommodation is lengthy and need not be catalogued becuase they have one thing in common, they were established to serve the needs of the general public. It matters not that some are supported by tax revenue and some are commercial business enterprizes. The man-in-the-street can walk in and use the facility or receive the service. Such facilities, services or businesses are sometimes denied individuals because of race, religion or national origin.

In northern states the principle of nondiscrimination, including segregation, has been established by state legislatures for several decades. Some provide relief for an aggrieved individual through court action and more recently through administrative agencies. As the years have gone by these states have gradually increased the number of categories included as places of public accommodation by amendment to law or by court interpretation. Southern states generally have laws requiring segregation in places of public accommodation and have not yet accepted the principle.

In practice, whether in the North or South, the principle of equality of opportunity has not yet been firmly established and public policy notwithstanding there is complete lack of uniformity. The uncertainty of acceptance is not the least of the problems growing out of failure to treat all people alike in places of public accommodation.

Such discriminatory practices are by definition open to public view. Incidents occur which could, and in the past have, provoke disputes which lead to violence. Two of the most savage interracial outbursts of this century were started in public recreational facilities. Each summer, the police and human relations agencies gird themselves for the opening of the swimming pools.

The national conscience has been quickened by the dramatic and courageous action of the "freedom riders" and "sit-in" demonstrators. Change has taken place as a result of these activities and equality of opportunity is closer to realization because of them.

The Supreme Court Decision in the schools' cases, followed later by decisions in otherppublic accommodation areas, has clearly established the fact that separate facilities are inherently unequal. Segregation of discrimination because of race, religion or ethnic origin is on the way out.

IV. Public Accommodations (Continued)

Appropriate Actions

1. The President, through firm leadership and example, can exert enormous influence and help avert crisis situations. When they occur, the President must be heard, pointing to desirable solutions and calling for calm and wise local leadership to cooperate in working out these solutions.

2. States which have segregation laws should repeal them.

3. The right of all to access and use of public accommodations and services must be assured by law in every state. Experience with such laws supports the conclusion that they should be administered by a regulatory agency which has the power to initiate as well as receive complaints. Once the law is enacted, it must be uniformly and firmly enforced.

4. Equal protection under the law must be afforded every citizen. The effective employment of police power will assure the maintenance of law and order in times of social change and is a minimum condition necessary for progress. The right of free speech and of protest must be guaranteed and protected by all law enforcement agencies.

5. The federal government must assume responsibility in situations where local authority has broken down or where the responsibility for maintaining law and order has been subverted.

6. Voluntary agencies and citizen groups must continue to press for equality of opportunity in places of public accommodation and service inplaces of business, in both North and South. Methods of mediation, education, conciliation and persuasion, including demonstrations and picketing, should be used.

7. Individuals who believe in equality of opportunity should examine their conscience and make some determinations as to personal behavior. The patronage of discriminating places by silent and acquiescent people of "goodwill" extends the period of that practice beyond necessity. Both majority and minority group individuals need to participate in programs along with others but individual actions are also required.

V. EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW

The Democratic Goal

To secure the fulfillment of the principle that the rule of law reigns supreme and that every individual, regardless of his race, religion or national origin, is entitled to equal protection of laws.

Problem Elements

The Fourteenth Amendment declares that "No state shall.....deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.'

The Supreme Court, in a long line of cases prior to the School decision, in a variety of situations, gave concrete meaning to this command of the Constitution. For example, it set aside conviction of Negroes by state juries from which Negroes had been systematically excluded. It struck down licensing laws which were administered so as to exclude persons of Oriental ancestry from certain occupations. In the school decision it held that a state violates the Constitution when it denies to a Negro child who is otherwise qualified for admission to a particular public school, and who seeks admission, the right to enter that school.

The Congress enacted the Civil Rights Act of 1960 designed to win voting rights for Negroes. It created a new and intricate system of judicially-appointed "voting referees" to overcome the denial of the ballot box to qualified Negroes in the South. The procedure is complicated and prolonged and tends to moot the right to vote through repeated delays. The right to vote is at the top of the list of fundamental rights and its abrogation saps the strength of democratic government.

Dissatisfied with the snail's pace of desegregation through the courts, spontaneous groups as well as organized agencies have engaged in peaceful demonstrations, using passive resistance measures. Arrests have been made using local laws and ordinances to thwart the constitutional right of peaceful protest and free speech. In both the North and South, law enforcement agencies have interfered with demonstrating groups seeking to call public attention to the problem of denial of individual civil liberties. Albany, Georgia, is the outstanding example of police officials "maintaining law and order" by putting into prison every man, woman or child who dared protest in any way the infringement of rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution. The Federal Government has failed to move into such situations to guarantee and assure citizens of needed protection.

There is marked inequality in the administration of justice; equal protection under the law has not yet been achieved; continuing differences in the treatment of minorities by police, biased juries, and "kangaroo" courts, are serving to increase frustrations, intensify police-community tensions, and compound very real problems.

V. Equality before the Law (Continued)

Appropriate Actions

1. The President should convene a Governor's Conference on the subject of "State's Rights" and exert strong moral leadership in the area of obediance to Federal Laws and Supreme Court Decisions by the elected officials of the several states. Interposition, by whatever means achieved, must be eliminated as an operating factor in federal-state relationships.

2. The Department of Justice must employ prosecution, court injunctions and supply adequate numbers of Federal agents to resolve controversies between citizens and their local or state governments on matters involving constitutional rights.

3. The Civil Rights Commission should become a permanent agency of the Federal Government with increased responsibility and power to deal with all matters affecting individual civil rights.

4. The Civil Rights Act of 1960 should be amended to provide a more simple and direct procedure for registering and qualifying voters as well as safeguards to those wishing to exercise this right.

5. Court rulings in individual cases should have more general application so that every aggrieved person should not have to take the long and expensive route through the courts to secure their rights. It is quite apparent by this time that there is no appeal from the Supreme Court Decision and time is running out for procrastinating and defiant school boards throughout the South.

6. The Federal Government should establish a consultative service in an appropriate department which would assist those school boards engaged in earnest efforts to desegregate public schools; a similar service should be established for giving counsel and technical assistance to local communities where desegregation of public facilities and places of public accommodation are a matter of controversy.

7. Federal grants in aid should be provided to assist states or local communities to establish official human relations commissions. Throughout the U.S. there are countless communities totally devoid of intergroup relations resources and financially unable to secure them. Such developments as school desegregation, heavy in-migration of minority group families or extensive urban renewal pose real problems for these communities. In such situations, equality before the law becomes strained and individuals suffer the consequences.

8. Enlightened public opinion is desperately needed. Agencies of communication, the clergy, public officials, voluntary groups and agencies, all need to redouble their efforts to let the general public know that equality under the law applies to every citizen. They must speak out when there is outright defiance of the law or where subterfuge and evasive schemes are used to subvert justice.

VI. RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

The Democratic Goal

To uphold, maintain and foster the principle of freedom of religion for every individual, or group and that churches and government are independent of one another.

Problem Elements

The acceptance of this principle set forth in the First Amendment to the Constitution has been general and wide-spread and has suffered less "erosion" than almost any other individual right. However, when it comes to specific application there are great differences of opinion. The expression of these differences results in interreligious tension and discord, frequently appearing to be a power struggle between adherents of religious groups.

"Minority" religions and their adherents have experienced considerable difficulty in maintaining religious values and transmitting these to their children in the face of "majority" encroachment in institutional life of the community and nation. Withdrawal from such participation has been the answer for some and this leads to separateness and misunderstanding in ways other than religious.

Bible reading and the saying of prayers in public schools has been the subject of increasing controversy and court action. Other religious practices, including use of public school buildings for religious instruction after school hours, religious pageants, baccalaureate services in school buildings, teaching in religious garb, and released time for religious instruction have in similar fashion received attention and concern.

The use of tax revenue to transport parocial school children, to purchase textbooks and to pay for health services has likewise been an issue in many sections of the country. Federal aid to higher education has thus far foundered because such aid would have been authorized for both public and private colleges and universities, some with religious affilliation or identification.

So-called "Blue Laws" have their root in religious values and create a problem for religious groups which observe another day of the week. Differences in religious values also brings about controversy when legislation is enacted on matters such as adoption, birth control, service in the armed forces, and the taking of an oath.

In spite of Article VI of the Constitution, which says "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States" this, too, has been a problem.

Appropriate Actions

1. What is urgently needed today is public discussion of "church-state" relations which is clearly characterized by less emotionalism, less dogmatism and less of the spirit of inter-religious competition. Such discussion must be sponsored by private and voluntary organizations and groups.

VI. Religious Freedom (Continued)

2. What has come to be called "the dialogue" must be encouraged and expanded. This is the effort of laymen and clergy of the various faiths to explore mutually the positions and attitudes that are at variance, eliminating unreal differences and understanding those undergirded by religios conviction and conscience; to clarify issues; and to search for workable modes of accommodation, all in an atmosphere of respect and confidence.

3. Religious leaders and groups within the religious communities need to fact realistically the question of Federal aid to education. Because of the seriousness of the need for support of specific educational functions and services, this problem requires a high priority listing on the agenda of all religious groups.

4. State legislatures should take the initiative in re-examining existing laws to determine whether these laws are offensive or limiting to any religious group or individuals and take appropriate action.

5. School boards should re-examine traditional practices and programs to ascertain if religious teaching or observances are being carried on in the public facility by tax paid instructors and thereby giving government support and encouragement to particular religious dogma. If so, appropriate action should be taken on their own initiative to eliminate such practices.

6. Civic groups, organizations and political parties need to be sensitive to any efforts to include a "religious test" in the selection of candidates for public office and to fight such issues if brought into a campaign.

NAIRO

December 21, 1962

Miss Frances Levenson
Commission on Housing and
Urban Life
National Association of Intergroup
Relations Officials
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Miss Levenson:

Belatedly I have just now finished reading "Federal, State, and Local Action Affecting Race and Housing." It is a really helpful summary and I wonder if we could have or buy a dozen or so additional copies?

This gives me an opportunity also to extend congratulations to you, Miss Fisher, and the National Committee. The President's Order is not all that we need but it is something to begin work with and you deserve tremendous credit.

With best wishes for the Season.

Sincerely yours,

LWD:bp

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

/

____ I will attend the NAIRO meeting Tuesday, October 23, 1962.

____ Please order a sandwich for me.

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
SRC
5 Forsyth Street NW
3

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON
HUMAN RELATIONS
41 Exchange Pl., S. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

October 18, 1962

TO: NAIRO Members

FROM: Bob Thompson and Frances Pauley

The Atlanta chapter of NAIRO will meet in the Southern Regional Council board room for lunch Tuesday, October 23, 1962 at 12 Noon -

The meeting is required by our by-laws for the purpose of electing officers for the coming year -

Plans for the Annual NAIRO meeting in Washington, D. C. will be discussed -

Please check the enclosed card and return. Thank you.

LETTER FROM BIRMINGHAM CITY JAIL

by

Martin Luther King, Jr.

For more than 300 years the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) has been deeply concerned about human freedom. Quaker demonstrations in the seventeenth century for the right of peaceful association, for the freedom of all men to worship according to their consciences and against the injustices of tyranny brought them into conflict with the established order. Some, like George Fox, were led by conscience to practice civil disobedience as a witness to the supremacy of God's commands over the dictates of men. Many were imprisoned. Their actions seemed disruptive, their demands unreasonable. But today many of the freedoms for which they stood are bulwarks of our society.

Reforms are by their very nature often "unwise" and "untimely" because they are the birthpangs of change. Many people of good will have resisted reform until their consciences overwhelmed what appeared to be their interests.

From Birmingham jail, where he was imprisoned as a participant in nonviolent demonstrations against segregation, Martin Luther King, Jr. has written the letter which follows. It was a response to a public statement of concern and caution issued by eight white religious leaders. The letter speaks powerfully of one of the great freedoms—freedom from racial discrimination—which is rooted in our religious faith and which our nation has stood for in principle but has not yet established in practice. It is an eloquent expression of the nonviolent approach to the restructuring of our social order.

There is today an urgent need for honest, mature communication between Americans who, though they differ in color, seek relationships among all men which reflect a common belief in a God of love. In furtherance of such communication, the American Friends Service Committee publishes this letter from Martin Luther King, Jr. and the public statement which occasioned it.

Colin W. Bell

COLIN W. BELL
Executive Secretary,
American Friends Service Committee
May, 1963

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
Birmingham City Jail
April 16, 1963

Bishop C. C. J. CARPENTER
Bishop JOSEPH A. DURICK
Rabbi MILTON L. GRAFMAN
Bishop PAUL HARDIN
Bishop NOLAN B. HARMON
The Rev. GEORGE M. MURRAY
The Rev. EDWARD V. RAMAGE
The Rev. EARL STALLINGS

My dear Fellow Clergymen,

While confined here in the Birmingham City Jail, I came across your recent statement calling our present activities "unwise and untimely." Seldom, if ever, do I pause to answer criticism of my work and ideas. If I sought to answer all of the criticisms that cross my desk, my secretaries would be engaged in little else in the course of the day and I would have no time for constructive work. But since I feel that you are men of genuine goodwill and your criticisms are sincerely set forth, I would like to answer your statement in what I hope will be patient and reasonable terms.

I think I should give the reason for my being in Birmingham, since you have been influenced by the argument of "outsiders coming in." I have the honor of serving as president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, an organization operating in every Southern state with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia. We have some eighty-five affiliate organizations all across the South—one being the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights. Whenever necessary and possible we share staff, educational, and financial resources with our affiliates. Several months ago our local affiliate here in Birmingham invited us to be on call to engage in a nonviolent direct action program if such were deemed necessary. We readily consented and when the hour came we lived up to our promises. So I am here, along with several members of my staff, because we were invited here. I am here because I have basic organizational ties here. Beyond this, I am in Birmingham because injustice is here. Just as the eighth century prophets left their little villages and carried their "thus saith the Lord" far beyond the boundaries of their home town, and just as the Apostle Paul left his little village of Tarsus and carried the gospel of Jesus Christ to practically every hamlet and city of the Graeco-Roman world, I too am compelled to carry the gospel of freedom beyond my particular home town. Like Paul, I must constantly respond to the Macedonian call for aid.

Moreover, I am cognizant of the interrelatedness of all communities and states. I cannot sit idly by in Atlanta and not be concerned about what happens in Birmingham. Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere. We are caught in an inescapable network of mutuality tied in a single garment of destiny. Whatever affects one directly affects all indirectly. Never again can we afford to live with the narrow, provincial "outside agitator" idea. Anyone who lives inside the United States can never be considered an outsider anywhere in this country.

You deplore the demonstrations that are presently taking place in Birmingham. But I am sorry that your statement did not express a similar concern for the conditions that brought the demonstrations into being. I am sure that each of you would want to go beyond the superficial social analyst who looks merely at effects, and does not grapple with underlying causes. I would not hesitate to say that it is unfortunate that so-called demonstrations are taking place in Birmingham at this time, but I would say in more emphatic terms that it is even more unfortunate that the white power structure of this city left the Negro community with no other alternative.

In any nonviolent campaign there are four basic steps: (1) collection of the facts to determine whether injustices are alive; (2) negotiation; (3) self-purification; and (4) direct action. We have gone through all of these steps in Birmingham. There can be no gainsaying of the fact that racial injustice engulfs this community. Birmingham is probably the most thoroughly segregated city in the United States. Its ugly record of police brutality is known in every section of this country. Its unjust treatment of Negroes in the courts is a notorious reality. There have been more unsolved bombings of Negro homes and churches in Birmingham than any city in this nation. These are the hard, brutal, and unbelievable facts. On the basis of these conditions Negro leaders sought to negotiate with the city fathers. But the political leaders consistently refused to engage in good faith negotiation.

Then came the opportunity last September to talk with some of the leaders of the economic community. In these negotiating sessions certain promises were made by the merchants—such as the promise to remove the humiliating racial signs from the stores. On the basis of these promises Rev. Shuttlesworth and the leaders of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights agreed to call a moratorium on any type of demonstrations. As the weeks and months unfolded we realized that we were the victims of a broken promise. The signs remained. As in so many experiences of the past we were confronted with blasted hopes, and the dark shadow of a deep disappointment settled upon us. So we had no alternative except that of preparing for direct action, whereby we would present our very bodies as a means of laying our case before the conscience of the local and national community. We were not unmindful of the difficulties involved. So we decided to go through a process of self-purification. We started having workshops on nonviolence and repeatedly asked ourselves the questions, "Are you able to accept blows without retaliating?" "Are you able to endure the ordeals of jail?"

We decided to set our direct action program around the Easter season, realizing that with the exception of Christmas, this was the largest shopping period of the year. Knowing that a strong economic withdrawal program would be the by-product of direct action, we felt that this was the best time to bring pressure on the merchants for the needed changes. Then it occurred to us that the March election was ahead, and so we speedily decided to postpone action until after election day. When we discovered that Mr. Connor was in the run-off, we decided again to postpone action so that the demonstrations could not be used to cloud the issues. At this time we agreed to begin our nonviolent witness the day after the run-off.

This reveals that we did not move irresponsibly into direct action. We too wanted to see Mr. Connor defeated; so we went through postpone-

ment after postponement to aid in this community need. After this we felt that direct action could be delayed no longer.

You may well ask, "Why direct action? Why sit-ins, marches, etc.? Isn't negotiation a better path?" You are exactly right in your call for negotiation. Indeed, this is the purpose of direct action. Nonviolent direct action seeks to create such a crisis and establish such creative tension that a community that has constantly refused to negotiate is forced to confront the issue. It seeks so to dramatize the issue that it can no longer be ignored. I just referred to the creation of tension as a part of the work of the nonviolent resister. This may sound rather shocking. But I must confess that I am not afraid of the word tension. I have earnestly worked and preached against violent tension, but there is a type of constructive nonviolent tension that is necessary for growth. Just as Socrates felt that it was necessary to create a tension in the mind so that individuals could rise from the bondage of myths and half-truths to the unfettered realm of creative analysis and objective appraisal, we must see the need of having nonviolent gadflies to create the kind of tension in society that will help men rise from the dark depths of prejudice and racism to the majestic heights of understanding and brotherhood. So the purpose of the direct action is to create a situation so crisis-packed that it will inevitably open the door to negotiation. We, therefore, concur with you in your call for negotiation. Too long has our beloved Southland been bogged down in the tragic attempt to live in monologue rather than dialogue.

One of the basic points in your statement is that our acts are untimely. Some have asked, "Why didn't you give the new administration time to act?" The only answer that I can give to this inquiry is that the new administration must be prodded about as much as the outgoing one before it acts. We will be sadly mistaken if we feel that the election of Mr. Boutwell will bring the millennium to Birmingham. While Mr. Boutwell is much more articulate and gentle than Mr. Connor, they are both segregationists dedicated to the task of maintaining the status quo. The hope I see in Mr. Boutwell is that he will be reasonable enough to see the futility of massive resistance to desegregation. But he will not see this without pressure from the devotees of civil rights. My friends, I must say to you that we have not made a single gain in civil rights without determined legal and nonviolent pressure. History is the long and tragic story of the fact that privileged groups seldom give up their privileges voluntarily. Individuals may see the moral light and voluntarily give up their unjust posture; but as Reinhold Niebuhr has reminded us, groups are more immoral than individuals.

We know through painful experience that freedom is never voluntarily given by the oppressor; it must be demanded by the oppressed. Frankly I have never yet engaged in a direct action movement that was "well timed," according to the timetable of those who have not suffered unduly from the disease of segregation. For years now I have heard the word "Wait!" It rings in the ear of every Negro with a piercing familiarity. This "wait" has almost always meant "never." It has been a tranquilizing thalidomide, relieving the emotional stress for a moment, only to give birth to an ill-formed infant of frustration. We must come to see with the distinguished jurist of yesterday that "justice too long delayed is justice denied." We have waited for more than three

hundred and forty years for our constitutional and God-given rights. The nations of Asia and Africa are moving with jet-like speed toward the goal of political independence, and we still creep at horse and buggy pace toward the gaining of a cup of coffee at a lunch counter.

I guess it is easy for those who have never felt the stinging darts of segregation to say wait. But when you have seen vicious mobs lynch your mothers and fathers at will and drown your sisters and brothers at whim; when you have seen hate filled policemen curse, kick, brutalize, and even kill your black brothers and sisters with impunity; when you see the vast majority of your twenty million Negro brothers smothering in an air-tight cage of poverty in the midst of an affluent society; when you suddenly find your tongue twisted and your speech stammering as you seek to explain to your six-year-old daughter why she can't go to the public amusement park that has just been advertised on television, and see tears welling up in her little eyes when she it told that Funtown is closed to colored children, and see the depressing clouds of inferiority begin to form in her little mental sky, and see her begin to distort her little personality by unconsciously developing a bitterness toward white people; when you have to concoct an answer for a five-year-old son asking in agonizing pathos: "Daddy, why do white people treat colored people so mean?"; when you take a cross country drive and find it necessary to sleep night after night in the uncomfortable corners of your automobile because no motel will accept you; when you are humiliated day in and day out by nagging signs reading "white" men and "colored"; when your first name becomes "nigger" and your middle name becomes "boy" (however old you are) and your last name becomes "John," and when your wife and mother are never given the respected title "Mrs."; when you are harried by day and haunted by night by the fact that you are a Negro, living constantly at tip-toe stance never quite knowing what to expect next, and plagued with inner fears and outer resentments; when you are forever fighting a degenerating sense of "nobodiness";—then you will understand why we find it difficult to wait. There comes a time when the cup of endurance runs over, and men are no longer willing to be plunged into an abyss of injustice where they experience the bleakness of corroding despair. I hope, sirs, you can understand our legitimate and unavoidable impatience.

You express a great deal of anxiety over our willingness to break laws. This is certainly a legitimate concern. Since we so diligently urge people to obey the Supreme Court's decision of 1954 outlawing segregation in the public schools, it is rather strange and paradoxical to find us consciously breaking laws. One may well ask, "How can you advocate breaking some laws and obeying others?" The answer is found in the fact that there are two types of laws: There are *just* laws and there are *unjust* laws. I would be the first to advocate obeying just laws. One has not only a legal but moral responsibility to obey just laws. Conversely, one has a moral responsibility to disobey unjust laws. I would agree with Saint Augustine that "An unjust law is no law at all."

Now what is the difference between the two? How does one determine when a law is just or unjust? A just law is a man-made code that squares with the moral law or the law of God. An unjust law is a code that is out of harmony with the moral law. To put it in the terms of Saint Thomas Aquinas, an unjust law is a human law

that is not rooted in eternal and natural law. Any law that uplifts human personality is just. Any law that degrades human personality is unjust. All segregation statutes are unjust because segregation distorts the soul and damages the personality. It gives the segregator a false sense of superiority and the segregated a false sense of inferiority. To use the words of Martin Buber, the great Jewish philosopher, segregation substitutes an "I-it" relationship for the "I-thou" relationship, and ends up relegating persons to the status of things. So segregation is not only politically, economically, and sociologically unsound, but it is morally wrong and sinful. Paul Tillich has said that sin is separation. Isn't segregation an existential expression of man's tragic separation, an expression of his awful estrangement, his terrible sinfulness? So I can urge men to obey the 1954 decision of the Supreme Court because it is morally right, and I can urge them to disobey segregation ordinances because they are morally wrong.

Let us turn to a more concrete example of just and unjust laws. An unjust law is a code that a majority inflicts on a minority that is not binding on itself. This is *difference* made legal. On the other hand a just law is a code that a majority compels a minority to follow that it is willing to follow itself. This is *sameness* made legal.

Let me give another explanation. An unjust law is a code inflicted upon a minority which that minority had no part in enacting or creating because they did not have the unhampered right to vote. Who can say the legislature of Alabama which set up the segregation laws was democratically elected? Throughout the state of Alabama all types of conniving methods are used to prevent Negroes from becoming registered voters and there are some counties without a single Negro registered to vote despite the fact that the Negro constitutes a majority of the population. Can any law set up in such a state be considered democratically structured?

These are just a few examples of unjust and just laws. There are some instances when a law is just on its face but unjust in its application. For instance, I was arrested Friday on a charge of parading without a permit. Now there is nothing wrong with an ordinance which requires a permit for a parade, but when the ordinance is used to preserve segregation and to deny citizens the First Amendment privilege of peaceful assembly and peaceful protest, then it becomes unjust.

I hope you can see the distinction I am trying to point out. In no sense do I advocate evading or defying the law as the rabid segregationist would do. This would lead to anarchy. One who breaks an unjust law must do it *openly, lovingly* (not hatefully as the white mothers did in New Orleans when they were seen on television screaming "nigger, nigger, nigger") and with a willingness to accept the penalty. I submit that an individual who breaks a law that conscience tells him is unjust, and willingly accepts the penalty by staying in jail to arouse the conscience of the community over its injustice, is in reality expressing the very highest respect for law.

Of course there is nothing new about this kind of civil disobedience. It was seen sublimely in the refusal of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego to obey the laws of Nebuchadnezzar because a higher moral law was involved. It was practiced superbly by the early Christians who were willing to face hungry lions and the excruciating pain of chopping blocks, before submitting

to certain unjust laws of the Roman Empire. To a degree academic freedom is a reality today because Socrates practiced civil disobedience.

We can never forget that everything Hitler did in Germany was "legal" and everything the Hungarian freedom fighters did in Hungary was "illegal." It was "illegal" to aid and comfort a Jew in Hitler's Germany. But I am sure that, if I had lived in Germany during that time, I would have aided and comforted my Jewish brothers even though it was illegal. If I lived in a communist country today where certain principles dear to the Christian faith are suppressed, I believe I would openly advocate disobeying these anti-religious laws.

I must make two honest confessions to you, my Christian and Jewish brothers. First I must confess that over the last few years I have been gravely disappointed with the white moderate. I have almost reached the regrettable conclusion that the Negroes' great stumbling block in the stride toward freedom is not the White Citizens' "Counciler" or the Ku Klux Klanner, but the white moderate who is more devoted to "order" than to justice; who prefers a negative peace which is the absence of tension to a positive peace which is the presence of justice; who constantly says "I agree with you in the goal you seek, but I can't agree with your methods of direct action"; who paternalistically feels that he can set the time-table for another man's freedom; who lives by the myth of time and who constantly advises the Negro to wait until a "more convenient season." Shallow understanding from people of good will is more frustrating than absolute misunderstanding from people of ill will. Lukewarm acceptance is much more bewildering than outright rejection.

I had hoped that the white moderate would understand that law and order exist for the purpose of establishing justice, and that when they fail to do this they become the dangerously structured dams that block the flow of social progress. I had hoped that the white moderate would understand that the present tension in the South is merely a necessary phase of the transition from an obnoxious negative peace, where the Negro passively accepted his unjust plight, to a substance-filled positive peace, where all men will respect the dignity and worth of human personality. Actually, we who engage in nonviolent direct action are not the creators of tension. We merely bring to the surface the hidden tension that is already alive. We bring it out in the open where it can be seen and dealt with. Like a boil that can never be cured as long as it is covered up but must be opened with all its pus-flowing ugliness to the natural medicines of air and light, injustice must likewise be exposed, with all of the tension its exposing creates, to the light of human conscience and the air of national opinion before it can be cured.

In your statement you asserted that our actions, even though peaceful, must be condemned because they precipitate violence. But can this assertion be logically made? Isn't this like condemning the robbed man because his possession of money precipitated the evil act of robbery? Isn't this like condemning Socrates because his unswerving commitment to truth and his philosophical delvings precipitated the misguided popular mind to make him drink the hemlock? Isn't this like condemning Jesus because His unique God consciousness and never-ceasing devotion to His will precipitated the evil act of crucifixion? We must come to see, as federal courts have consistently affirmed, that it is immoral to urge

an individual to withdraw his efforts to gain his basic constitutional rights because the quest precipitates violence. Society must protect the robbed and punish the robber.

I had also hoped that the white moderate would reject the myth of time. I received a letter this morning from a white brother in Texas which said: "All Christians know that the colored people will receive equal rights eventually, but is it possible that you are in too great of a religious hurry? It has taken Christianity almost 2000 years to accomplish what it has. The teachings of Christ take time to come to earth." All that is said here grows out of a tragic misconception of time. It is the strangely irrational notion that there is something in the very flow of time that will inevitably cure all ills. Actually time is neutral. It can be used either destructively or constructively. I am coming to feel that the people of ill will have used time much more effectively than the people of good will. We will have to repent in this generation not merely for the vitriolic words and actions of the bad people, but for the appalling silence of the good people. We must come to see that human progress never rolls in on wheels of inevitability. It comes through the tireless efforts and persistent work of men willing to be coworkers with God, and without this hard work time itself becomes an ally of the forces of social stagnation.

We must use time creatively, and forever realize that the time is always ripe to do right. Now is the time to make real the promise of democracy, and transform our pending national elegy into a creative psalm of brotherhood. Now is the time to lift our national policy from the quicksand of racial injustice to the solid rock of human dignity.

You spoke of our activity in Birmingham as extreme. At first I was rather disappointed that fellow clergymen would see my nonviolent efforts as those of the extremist. I started thinking about the fact that I stand in the middle of two opposing forces in the Negro community. One is a force of complacency made up of Negroes who, as a result of long years of oppression, have been so completely drained of self-respect and a sense of "somebodiness" that they have adjusted to segregation, and of a few Negroes in the middle class who, because of a degree of academic and economic security, and because at points they profit by segregation, have unconsciously become insensitive to the problems of the masses. The other force is one of bitterness and hatred and comes perilously close to advocating violence. It is expressed in the various black nationalist groups that are springing up over the nation, the largest and best known being Elijah Muhammad's Muslim movement. This movement is nourished by the contemporary frustration over the continued existence of racial discrimination. It is made up of people who have lost faith in America, who have absolutely repudiated Christianity, and who have concluded that the white man is an incurable "devil." I have tried to stand between these two forces saying that we need not follow the "do-nothingism" of the complacent or the hatred and despair of the black nationalist. There is the more excellent way of love and nonviolent protest. I'm grateful to God that, through the Negro church, the dimension of nonviolence entered our struggle. If this philosophy had not emerged I am convinced that by now many streets of the South would be flowing with floods of blood. And I am further convinced that if our white brothers dismiss us as "rabble rousers" and "outside agitators"—those of us who are working through

the channels of nonviolent direct action —and refuse to support our nonviolent efforts, millions of Negroes, out of frustration and despair, will seek solace and security in black nationalist ideologies, a development that will lead inevitably to a frightening racial nightmare.

Oppressed people cannot remain oppressed forever. The urge for freedom will eventually come. This is what has happened to the American Negro. Something within has reminded him of his birthright of freedom; something without has reminded him that he can gain it. Consciously and unconsciously, he has been swept in by what the Germans call the *Zeitgeist*, and with his black brothers of Africa, and his brown and yellow brothers of Asia, South America, and the Caribbean, he is moving with a sense of cosmic urgency toward the promised land of racial justice. Recognizing this vital urge that has engulfed the Negro community, one should readily understand public demonstrations. The Negro has many pent-up resentments and latent frustrations. He has to get them out. So let him march sometime; let him have his prayer pilgrimages to the city hall; understand why he must have sit-ins and freedom rides. If his repressed emotions do not come out in these nonviolent ways, they will come out in ominous expressions of violence. This is not a threat; it is a fact of history. So I have not said to my people, "Get rid of your discontent." But I have tried to say that this normal and healthy discontent can be channeled through the creative outlet of nonviolent direct action. Now this approach is being dismissed as extremist. I must admit that I was initially disappointed in being so categorized.

But as I continued to think about the matter I gradually gained a bit of satisfaction from being considered an extremist. Was not Jesus an extremist in love? "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, pray for them that despitefully use you." Was not Amos an extremist for justice—"Let justice roll down like waters and righteousness like a mighty stream." Was not Paul an extremist for the gospel of Jesus Christ—"I bear in my body the marks of the Lord Jesus." Was not Martin Luther an extremist—"Here I stand; I can do none other so help me God." Was not John Bunyan an extremist—"I will stay in jail to the end of my days before I make a butchery of my conscience." Was not Abraham Lincoln an extremist—"This nation cannot survive half slave and half free." Was not Thomas Jefferson an extremist—"We hold these truths to be self evident that all men are created equal." So the question is not whether we will be extremist but what kind of extremist will we be. Will we be extremists for hate or will we be extremists for love? Will we be extremists for the preservation of injustice—or will we be extremists for the cause of justice? In that dramatic scene on Calvary's hill three men were crucified. We must never forget that all three were crucified for the same crime—the crime of extremism. Two were extremists for immorality, and thus fell below their environment. The other, Jesus Christ, was an extremist for love, truth, and goodness, and thereby rose above His environment. So, after all, maybe the South, the nation, and the world are in dire need of creative extremists.

I had hoped that the white moderate would see this. Maybe I was too optimistic. Maybe I expected too much. I guess I should have realized that few members of a race that has oppressed another race can understand or appreciate the deep groans and passionate yearnings of those that have been oppressed, and still fewer have

the vision to see that injustice must be rooted out by strong, persistent, and determined action. I am thankful, however, that some of our white brothers have grasped the meaning of this social revolution and committed themselves to it. They are still all too small in quantity, but they are big in quality. Some like Ralph McGill, Lillian Smith, Harry Golden, and James Dabbs have written about our struggle in eloquent, prophetic, and understanding terms. Others have marched with us down nameless streets of the South. They have languished in filthy, roach-infested jails, suffering the abuse and brutality of angry policemen who see them as "dirty nigger lovers." They, unlike so many of their moderate brothers and sisters, have recognized the urgency of the moment and sensed the need for powerful "action" antidotes to combat the disease of segregation.

Let me rush on to mention my other disappointment. I have been so greatly disappointed with the white Church and its leadership. Of course there are some notable exceptions. I am not unmindful of the fact that each of you has taken some significant stands on this issue. I commend you, Rev. Stallings, for your Christian stand on this past Sunday, in welcoming Negroes to your worship service on a non-segregated basis. I commend the Catholic leaders of this state for integrating Springhill College several years ago.

But despite these notable exceptions I must honestly reiterate that I have been disappointed with the Church. I do not say that as one of those negative critics who can always find something wrong with the Church. I say it as a minister of the gospel, who loves the Church; who was nurtured in its bosom; who has been sustained by its spiritual blessings and who will remain true to it as long as the cord of life shall lengthen.

I had the strange feeling when I was suddenly catapulted into the leadership of the bus protest in Montgomery several years ago that we would have the support of the white Church. I felt that the white ministers, priests, and rabbis of the South would be some of our strongest allies. Instead, some have been outright opponents, refusing to understand the freedom movement and misrepresenting its leaders; all too many others have been more cautious than courageous and have remained silent behind the anesthetizing security of stained glass windows.

In spite of my shattered dreams of the past, I came to Birmingham with the hope that the white religious leadership of this community would see the justice of our cause and, with deep moral concern, serve as the channel through which our just grievances could get to the power structure. I had hoped that each of you would understand. But again I have been disappointed.

I have heard numerous religious leaders of the South call upon their worshippers to comply with a desegregation decision because it is the law, but I have longed to hear white ministers say follow this decree because integration is morally right and the Negro is your brother. In the midst of blatant injustices inflicted upon the Negro, I have watched white churches stand on the sideline and merely mouth pious irrelevancies and sanctimonious trivialities. In the midst of a mighty struggle to rid our nation of racial and economic injustice, I have heard so many ministers say, "Those are social issues with which the Gospel has no real concern," and I have watched so many churches commit themselves to a completely other-worldly religion which made a strange distinction between body and soul, the sacred and the secular.

So here we are moving toward the exit of the twentieth century with a religious community largely adjusted to the status quo, standing as a tail light behind other community agencies rather than a headlight leading men to higher levels of justice.

I have travelled the length and breadth of Alabama, Mississippi, and all the other Southern states. On sweltering summer days and crisp autumn mornings I have looked at her beautiful churches with their spires pointing heavenward. I have beheld the impressive outlay of her massive religious education buildings. Over and over again I have found myself asking: "Who worships here? Who is their God? Where were their voices when the lips of Governor Barnett dripped with words of interposition and nullification? Where were they when Governor Wallace gave the clarion call for defiance and hatred? Where were their voices of support when tired, bruised, and weary Negro men and women decided to rise from the dark dungeons of complacency to the bright hills of creative protest?"

Yes, these questions are still in my mind. In deep disappointment, I have wept over the laxity of the Church. But be assured that my tears have been tears of love. There can be no deep disappointment where there is not deep love. Yes, I love the Church; I love her sacred walls. How could I do otherwise? I am in the rather unique position of being the son, the grandson, and the great grandson of preachers. Yes, I see the Church as the body of Christ. But, oh! How we have blemished and scarred that body through social neglect and fear of being nonconformist.

There was a time when the Church was very powerful. It was during that period when the early Christians rejoiced when they were deemed worthy to suffer for what they believed. In those days the Church was not merely a thermometer that recorded the ideas and principles of popular opinion; it was a thermostat that transformed the mores of society. Wherever the early Christians entered a town the power structure got disturbed and immediately sought to convict them for being "disturbers of the peace" and "outside agitators." But they went on with the conviction that they were a "colony of heaven" and had to obey God rather than man. They were small in number but big in commitment. They were too God-intoxicated to be "astronomically intimidated." They brought an end to such ancient evils as infanticide and gladiatorial contest.

Things are different now. The contemporary Church is so often a weak, ineffectual voice with an uncertain sound. It is so often the arch-supporter of the status quo. Far from being disturbed by the presence of the Church, the power structure of the average community is consoled by the Church's silent and often vocal sanction of things as they are.

But the judgment of God is upon the Church as never before. If the Church of today does not recapture the sacrificial spirit of the early Church, it will lose its authentic ring, forfeit the loyalty of millions, and be dismissed as an irrelevant social club with no meaning for the twentieth century. I am meeting young people every day whose disappointment with the Church has risen to outright disgust.

Maybe again I have been too optimistic. Is organized religion too inextricably bound to the status quo to save our nation and the world? Maybe I must turn my faith to the inner spiritual Church, the church within the Church, as the true *ecclesia* and the hope of the world. But again I am thankful to God that some noble souls

from the ranks of organized religion have broken loose from the paralyzing chains of conformity and joined us as active partners in the struggle for freedom. They have left their secure congregations and walked the streets of Albany, Georgia, with us. They have gone through the highways of the South on torturous rides for freedom. Yes, they have gone to jail with us. Some have been kicked out of their churches and lost the support of their bishops and fellow ministers. But they have gone with the faith that right defeated is stronger than evil triumphant. These men have been the leaven in the lump of the race. Their witness has been the spiritual salt that has preserved the true meaning of the Gospel in these troubled times. They have carved a tunnel of hope through the dark mountain of disappointment.

I hope the Church as a whole will meet the challenge of this decisive hour. But even if the Church does not come to the aid of justice, I have no despair about the future. I have no fear about the outcome of our struggle in Birmingham, even if our motives are presently misunderstood. We will reach the goal of freedom in Birmingham and all over the nation, because the goal of America is freedom. Abused and scorned though we may be, our destiny is tied up with the destiny of America. Before the pilgrims landed at Plymouth, we were here. Before the pen of Jefferson etched across the pages of history the majestic words of the Declaration of Independence, we were here. For more than two centuries our foreparents labored in this country without wages; they made cotton "king"; and they built the homes of their masters in the midst of brutal injustice and shameful humiliation—and yet out of a bottomless vitality they continued to thrive and develop. If the inexpressible cruelties of slavery could not stop us, the opposition we now face will surely fail. We will win our freedom because the sacred heritage of our nation and the eternal will of God are embodied in our echoing demands.

I must close now. But before closing I am impelled to mention one other point in your statement that troubled me profoundly. You warmly commended the Birmingham police force for keeping "order" and "preventing violence." I don't believe you would have so warmly commended the police force if you had seen its angry violent dogs literally biting six unarmed, nonviolent Negroes. I don't believe you would so quickly commend the policemen if you would observe their ugly and inhuman treatment of Negroes here in the city jail; if you would watch them push and curse old Negro women and young Negro girls; if you would see them slap and kick old Negro men and young Negro boys; if you will observe them, as they did on two occasions, refuse to give us food because we wanted to sing our grace together. I'm sorry that I can't join you in your praise for the police department.

It is true that they have been rather disciplined in their public handling of the demonstrators. In this sense they have been rather publicly "nonviolent." But for what purpose? To preserve the evil system of segregation. Over the last few years I have consistently preached that nonviolence demands that the means we use must be as pure as the ends we seek. So I have tried to make it clear that it is wrong to use immoral means to attain moral ends. But now I must affirm that it is just as wrong, or even moreso, to use moral means to preserve immoral ends. Maybe Mr. Connor and his policemen have been rather publicly nonviolent, as Chief Prichett was in Albany, Georgia, but they have used

the moral means of nonviolence to maintain the immoral end of flagrant racial injustice. T. S. Eliot has said that there is no greater treason than to do the right deed for the wrong reason.

I wish you had commended the Negro sit-inners and demonstrators of Birmingham for their sublime courage, their willingness to suffer, and their amazing discipline in the midst of the most inhuman provocation. One day the South will recognize its real heroes. They will be the James Merediths, courageously and with a majestic sense of purpose, facing jeering and hostile mobs and the agonizing loneliness that characterizes the life of the pioneer. They will be old, oppressed, battered Negro women, symbolized in a seventy-two year old woman of Montgomery, Alabama, who rose up with a sense of dignity and with her people decided not to ride the segregated buses, and responded to one who inquired about her tiredness with ungrammatical profundity: "My feets is tired, but my soul is rested." They will be young high school and college students, young ministers of the gospel and a host of the elders, courageously and nonviolently sitting in at lunch counters and willingly going to jail for conscience sake. One day the South will know that when these disinherited children of God sat down at lunch counters they were in reality standing up for the best in the American dream and the most sacred values in our Judeo-Christian heritage, and thus carrying our whole nation back to great wells of democracy which were dug deep by the founding fathers in the formulation of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence.

Never before have I written a letter this long (or should I say a book?). I'm afraid that it is much too long to take your precious time. I can assure you that it would have been much shorter if I had been writing from a comfortable desk, but what else is there to do when you are alone for days in the dull monotony of a narrow jail cell other than write long letters, think strange thoughts, and pray long prayers?

If I have said anything in this letter that is an overstatement of the truth and is indicative of an unreasonable impatience, I beg you to forgive me. If I have said anything in this letter that is an understatement of the truth and is indicative of my having a patience that makes me patient with anything less than brotherhood, I beg God to forgive me.

I hope this letter finds you strong in the faith. I also hope that circumstances will soon make it possible for me to meet each of you, not as an integrationist or a civil rights leader, but as a fellow clergyman and a Christian brother. Let us all hope that the dark clouds of racial prejudice will soon pass away and the deep fog of misunderstanding will be lifted from our fear-drenched communities and in some not too distant tomorrow the radiant stars of love and brotherhood will shine over our great nation with all of their scintillating beauty.

Yours for the cause of
Peace and Brotherhood

M. L. King Jr.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Following is a verbatim copy of the public statement directed to Martin Luther King, Jr., by eight Alabama clergymen, which occasioned his reply.

April 12, 1963

We the undersigned clergymen are among those who, in January, issued "An Appeal for Law and Order and Common Sense," in dealing with racial problems in Alabama. We expressed understanding that honest convictions in racial matters could properly be pursued in the courts, but urged that decisions of those courts should in the meantime be peacefully obeyed.

Since that time there had been some evidence of increased forbearance and a willingness to face facts. Responsible citizens have undertaken to work on various problems which cause racial friction and unrest. In Birmingham, recent public events have given indication that we all have opportunity for a new constructive and realistic approach to racial problems.

However, we are now confronted by a series of demonstrations by some of our Negro citizens, directed and led in part by outsiders. We recognize the natural impatience of people who feel that their hopes are slow in being realized. But we are convinced that these demonstrations are unwise and untimely.

We agree rather with certain local Negro leadership which has called for honest and open negotiation of racial issues in our area. And we believe this kind of facing of issues can best be accomplished by citizens of our own metropolitan area, white and Negro, meeting with their knowledge and experience of the local situation. All of us need to face that responsibility and find proper channels for its accomplishment.

Just as we formerly pointed out that "hatred and violence have no sanction in our religious and political traditions," we also point out that such actions as incite to hatred and violence, however technically peaceful those actions may be, have not contributed to the resolution of our local problems. We do not believe that these days of new hope are days when extreme measures are justified in Birmingham.

We commend the community as a whole, and the local news media and law enforcement officials in particular, on the calm manner in which these demonstrations have been handled. We urge the public to continue to show restraint should the demonstrations continue, and the law enforcement officials to remain calm and continue to protect our city from violence.

We further strongly urge our own Negro community to withdraw support from these demonstrations, and to unite locally in working peacefully for a better Birmingham. When rights are consistently denied, a cause should be pressed in the courts and in negotiations among local leaders, and not in the streets. We appeal to both our white and Negro citizenry to observe the principles of law and order and common sense.

Signed by:

C. C. J. Carpenter, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Alabama

Joseph A. Durick, D.D., Auxiliary Bishop, Diocese of Mobile-Birmingham

Rabbi Milton L. Grafman, Temple Emanu-El, Birmingham, Alabama

Bishop Paul Hardin, Bishop of the Alabama-West Florida Conference of the Methodist Church

Bishop Nolan B. Harmon, Bishop of the North Alabama Conference of the Methodist Church

George M. Murray, D.D., LL.D., Bishop Coadjutor, Episcopal Diocese of Alabama

Edward V. Ramage, Moderator, Synod of the Alabama Presbyterian Church in the United States

Earl Stallings, Pastor, First Baptist Church, Birmingham, Alabama

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

NATIONAL OFFICE

160 North 15th Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa.

REGIONAL OFFICES

CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS
130 Brattle Street (P.O. Box 247)

CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS
431 South Dearborn Street

DAYTON 6, OHIO
915 Salem Avenue

DES MOINES 12, IOWA
4211 Grand Avenue

HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA
1818 South Main Street (P.O. Box 1307)

HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
4717 Crawford Street

NEW YORK 11, NEW YORK
Suite 220, 2 West 20th Street

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
980 North Fair Oaks (P.O. Box 991)

PHILADELPHIA 2, PENNSYLVANIA
1500 Race Street

SAN FRANCISCO 21, CALIFORNIA
2160 Lake Street

SEATTLE 5, WASHINGTON
3959 15th Avenue, N.E.

No. 589—50M—5-63—G.B.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

NAIRO Newsletter

2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • 387-7050

EDWARD RUTLEDGE, PRESIDENT

FREDERICK B. ROUTH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAY-JUNE, 1963

A MORE REGULAR NEWSLETTER

With this issue of the NAIRO Newsletter we begin a new policy adopted by the Board at the April meeting: The Newsletter will be issued monthly (except during the summer), in a less expensive form. The Board felt that this would help keep our members informed and would place before them on a more timely basis notices of job opportunities and openings. The Board also asked that appropriate materials from intergroup relations agencies be mailed with the Newsletter if the agencies were willing to supply the materials free and pay the cost of the mailing.

STUDY IN COLOR

Inaugurating the new policy mentioned above is ESCRU -- the Episcopal Society for Cultural & Racial Unity, which has supplied NAIRO with 1,000 copies of the announcement of three one-act plays by the Rev. Malcolm Boyd, Chaplain at Wayne State University. ESCRU also made a donation of $30 to cover the cost of the mailing.

'63 ANNUAL NAIRO CONFERENCE

The 17th Annual NAIRO Conference will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, at the Pick-Carter Hotel, Nov. 20-23. The Program Planning Committee, chaired by K. C. Jones, has chosen the theme: CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS. This was approved by the Board at its April meeting. NOTE THESE DATES ON YOUR CALENDAR NOW. This promises to be an exciting conference!!!!

NEW CHAPTER IN ST. LOUIS

NAIRO's Board voted Chapter status to a group of members in St. Louis at the April Meeting. Charter Chapter members are: Mrs. Theo M. Shea, Chairman; J. Philip Waring, Vice Chairman; Mrs. Thelma Abrams, Secretary; the Rev. Trafford P. Maher, S. J.; Dr. Reba S. Mosby; and Myron Schwartz. The action to form a Chapter followed a visit by NAIRO President Edward Rutledge. Congratulations and a warm welcome to our newest Chapter.

FUND RAISING

The United Steel Workers Union was the first to respond to a funds appeal sent out to ten Union Presidents by John Feild. NAIRO is grateful to the Steelworkers, and our hats are off to them for such understanding and fast action.

NEW LIFE MEMBERS

NAIRO has proudly gained two more LIFE MEMBERS since the last Newsletter. They are Dr. Helen Amerman and Lloyd Davis. Eleanor Dungan of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations and Chairman of NAIRO's Life Membership Committee is working to have others follow suit.

CHEERS FOR THE NEW YORK NAIRO CHAPTER!

Under the leadership of its Chairman, Dr. Shirley Chartock, the NY NAIRO Chapter is planning a benefit theatre party to raise funds for NAIRO. The Chapter also sent out a special notice to members: "The National NAIRO urgently needs membership dues ($20 per year) from all members. If you have not already paid your 1962 or 1963 dues, please send your check (payable to NAIRO) as soon as possible to: 2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C."

CHANGES IN LEADERSHIP

The Board regretfully accepted the resignations of Peter Libassi as Mid-Atlantic Regional Chairman and member of the Executive Committee. Replacing him on the Executive Committee is Louis Mason and as Regional Chairman, Robert Greene. The resignation of Alexander Miller as Membership Chairman was also regretfully accepted. Replacing him is John Yoshino. In the leadership listing in the April Newsletter there were several errors: we identified Alexander "Joe" Allen (President Elect) as Vice President; we left out John Morsell, Vice President, and Burton Gordin, Chairman of the sub-Committee on Education and Professional Training. Our apologies to each of these men.

NAIRO TRIBUTE TO ALGERNON D. BLACK

With the approval of NAIRO's Executive Committee, a citation was presented to Algernon D. Black at a dinner given in his honor by the Encampment for Citizenship on May 14 in New York City. The text of the citation presented by President Rutledge read: "The National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials proudly pays tribute to ALGERNON D. BLACK - as a citizen, leader, educator, and housing-civil rights pioneer. With gratitude we acknowledge our debt to a man who has enriched our knowledge and understanding of the community of mankind, and who inspires and challenges us to follow the example he has set."

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

You will note in my letter to President Kennedy our expression of deep concern in regard to the USA's crisis in race relations. This letter was prepared with the assistance of Executive Director, Fred Routh and General Counsel, Ed Lukas and approved by the Executive Committee. Many of the recommendations are drawn from the 1961 NAIRO document "Executive Responsibility in Intergroup Relations." I suggest you reread this report. You will find it shows prophetic insight into the role of executive leadership.

Now more than ever before our leadership is needed. And we are calling upon the President of the United States to consult with us because we do not believe that the Negro drive for civil rights need be won only through disorder, chaos and violence. On the contrary, we have the expertise and the dedication and commitment in our profession to assist the President in securing full equality for all Americans within the framework of our democratic system of government.

As members of the only professional body in intergroup relations we have a major responsibility to reexamine our own leadership positions as intergroup relations workers and also, as never before, to influence the role of our own agencies in the struggle for equal rights. We cannot afford to stand by as so called "objective observers" at this time. We have a duty to help lead the way.

D. C. HUMAN RELATIONS STUDY APPROVED

NAIRO's Board of Directors approved the undertaking of a study of the human relations needs and governmental efforts to meet them in the District of Columbia. The study was made possible by a grant from the Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Foundation. Fred Routh will direct the study. Consultants are: George Schermer, Director of the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations and Chairman of NAIRO's Task Force II; and Dr. Herman Long, Director of Fisk University's Race Relations Institute and NAIRO Board member. Routh will spend half-time for up to six months on the project.

WORTH READING

Several articles appearing in recent issues of national magazines are worth reading. Among them are: "A 50-Year War Against AntiSemitism" (LOOK June 4) which is the story of the AntiDefamation League, written by Thomas B. Morgan. In the same issue is, "Washington: Crime Sick Capital City" by Fletcher Knebel, interesting but somewhat sensational. "How a Race Riot Happened" by Alvin Shuster and Ben A. Franklin in the SATURDAY EVENING POST for May 4th.--caused a controversy in DC circles. LIFE for May 31st carries "A Negro Photographer Shoots From Inside The Black Muslims." Sub-title: Word and Picture Report by Gordon Parks.

FUTURE NAIRO MEMBER

Stanley and Judy Leibner have a new son, Lincoln Debs Leibner. He was born May 1st.

NONDISCRIMINATION IN HOUSING

Two publications are dealing with this topic in an important manner; already out is A Report to The Mayor & City Council of Chicago on the Present Status and Effectiveness of Existing Fair Housing Practices Legislation. Coming is the special issue of the Chicago -Kent Law Review concerned with anti-discrimination housing legislation. The former may be secured from Clifford Campbell, Deputy Commissioner of City Planning, City Hall, Chicago 2; the latter from: Richard A. Winkler, Editor-in-Chief, Chicago-Kent Law Review, 10 North Franklin, Chicago 6. Price not known in either case.

EDITORIAL IN LIFE MAGAZINE

Your attention is called to a striking editorial in the May 24th issue of LIFE magazine entitled, "Beyond Rights the Issue of Human Dignity." This editorial is one of the more significant of recent years. It recognizes the critical nature of our times and proclaims human relations the crucial need if we are to build and maintain a democratic society.

LOOK AT BEN SISSEL

The Rev. H. Benjamin Sissel, NAIRO Member, and Secretary for National Affairs of the United Presbyterian Church, USA, has a major article in the June 18th issue of LOOK, "A Christian View: Behind The Fight Against School Prayer."

SCHERMER RESIGNS

George Schermer, Executive Director of the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations, has resigned his post. Schermer, one of the field's most seasoned and respected professionals blasted the mayor in his letter of resignation for making ineffective the Commission on Human Relations. NAIRO's Philadelphia Chapter has called on the Commissioners not to accept Schermer's resignation. Civil Rights leaders are protesting conditions which led to the resignation.

THE DIRECTOR'S BOX is short this month to make room for other matters. Dave Garroway used to close his program by holding up his hand and saying, "Peace!" Now he closes with "Courage!" We are in for a considerable period of unrest, tension, and strife in the field of intergroup relations. Witness the police tactics and the Governor's defiance in the Alabama situation. It will take all the courage, all the wisdom, all the dedication, and all the skill we can muster to move the cause of human dignity ahead in a constructive, rapid, and non-violent manner. This is our task as intergroup relations professionals and to it we are fully committed; none of us stands alone; through NAIRO, each is linked with a thousand others who have the same commitment to the task at hand. Further, it is we who are dedicated to building a democratic society -- not the totalitarians -- who ride the crest of the wave of the future. In my Emancipation Proclamation Centennial Address in Tucson, Arizona I said, "Where do we stand 100 years later? We have come a long way. We yet have a long, long way to go; the path is steep, the climb difficult; but no other journey is worthy of free men."

OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE

The Grievance Committee, chaired by Harold Fleming, has spent considerable time developing proposed grievance procedures. The Board adopted the committee's proposals at its April meeting. This is an important forward step for NAIRO and for its members. You are urged to study these with care for they explain what you may expect from NAIRO if you file a complaint.

GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES OF NAIRO

The NAIRO Board, at its November 1962 meeting, established a Grievance Committee to process and make appropriate disposition of complaints filed with NAIRO by its members. The Committee consists of Harold C. Fleming (chairman), Edward Rutledge, Alexander J. Allen, Edwin J. Lukas, and Frederick B. Routh (ex officio).

When a complaint is received, the Committee ordinarily appoints a panel of NAIRO members in the appropriate geographical area to ascertain the facts in the case and make a written report of them to the Committee. On occasion, however, the Committee may elect to ask one of its members or the Executive Director to make the investigation.

Other procedures thus far developed by the Committee and approved by the Board are as follows:

(1) A condition of NAIRO intervention is that the aggrieved member avail himself of administrative remedies within the employing agency, unless the Grievance Committee is satisfied that he has good and sufficient reason not to do so.

(2) In the case of a member who does so avail himself, the Grievance Committee shall be responsible for determining that his procedural rights are fully and promptly observed; if they are not, the Grievance Committee shall make all appropriate representations to the respondent agency and, these failing, shall request the Board of NAIRO to pass and publicize among its members and elsewhere as it sees fit, a vote of censure against the agency.

(3) The Grievance Committee shall not undertake to reach findings and conclusions on the substantive complaint until the respondent agency's complaint procedures are exhausted, or until the Committee determines that the complainant has been denied his procedural rights.

(4) If the complainant initiates administrative proceedings but at a later point decides not to exhaust them, NAIRO's intervention will cease at that point, unless the Committee determines that he has good and sufficient reason for his decision.

(5) In the case of an aggrieved member who has no administrative remedies available to him, the Grievance Committee shall see that his complaint to NAIRO is investigated and findings and conclusions reached as expeditiously as possible. In the event that the complaint is found justified, the same efforts at conciliation and, those failing, the same sanctions as those described in (2) above shall be effected.

MEMBERS ON THE MOVE

Since the last Newsletter, less than a month ago, the following members have changed jobs or moved: Malcolm Higgins has resigned as Executive Director of the Washington State Board Against Discrimination. John I. Binkley resigned as Director of Education with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity to become Intergroup Relations Specialist, Housing & Home Finance Agency. David Traub hasn't moved or changed jobs but we erroneously listed him in the Los Angeles Army EEO Office rather than in the Philadelphia office where he is. Muriel Snowden has been at it again; for her outstanding work in Roxbury, Massachusetts, she has been elected Citizen of the Week by the Boston-Roxbury City News and Woman of the Week by the Traveler Paper.

Mathew Ahmann has resigned as Executive Director of the National Catholic Conference on Interracial Justice to assume full time responsibilities with The National Conference on Religion and Race. Clifford J. Campbell has retired as Deputy Commissioner of City Planning in Chicago and will move to Portland, Oregon. Norman Perlstein has left the Brooklyn Jewish Community Relations Council and has gone with Brotherhood-in-Action (New York City).

TRAVELGUIDE ISSUED

A list of public accommodations which operate on a nondiscriminatory basis has been published by William H. Butler. It may be obtained for $2.00 from: TRAVELGUIDE, P.O. Box 4252, Grand Central Station, New York 17, N. Y.

JOB OPENINGS

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION has a national staff opening: Field Development Officer. Salary starts at $8,000 or more depending on individual. Considerable travel helping branches plan their efforts and execute their plans. Requirements: Character and integrity most important; perceptive, creative, energetic, persuasive, with experience in organizational work and operational fund-raising efforts for other organizations. Applications should be addressed to: John de J. Pemberton, Jr., Executive Director American Civil Liberties Union, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

KANSAS CITY HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION, Executive Secretary; Salary $9,600 to $11,600 (former salary was $8,500) I have just talked with the new Commission Chairman, Dean Frederick Lewis of the U of KC Law School, who said the situation in Kansas City has been cleared-up by a new city administration which means business in the field of intergroup relations. Requirements: skill and experience in intergroup relations on the executive level, mature personality. The Commission works on problems of discrimination in employment opportunities, public accommodations, housing, education, public facilities, and union membership. It also works with the police department and the park board. Applications should be sent to: Dr. Frederick D. Lewis, Dean, School of Law, University of Kansas City, Kansas City, Missouri.

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • 387-7050

May 22, 1963

The Honorable John F. Kennedy
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

As you may recall from our meeting with you on August 23, 1961 (please refer to the enclosed pamphlet), we are a professional body concerned with intergroup relations. In our opinion many urban centers in the North, as well as the South, are confronted with the prospect of racial tensions and problems of crisis proportions. Your bold leadership is needed now more than ever before to avert disaster.

We hail your recent courageous statements in the South and your salute to the Negro drive for civil rights as in the "highest traditions of American freedom." It is our conviction that your call to the educated men and women of the South to speak up for law, freedom, and human decency has given heart to your fellow countrymen everywhere.

Likewise, we are in complete accord with your decision to station troops in Alabama. We appreciate your reluctance, as President of all the people, to employ troops in any section of the country. Yet this decision cannot be avoided where local or state officials are incapable of or unwilling to maintain law and order and protect the constitutional rights of all citizens. Nor can it be avoided where they incite to violence and where lawlessness and a state of anarchy prevail. Such decisive action by you at the right time, in this and other situations, will in our judgment prevent violence. There is a need for the appropriate local and state officials to be put on notice that you will take such action whenever necessary.

In addition we respectfully suggest that the following steps should be taken to cope with this crisis:

1. Small groups of religious, business, labor, community and political leaders should be called together to make known the President's determination to correct inequities and to enlist their cooperation in this endeavor.

2. Similarly, conferences should be convened with:

   (a) state governors, to discuss mutual responsibilities in upholding Federal Court decisions and maintaining law and order.

   (b) state attorneys general, to assure the right of all qualified citizens to free access to the ballot box.

   (c) School officials, to accelerate the desegregation of schools.

   (d) business and labor leaders, to insure equal employment opportunity and to deal realistically with the problem of the growing unemployment among Negroes.

   (e) representatives of the housing industry, to end enforced residential segregation and seek the achievement of open occupancy practices.

3. We urge also that all Federal programs be reexamined and redirected to assure the Negro his full rights as an American.

4. The Federal government should take a more active official role in identifying organizations and individuals engaged in subverting Federal court decisions and violating the constitutional rights of Negro citizens.

In preparation for the implementation of these recommendations we respectfully request that you consider convening a meeting of experts in intergroup relations and civil rights to secure their views as to how the steps we have urged you to take may yield the maximum results.

We stand ready to assist you in this time of national emergency.

Respectfully yours,

Edward Rutledge, President
National Association of Intergroup
Relations Officials

Enclosure: NAIRO Report to the President
on "Executive Responsibility in Intergroup Relations"

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • 387-7050

AGENDA NAIRO BOARD MEETING

Atlanta, Georgia June 14-15, 1963

This special meeting of NAIRO's Board of Directors and other Leadership was called in Atlanta, Georgia, at this time because of the civil rights and racial crisis in which the nation is engulfed. NAIRO, as the professional association of those persons who serve on the staffs and boards of intergroup relations agencies must give assistance and guidance to the resolution of the problems confronting the field and the nation.

29. THE CIVIL RIGHTS AND RACIAL CRISIS (6:30 Dinner Meeting, Peachtree Manor Hotel)
    A. The Nature of the Crisis: its scope and import.
    B. Re-examination of the Role of the Federal Government in the Crisis.
    C. Re-examination of the Role of State & Municipal Agencies.
    D. Re-examination of the Role of Private Agencies.
    E. Re-examination of the Role of Professionals.

30. Review of Complaint filed by Frank W. Baldau. (Special Agenda Item)

31. ROLE OF NAIRO (Saturday Morning, 9:00 AM Meeting, Peachtree Manor Hotel)
    A. Executive Committee Proposal for White House Civil Rights Office.
    B. Re-examination of Role of NAIRO's National Office.
    C. Re-examination of Role of NAIRO's Commissions & Task Forces.
    D. Re-examination of NAIRO's Role in Professional Training.
    E. Possible Participation in the Talent Hunt.

32. NEW PROPOSALS (Saturday Luncheon; Edward Rutledge, NAIRO President & Alexander J. Allen, NAIRO President Elect co-Chairman)
    Leadership of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties agencies and members of NAIRO's Atlanta Chapter participating.
    A. A Proposed Approach to Civil Rights Crisis (statement by Whitney Young) presented by Clarence Coleman.
    B. Call For US Commission on Civil Rights Hearings in Mississippi presented by John Morsell.
    C. Report of NAIRO Proposal For Civil Rights Office in White House.

Special Note: NAIRO Student member, Stephen Rutledge, President of the Student Body at Tougaloo Southern Christian College, Tougaloo, Mississippi and son of NAIRO President Edward Rutledge will be a special guest at the Board Meeting.

(Note: Agenda Items 1-28 were acted upon at previous NAIRO Board Meetings.)

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NAIRO

National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials

SEVENTEETH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF NAIRO

CLEVELAND

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November 20-23

HOTEL PICK-CARTER

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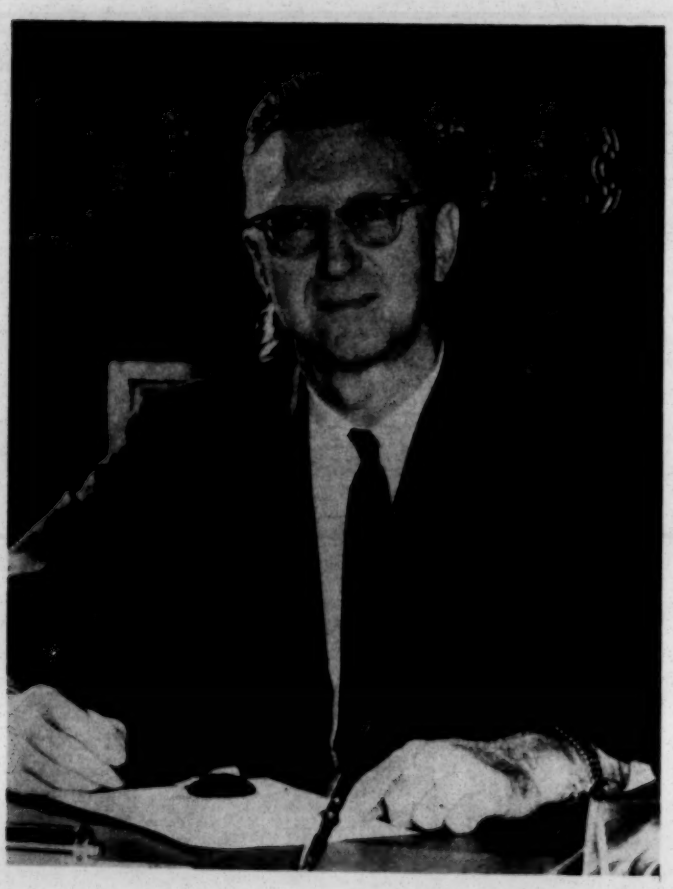
DAYS



RALPH S. LOCHER, MAYOR OF CLEVELAND

City of Cleveland

RALPH S. LOCHER
MAYOR

November, 1963

To the National Association of
Intergroup Relations Officials

On behalf of the people of Cleveland, and for myself, it gives me great pleasure to extend to each of you a warm and cordial welcome to our city.

We are indeed proud that NAIRO is holding this important 17th Annual Conference in Cleveland - a city whose people have a deep concern and understanding for human values and individual dignity.

To survive in today's complex world society, man must have a basic understanding of the character of the spiritual and cultural aspirations of his fellow man. NAIRO has contributed immeasurably to this basic understanding in its intergroup programs and in its work in the fields of human relations and civil rights.

May your meetings here and all future efforts of your organization prove highly successful.

Sincerely,

Ralph S. Locher

Mayor

Irving Levine, Chairman - CLEVELAND CHAPTER
NAIRO

Welcome to Cleveland:

What may be most significant about this historic NARIO meeting is that for the first time, the many who have previously, either consciously, or unconsciously, closed their ears to our pleas will be listening to what we say with interest.

The twin goals of NAIRO -- First class citizenship for all and qualitative human relations -- are gaining new acceptance in the arenas of influence in our society. This philisophic conversion promises much, but even so, true progress comes hard. The road ahead undoubtly has more snags than we can now recognize, but who would deny our experience in solving tough problems. We enter this new phase with confidence.

For our work, our organization, our techniques and our passions have much to say about the continuing story of America.

SEVENTEETH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF NAIRO

National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials

Controversial Issues In Intergroup Relations

CLEVELAND, OHIO NOVEMBER 20-23, 1963

Program

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER, 19, 1963

7:30 p.m.

BOARD MEETING **Aviation Room**

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20

8:30 a.m.

REGISTRATION **North Mezzanine**

10:30 a.m.

OPENING PLENARY SESSION **Grand Ball Room**

Presiding: EDWARD RUTLEDGE, President, NAIRO

Welcome: IRVING LEVINE, Chairman, Cleveland Chapter of NAIRO

HAROLD B. WILLIAMS, coordinator United Freedom Movement

Greetings: Honorable RALPH LOCHER, Mayor of the City of Cleveland

Presidential Address: EDWARD RUTLEDGE, Director of Housing, New York State Commission for Human Rights

Executive Directors Report: FREDERICK B. ROUTH, Executive Director, NAIRO

Nominating Committee Report: MARSHALL BRAGDON, Chairman, Nominating Committee

Treasurer's Report: IRVING GOLDABER, Deputy Director, New York City Commission on Human Rights

12:30 p.m.

PAST PRESIDENTS' LUNCHEON **Rainbow Room**

Presiding: SHELTON B. GRANGER

THE 1960's AND THE NEGRO REVOLT

James Baldwin

3:00 p.m.

PLENARY SESSION **Grand Ballroom**

Presiding: DR. KENNETH W. CLEMENT, Civic Leader, Honorary Chairman NAIRO Conference

THE 1960's AND THE NEGRO REVOLT

Discussants:

CHARLES LIVERMORE, Executive Director, Chicago Commission on Youth Welfare

FREDERICK A. SCREIBER, Western Regional Intergroup Specialist, U. S. Air Force

L. HOWARD BENNETT, Partner, Hall, Smith Hedlund and Bennett—Attorneys-at-Law

8:00 p.m.

PLENARY SESSION **Rainbow Room**

Presiding: CENORIA D. JOHNSON, Washington Representative, National Uuban League

DO WE SEEK A PLURALISTIC OR INTEGRATED SOCIETY?

OSCAR HANDUN, Director, Center for the Study of the History of Liberty in America, Harvard University

Discussants: EDWIN C. BERRY, Executive Director, Chicago Urban League

DAVID DANZIG, Associate Director, American Jewish Committee

10:30 p.m.

OPEN HOUSE AT KARAMU

(Transportation will leave from the main entrance of the hotel, 10 minutes after the close of the preceeding session.)

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21

10:00 a.m.

CONCURRENT SESSION **Lorenzo Carter Room**

THE IGNORED MINORITIES

Chairman: JOHN I. BINKLEY, Intergroup Relations Specialist, Housing & Home Finance Agency

Panelists: JOSEPH MONSERRAT, Director, Migration Division, Department of Labor, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

HELEN L. PETERSON, Executive Director, Denver Commission on Human Relations

EDWARD TERRONES, Assistant Director, Colorado Anti-Discrimination Commission

JOHN Y. YOSHINO, Deputy Director of Field Services, President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity

Consultants: DR. NOMA NEWMARK, Coordinator of Research and Training Programs, Human Relations Unit, Board of Education of the City of New York

STANLEY LIEBNER, Youth Program Advisor Bureau of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor

RICHARD SHAPIRO, Regional Youth Consultant, Bureau of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor

CONCURRENT SESSION **Oak Room**

ARE WE WINNING THE FIGHT AGAINST ANTI-SEMITISM?

Chairman: JOHN V. P. LASSOE, Executive Secretary, Division or Church-Community Studies, National Council, Protestant Episcopal Church

Panelists: JAMES D. NOBEL, Director, Council on Human Relations, Cleveland

RABBI ARTHUR GILBERT, Director, Religious Freedom and Public Affairs Project, National Conference of Christians and Jews

Consultants: DR. ABRAHAM F. CITRON, Director, Michigan Regional Office, American Jewish Committee

MONROE SCHLACTUS, Director, Southeastern Regional Office AntiDefamation League of B'nai B'rith

EDWARD ROSENTHAL, Director, Ohio Regional Office American Jewish Congress

2:00 p.m.

PLENARY SESSION **Grand Ballroom**

Presiding: MRS. JONAS E. SALK, Chairman, Subcommittee on Housing of The Citizens Interracial Committee of San Diego County

POLITICS VS. PROFESSIONALISM IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS

Speaker: GEORGE SCHERMER, Consultant on Human Relations

Commentaries: MARSHALL BRAGDON, Executive Director Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee of Cincinnati

EDWARD N. HODGES, III, Personal Employment Manager, Michigan Bell Telephone Company

4:00 p.m.

PLENARY SESSION **Oak Room**

Chairman: ROBERT J. GREENE, Intergroup Relations Advisor Urban Renewal Administration

CHURCH—STATE—AND THE SUPREME COURT

Panelists: THE REVEREND H. BENJAMIN SISSEL, Secretary for National Affairs, United Presbyterian Church

THE REVEREND WILLIAM J. KENEALY, S. J., Professor of Law, Boston College Law School

JOHN deJ. PEMBERTON, JR., Executive Director American Civil Liberties Union

Consultants: HUGH A. BRIMM, Southern Region Intergroup Relations Specialist, U. S. Army Material Command

REV. ROGER SHARPE, Minister, First Baptist Church of Youngstown

HELEN E. AMERMAN, Chairman, Northern California NAIRO

7:00 p.m.

BOARD BANQUET **Grand Ball Room**

Presiding: CHESTER J. GRAY, Cleveland, Ohio

Inaugural Address: ALEXANDER J. ALLEN, Executive Director, Urban League of Greater New York, and NAIRO President-elect

Entertainment: The Prestonians, Earl Preston, Director

Entertainment: Jay Tyree, Folksinger, Henry Hudson, Piano

Decorations: Courtesy Karamu House Art Department

PRESIDENTS' RECEPTION **Lorenzo Carter Room**

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22

9:00 a.m.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE BREAKFAST
Grand Ball Room

Chairman: J. EDWARD DICKERSON, Ohio State Employment Service and Co-Chairman, Conference Arrangements Committee

BUSINESS MEETING

Presiding: ALEXANDER J. ALLEN, NAIRO President

12:00 noon

LIFE MEMBERS LUNCHEON **Rainbow Room**

Presiding: JOHN FIELD, Consultant, Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation

WHAT'S AFFIRMATIVE ACTION?

WHITNEY YOUNG, Executive Director, National Urban League

Commentaries: PERCY WILLIAMS, Assistant Director, President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity

NORMAN HILL, National Program Director, Congress of Racial Eqality

DON S. SLAIMAN, Assistant Director Civil Rights Department, AFL-CIO

2:30 p.m.

PLENARY SESSION **Grand Ball Room**

Presiding: PAUL M. RILLING, Executive Director, D. C. Commissioners Council on Human Relations

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS

Speakers: LESLIE W. DUNBAR, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council

JAMES FARMER, National Director Congress of Racial Equality

JOHN A. MORSELL, Assistant to the Executive Secretary, NAACP

Commentaries: MAURICE B. FAGAN, Executive Director, Philadelphia Fellowship Commission

The Reverend WILL D. CAMPBELL, Committee of Southern Churchmen

4:30 p.m.

PLENARY SESSION **Lorenzo Carter Room**

Presiding: ROLAND M. SAWYER, United Steelworkers of America, and Member of President's Committee on Equal Housing Opportunity

CONTROLLED OCCUPANCY OR FREE CHOICE

Speaker: LOUIS MASON, JR., Executive Director Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations

Commentaries: MARVIN GILMAN, President Renewal Developers, Inc.

MADISON JONES, Executive Director, City Commission on Human Rights of New York

STUART E. WALLACE, Executive Vice President Fair Housing, Inc., Cleveland

8:30 p.m.

PLENARY SESSION **Grand Ball Room**

Presiding: FRANCES W. PAULEY, Executive Director, Georgia Council on Human Relations

REPORT FROM THE SOUTH

Speakers: PAUL ANTHONY, Director of Field Activities, Southern Regional Council

AARON HENRY, President, Mississippi, NAACP

The Reverend FRED SHUTTLESWORTH, Secretary of Southern Christian Leadership Conference; President, Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights; President, Southern Conference Educational Fund

10:30 p.m.

PRIVATE AND SPECIAL MEETINGS

(See Bulletin Board for Room Assignments)

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23

10:00 a.m.

PLENARY SESSION **Grand Ball Room**

Presiding: HAROLD C. FLEMING, Executive Vice President, Potomac Institute

REPORT FROM THE CAPITOL

Speakers: The Congress: MARVIN CAPLAN, Associate Director Washington Office, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights

The Executive Branch: WILLIAM L. TAYLOR, General Counsel, U. S. Commission on Civil Rights

The Supreme Court: JOSEPH B. ROBISON, Assistant Director, Commission on Law and Social Action, American Jewish Congress

12:30 p.m.

CHAPTER AND REGIONAL CHAIRMEN'S LUNCHEON **Rainbow Room**

Presiding: GEORGE CULBERSON, Senior Intergroup Relations Specialist, Headquarters, Air Force Systems Command

NEIGHBERHOOD SCHOOLS OR INTEGRATED SCHOOLS

Speaker: THERON JOHNSON, Administrator Intercultural Relations in Education New York State Education Department

Commentaries: HAROLD M. BARRON, Research Co-Director Chicago Urban League

JUNE SHAGALOFF, Special Assistant for Education, NAACP

3:00 p.m.

ADJOURNMENT

3:15 p.m.

BOARD MEETING **Aviation Room**

NEXT YEAR

18th ANNUAL NAIRO CONFERENCE

NEW YORK CITY AND

THE WORLD'S FAIR

NOVEMBER , 1964

IRVING LEVINE
Chairman—Conference Arrangements and Finance Committee

J. EDWARD DICKERSON
Co-Chairman—Conference Arrangements and Finance Committee

GEORGE D. BEASLEY
Chairman: Conference Literature Coordinator

GLADYS M. WELLS
Chairman—Registration Committee

CARRIEBELL COOK
Chairman—Banquet and Dinners Committee

WESLEY TOLES
Chairman—Exhibits Committee

MARY JOYCE GREEN
Chairman—Community Relations Committee

JAMES HEWITT
Chairman—Hositality Committee

ROBERT KELSO
Chairman—Public Relations Committee

CHESTER S. GRAY
Chairman—Great Lakes Region NAIRO

HONARY CHAIRMAN

Donald Carmichael

Howard M. Metzenbaum

Dr. Kenneth W. Clement

CLEVELAND ORGANIZATIONAL SPONSORS

University Circle Development Foundation

United Steel Workers of America

Cleveland Council on Human Relations

National Conference of Christians and Jews

American Jewish Committee

Cleveland Area Church Committee

Jewish Community Foundation

Urban League

Catholic International Council

Meat Cutters District Union Local #427

Karamu House

NAACP

(Partial Listing)

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Mr. Edward Rutledge	PRESIDENT
Mr. Alexander J. Allen	PRESIDENT—ELECT
Miss Frances Levenson	VICE PRESIDENT
Dr. John A. Morsell	VICE PRESIDENT
Dr. Frances R. Cousens	SECRETARY
Mr. Irving Goldaber	TREASURER
Mr. Frederick B. Routh	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Mr. Edwin Lukas	GENERAL COUNSEL

Conference Program Committee

Kenneth C. Jones, Jr., Chairman

Jane B. Leeds, Secretary

John I. Binkley

George Culberson

Harold Fleming

Shelton B. Granger

Cernoria D. Johnson

Paul M. Rilling

Frederick B. Routh

Don S. Slaiman

Wesley Toles

Edward Rutledge, ex officio

Alexander J. Allen, ex officio

Irving Levine, ex officio

NAIRO

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

File Nairo gen. corresp.

PA ✓
VJ ✓
HJ. file

NAIRO CAREER SERVICE BOARD

MAY 18, 1964 WASHINGTON, D.C.

AGENDA

I. OPENING REMARKS, DR. HERMAN LONG, CHAIRMAN CSB

II. STAFF REPORTS --
- A. FRED ROUTH
- B. JOHN FEILD
- C. NATE GREENE

III. COMMITTEE REPORTS
- A. AGENCY PARTICIPATION - HAROLD FLEMING
- B. INTERN SELECTION - OSCAR COHEN
- C. EVALUATION - DR. MARTIN CHWOROWSKY OR FRED ROUTH

IV. OTHER BUSINESS
- A. RELATIONSHIP WITH ROOSEVELT FOUNDATION
- B. RELATIONSHIP WITH AJC'S HUMAN RELATIONS INSTITUTE
- C. TIMETABLE FOR CLASS II INTERNS
- D. SOLICITING AGENCY PARTICIPATION
- E. RECRUITING EFFORTS FOR INTERNS
- F. APPOINT NEW CHAIRMAN FOR EVALUATION COMMITTEE
- G. QUARTERLY REPORT FORMS

V. NEW BUSINESS
- A. PROPOSED DATE FOR NEXT MEETING, CSB:
- B. OTHER

VI. ADJOURNMENT

NAIRO CAREER SERVICE BOARD

MINUTES

MAY 18, 1964 WASHINGTON, D. C.

PRESENT: DR. HERMAN LONG, CSB CHAIRMAN, DR. MARTIN CHWOROWSKY, GEORGE CULBERSON, JOHN G. FEILD, HAROLD C. FLEMING, BARBARA MOFFETT AND BETTI WHALEY; STAFF: FRED ROUTH AND NATHAN GREENE.

THE MEETING WAS CONVENED AT 10:30 BY THE CHAIRMAN, WHO EXPRESSED GENERAL SATISFACTION WITH THE FIRST CLASS OF ELEANOR ROOSEVELT INTERNS IN HUMAN RIGHTS.

ROUTH THEN INDICATED THAT THE REACTION OF THE INTERNS AND THEIR SUPERVISORS, WITHIN THE VARIOUS AGENCIES, TO THE PROGRAM HAS BEEN A MOST FAVORABLE ONE. THERE HAVE BEEN ONE OR TWO MINOR PERSONNEL PROBLEMS, BUT NOT OF A QUANTITY OR DEGREE TO CAUSE ANY REAL CONCERN. THE NAIRO BOARD AT ITS APRIL MEETING APPROVED THE ADDITION TO THE STAFF OF AN INTERN PROGRAM COORDINATOR TO HANDLE THE ADMINISTRATIVE WORK FORMERLY THE TASK OF JOHN FEILD. NATHAN GREENE, WHO HAS BEEN A CIVIL LIBERTIES FELLOW AT THE N.Y.U. SCHOOL OF LAW AND A LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT TO CONGRESSMAN DONALD FRASER (MINN.) IS THE NEW INTERN PROGRAM COORDINATOR.

REPORT ON THE 1ST CLASS OF INTERNS (MR. FEILD):

A GOOD GROUP OF INTERNS, MATURE AND CAPABLE, WAS SELECTED. MANY MAY BE EXPECTED TO REMAIN IN THE FIELD AFTER THE INTERNSHIP PERIOD CLOSES.

THE ORIGINAL PLANNING OF THE PROGRAM EMBRACED THESE THREE POINTS:

1. TO DEVISE AN INTERN SELECTION PLAN.
2. TO DEVELOP AGENCY PARTICIPATION IN A MANNER MOST BENEFICIAL TO THE PROGRAM.

3. To devise a training program.

1. INTERN SELECTION: The Intern selection process was made the primary responsibility of a series of regional interview panels, peopled by senior practitioners in the intergroup field. These panels met in ten cities and ranged in size from two or three for the smallest to five or six for the largest. It was found that the larger panels were more effective because they encompassed a wider range of professional experience.

This procedure was quite good although the panels would in the future benefit by the added ingredient of a common factor; viz, that all panels have one member in common. Mr. Feild or Mr. Routh covered most of the panels which interviewed candidates for the first class of Interns, but it was felt one person should participate in all panels. This would serve the purpose of bringing to each panel one viewpoint which might be made available to each body as it considers the applicants before it. It is not to be expected that this would be a predominant voice, but that it would provide a modicum of mutuality among the several panels.

As further regards the work of the first-round panels, it was found that the criteria generally established were good and workable.

2. AGENCY PARTICIPATION: The standards were generally good but there was not sufficient time to gather all the information necessary to make the final choices as meaningful as possible. The agencies need more time to prepare their plans and, most particularly, the Agency Participation Committee needs more time to review requests and, where needs be, to request more information. In the second round, the agencies should be expected to submit more complete plans.

3. RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE ELEANOR ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL FOUNDATION & THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE: The February Training Institute was the

FIRST STEP IN CARRYING OUT A JOINT NAIRO-AJC PLAN TO ESTABLISH A PERMANENT TRAINING FACILITY. THE BI-RACIAL COMMITTEE TRAINING INSTITUTES PLANNED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS WOULD BE A FURTHER STEP IN ESTABLISHING A PERMANENT TRAINING FACILITY.

HYMAN BOOKBINDER AND JOHN FEILD MADE A FINAL REPORT ON THE FIRST INSTITUTE TO THE ELEANOR ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL FOUNDATION. AT THAT TIME, THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE FOUNDATION RE-AFFIRMED FUNDS FOR THE SECOND ROUND. THE QUESTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE FUNDS HAD BEEN LEFT OPEN.

TWO TYPES OF ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT ARE NEEDED:

1. THERE IS AN IMMEDIATE NEED FOR THE FINANCING OF SECOND-ROUND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.
2. THERE IS AN ONGOING NEED FOR FULL-TIME STAFF TO SUPERVISE THE PROGRAM, TO KEEP ALL SEGMENTS OF THE PROGRAM UNDER THE CONTINUING EYE OF NAIRO AND THE FOUNDATION. (REFERENCE WAS MADE TO ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF ONLY; TRAINING STAFF IS NOT INCLUDED WITHIN THE PURVIEW OF THESE COMMENTS).

MR. FLEMING THEN RAISED THE QUESTION OF THE EXTENT OF THE AUTHORITY TO ADMINISTER THE PROGRAM WHICH THE NAIRO BOARD HAD DELEGATED TO THE CAREER SERVICE BOARD. THE CHAIRMAN RESPONDED, AND AGREEMENT WAS HAD, THAT THE PROGRAM POLICIES WERE ENTRUSTED TO THE CSB, BUT THAT FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS WERE RESERVED TO THE NAIRO BOARD.

MOVED BY FEILD (SECONDED BY JONES) THAT A RECOMMENDATION BE MADE TO THE NAIRO BOARD THAT IT REQUEST OF THE FOUNDATION FUNDS SUFFICIENT TO PROVIDE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OF THE SECOND ROUND OF THE INTERN PROGRAM, SUCH PERIOD TO RUN FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SELECTION PROCESS (MAY 1, 1964) THROUGH THE TERMINATION OF THE ONE-YEAR PERIOD OF COMMITMENT ENTERED INTO BY THE SECOND-ROUND INTERNS (SEPT. 1, 1965); AND THAT

THE BOARD MAKE KNOWN TO THE FOUNDATION THAT IT HAD ALREADY ENGAGED AN INTERIM ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO HANDLE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SECOND-ROUND SELECTIONS. APPROVED.

MISS MOFFETT RAISED THE QUESTION OF THE DIFFICULTY WHICH SOME PROSPECTIVE INTERNS ENCOUNTERED IN FINANCING THE TRIP TO BE INTERVIEWED AND SUGGESTED THE POSSIBILITY OF NAIRO AID IN OFFSETTING THE EXPENSES SO INCURRED. IT WAS AGREED THAT THE COST WOULD BE PROHIBITIVE, BUT THAT STAFF SHOULD DO ALL IT COULD TO ARRANGE INTERVIEW SCHEDULES AND LOCATIONS WHICH WOULD MINIMIZE THIS FACTOR.

DR. LONG BROACHED THE POSSIBILITY OF A STUDY BEING MADE OF THE INTERN PROGRAM, THE VALUES WHICH IT ATTEMPTED TO EMBODY, THE MEANS WHICH WERE EMPLOYED TO INSTITUTIONALIZE THESE VALUES, AND THE RELATIVE SUCCESS THAT HAD OBTAINED. IT WAS HIS THOUGHT THAT THIS MIGHT BE A WORTHY PROJECT FOR A MASTER'S THESIS AND THAT APPROACHES BE MADE ALONG THESE LINES TO APPROPRIATE ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS. THE IDEA MET WITH A FAVORABLE RESPONSE.

MR. GREENE NEXT REPORTED ON THE CURRENT STATUS OF THE APPLICATION PROCESSING:

INQUIRIES PERTAINING TO SUMMER PROGRAM:	146	
APPLICATIONS FOR " "	92	(PEACE CORPS-48)
ELIGIBLES DEFERRED FROM FEB. PROGRAM	34	
	272	
INQUIRIES RE FUTURE PROGRAMS:	27	(BEYOND FALL'64)
APPLICATIONS FOR FUTURE PROGRAMS:	12	

IT WAS STRESSED THAT THE FIGURES PERTAINING TO THIS SUMMER'S PROGRAM WOULD NOT REFLECT ACCURATELY THE NUMBER OF INTERESTED PEOPLE AT THE PRESENT TIME. THIS WAS DUE TO THE FACT THAT A GREAT NUMBER OF THESE APPLICATIONS AND INQUIRIES WERE MADE DURING THE FIRST ROUND AND THE ATTRITION RATE OVER THE INTERVENING PERIOD WAS PROBABLY SIGNIFICANT. IN ADDITION, SEVERAL OF THE DEFERRED ELIGIBLES WERE KNOWN TO BE UNAVAILABLE, WHILE OTHERS COULD BE EXPECTED TO HAVE FOUND OTHER OPPORTUNITIES.

THE FOLLOWING CITIES WILL DEFINITELY HOUSE INTERVIEW PANELS: NEW YORK; CHICAGO; ATLANTA; SAN FRANCISCO; WASHINGTON.

OTHER CITIES WHICH MAY BE NEEDED AS INTERVIEW LOCATIONS ARE: LOS ANGELES; DETROIT; ST. LOUIS; NEW ORLEANS OR DALLAS.

THE FOLLOWING CALENDAR WAS APPROVED FOR THE VARIOUS STAGES OF INTERN AND AGENCY SCREENING: (PLEASE SEE ATTACHED SCHEDULE). IT WAS THE CONSENSUS OF THE BOARD THAT THE PERIOD OF DISCUSSION BETWEEN AGENCIES AND ELIGIBLES DURING THE FIRST ROUND WAS INADEQUATE AND THAT ONE MONTH BE ALLOWED FOR THIS PHASE IN THE SECOND ROUND. THE BOARD CONTINUED ITS APPROVAL OF THE "FREE-MARKET" APPROACH IN LINKING INTERN WITH AGENCY. AGENCIES WILL BE GIVEN UNTIL THE 19TH OF JUNE TO SUBMIT THEIR REQUESTS; THE FINAL DEADLINE OF JUNE 26 WILL BE APPLICABLE TO THOSE AGENCIES WHICH SUBMIT A TIMELY REQUEST WHICH IS RETURNED FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION. IT WAS FELT THAT NO AGENCIES SHOULD BE APPROVED ON CONDITION OF AN ACCEPTABLE PLAN BEING SUBSEQUENTLY SUBMITTED; THAT ALL REQUIREMENTS BE MET IN ACCORDANCE WITH AGENCY PARTICIPATION COMMITTEE STANDARDS AND DEADLINES. (PARTICULAR NOTE SHOULD BE MADE OF THE CSB MEETING ON JULY 13, FOR THE PURPOSE OF REVIEWING ANY PROBLEMS IN AGENCY SELECTION WHICH THE COMMITTEE ON AGENCY SELECTION MAY DESIRE TO BRING BEFORE IT.)

AGENCY PARTICIPATION COMMITTEE REPORT (MR. FLEMING):

THERE IS A NEED TO REVIEW OUR APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS. THE PROPOSED AGENCY PROGRAM SHOULD BE MORE COMPREHENSIVE AND DETAILED, INCLUDING PLANNED OUTLINES AND BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE PROSPECTIVE SUPERVISOR. IT WAS AGREED THAT FLEMING, ROUTH AND GREENE WOULD UNDERTAKE THE TASK OF REASSESSING THE FORM IMMEDIATELY.

AT THE PRESENT, THERE ARE 14 AGENCIES WHOSE REQUESTS HAVE NOT RECEIVED A DISPOSITION, AND 8 AGENCIES WHICH WERE APPROVED DURING THE FIRST ROUND, BUT WHICH, FOR A VARIETY OF REASONS, DID NOT TAKE AN INTERN AT THAT TIME. IT WAS AGREED THAT THE APPLICATIONS OF THIS LATTER GROUP BE RE-

APPRAISED IN TERMS OF THEIR PROJECTED PROGRAMS AND, WHERE NECESSARY, ADDITIONAL INFORMATION BE REQUESTED. IN ADDITION, THE OTHER FOURTEEN AGENCIES SHOULD BE APPRISED OF THE REQUEST STANDARDS; AND THAT WORK BEGIN IMMEDIATELY ON THE PROCESSING OF ALL 22 OF THESE AGENCIES.

THE DISCUSSION THEN TURNED TO THE CONSIDERATION WHICH SHOULD BE ACCORDED AGENCIES NOT SPECIFICALLY EMBRACED BY THE RUBRIC OF "INTER-GROUP RELATIONS". THE CONSENSUS WAS THAT NO SUCH AGENCY SHOULD BE SUMMARILY PASSED BY, BUT THAT THESE AGENCIES BE CLOSELY SCRUTINIZED IN TERMS OF THE STATED QUALIFICATIONS.

PRIORITIES IN AGENCY SELECTION: IT WAS AGREED THAT PRIORITY BE ACCORDED THOSE AGENCIES PREVIOUSLY APPROVED BUT WHICH DO NOT PRESENTLY HAVE INTERNS, PROVIDING THAT THEIR PROGRAMS RECEIVE THE APPROVAL OF THE AGENCY PARTICIPATION COMMITTEE. IT WAS ALSO FELT THAT REQUESTS FOR MORE THAN ONE INTERN BY A SINGLE AGENCY BE CONSIDERED SOLELY ON THE INDIVIDUAL MERITS OF THE PLAN FOR EACH INTERN'S WORK, IN THE SAME FASHION AS REQUESTS FROM DIFFERENT AGENCIES WOULD BE HANDLED, AND THAT NO "MULTIPLE REQUEST" BE ARBITRARILY REDUCED TO A GIVEN NUMBER. CAVEAT: FLEMING STATED, AND RECEIVED BOARD CONCURRENCE IN, THE EXPECTATION THAT THE AGENCY PARTICIPATION COMMITTEE WOULD CONTINUE TO SEEK A PATTERN OF BROAD-BASED AGENCY PARTICIPATION.

AGREEMENT WAS REACHED ON THE MATTERS TO BE STRESSED IN THE PROGRAM NOTICES SENT TO AGENCIES, INVITING THEIR REQUESTS:

A. THAT NO AGENCY WOULD BE APPROVED PRIOR TO THE SUBMISSION AND APPROVAL OF COMPLETE TRAINING PLANS.

B. THAT AGENCIES BE GIVEN CAREFULLY DRAWN GUIDELINES TO ASSIST THEM IN THE TIMELY PREPARATION OF THEIR REQUESTS.

C. THAT REQUESTS CONTAIN THE NAMES AND PERSONAL VITA OF THE PROPOSED INTERN SUPERVISORS.

D. THAT REQUESTS BE SUBMITTED WITH A NUMBER OF COPIES, SUFFICIENT TO SUPPLY ONE TO EACH MEMBER OF THE AGENCY PARTICIPATION COMMITTEE, PLUS A FILE COPY FOR THE CSB. IN THIS MANNER EACH COMMITTEE MEMBER WILL BE ABLE TO RE-

VIEW REQUESTS PRIOR TO THE RELEVANT COMMITTEE MEETING.

MISS MOFFETT SUGGESTED THAT AGENCIES AND INTERNS RECEIVE ONE-PARAGRAPH SKETCHES OF ONE ANOTHER SO THAT EACH CERTIFIED AGENCY WILL HAVE SOME IDEA OF THE SUITABILITY OF EACH ELIGIBLE FOR ITS PROJECTED PROGRAM, AND, IN TURN, THE INTERN WOULD HAVE AN INDICATION OF THOSE AGENCY PROGRAMS WHICH MIGHT BE ATTRACTIVE TO HIM. THIS WAS AGREED TO AND WAS ADDED TO THE ITEMS REQUIRED OF AGENCIES, IN ADDITION TO OTHER WRITTEN MATERIALS. STAFF IS TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE ELIGIBLES.

QUARTERLY EVALUATION REPORTS: IT WAS AGREED THAT PRIOR TO THE SUBMISSION OF QUARTERLY REPORTS, THE INTERN AND SUPERVISOR SHOULD SHARE WITH ONE ANOTHER THE COMMENTS TO BE MADE THEREIN. MR. CULBERSON SUGGESTED AND THE BOARD APPROVED A SIMPLIFIED REPORT FORM FOR THE FIRST QUARTERLY REPORT, ASKING FOR A DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION OF WORK ASSIGNMENTS. SUBSEQUENT REPORT FORMS ARE TO BE PREPARED BY THE EVALUATION COMMITTEE WITH THE EXPECTATION THAT THE SECOND AND THIRD QUARTERLY REPORTS BE MORE COMPLETE AND MORE FORMALLY STRUCTURED.

IN VIEW OF DR. CHWOROWSKY'S RESIGNATION, IT WAS AGREED THAT EITHER JOHN FEILD BE ASKED TO CHAIR THE EVALUATION COMMITTEE, OR FAILING THAT, THAT THE COMMITTEE ELECT ITS OWN CHAIRMAN. (SUBSEQUENT TO THE CLOSE OF THE MEETING, MR. FEILD AGREED TO ACCEPT THE POSITION). MR. CULBERSON SUGGESTED THAT THE CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERN AND AGENCY SELECTION COMMITTEES SERVE ON THE EVALUATION COMMITTEE. IT WAS AGREED THAT THIS BE DONE, OR THAT THE CHAIRMAN DESIGNATE A COMMITTEE MEMBER TO REPRESENT HIM.

THE MEETING ADJOURNED AT 2:10.

NAIRO-ERMF HUMAN RIGHTS INTERNSHIPS: PROCESSING SCHEDULE**

JUNE 1 Notices Rec'd by Agencies & Appl'ts	2	3	4	5
8	9	10	11	12
15 Quarterly Eval. Rep's Due (Group #1)	16	17	18	19 Agency Requests Due
22	23	24	25	26 Agency Deadline for Supp. Data
29	30 NAIRO Board Meeting, NYC	JULY 1	2	3
6 Panel Interviews commence	7	8	9	10 Agency Participation Rep. Due
13 *CSB Mtg. DC; Panel Interviews cont.	14	15	16	17
20 4 W'ks of Agency-Elig. Discus. begin	21	22	23	24
27	28	29	30	31
AUG 3	4	5	6	7
10	11	12	13 Agency - Intern Pairings Due	14
17	18	19 Agency Ltrs. of Agreement Due	20 Tr'ng Instit. Begins Wash. DC	21
24 Tr'ng Instit. cont'd	25	26	27	28
31	SEPT 1 Interns On The Job	2	3	4

* Provisional

** Adopted by CSB of NAIRO, May 18, 1964

Nairo (Nat'l. Assoc. of Intergroup Rels. Officials)

file

PROPOSED AGENDA

NAIRO BOARD MEETING
TUESDAY 30 JUNE 64

BROTHERHOOD-IN-ACTION
NEW YORK CITY

NOTE: AGENDA ITEMS 1 - 24 WERE CONSIDERED AT PREVIOUS BOARD MEETINGS [redacted]

40 - T
25 - RB
50 - R
25 - F
25 - S
50 - N
195

✓ 25. OPENING REMARKS BY ALEXANDER J. ALLEN, NAIRO PRESIDENT

✓ 26. WELCOME TO BROTHERHOOD-IN-ACTION, NORMAN PERLSTEIN

✓ 27. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF APRIL 21ST BOARD MEETING (LOUISVILLE, KY.)

✓ 28. REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, FRED ROUTH

29. REPORT OF THE TREASURER, IRVING GOLDABER
A. SPECIAL FINANCIAL PROPOSAL - VINTON ZIEGLER

9000 + (2500)

✓ 30. REPORT OF THE CAREER SERVICE BOARD, HERMAN LONG, CHAIRMAN

31. REPORT ON 2ND ROUND OF INTERN PROGRAM, NATHAN GREENE

32. REPORT OF COMMISSION ON LOCAL PUBLIC SERVICES, BEN COLLIER

✓ 33. REPORT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION COMMITTEE, JOE MONSERRAT

✓ 33a " " Housing & Urban Affairs Commn / Rutledge

34. PROPOSAL TO REACTIVATE COMMISSION ON NATURE, SCOPE, AND THEORY - JOE ALLEN

✓ 35. REPORT OF 1964 NAIRO CONFERENCE COMMITTEE, SAAL LESSER

36. OTHER BUSINESS

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TO: NAIRO BOARD & LEADERSHIP

FROM: JOE ALLEN, PRESIDENT & FRED ROUTH, EXEC. DIR.

JUST A REMINDER THAT THE NAIRO BOARD WILL MEET AT 10:00 AM ON TUESDAY, JUNE 30TH, 1964. WE WILL MEET AT THE NEW BUILDING, RECENTLY BUILT BY BROTHERHOOD-IN-ACTION, WHICH IS LOCATED AT 560 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

ABOVE IS A PROPOSED AGENDA FOR THE BOARD MEETING; AS YOU WILL NOTE THERE ARE A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT ITEMS TO CONSIDER.

IT IS AT THIS MEETING OF THE BOARD THAT FINAL APPROVAL WILL BE GIVEN THE PLANS FOR THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

ONE BIT OF GOOD NEWS BEFORE THE MEETING: WE HAVE RECEIVED A CHECK FOR $ 62,500 FROM THE ELEANOR ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR THE SECOND ROUND OF INTERNS.

PS: ANNUAL CONFERENCE DATES: OCTOBER 7-8-9
CONFERENCE HOTEL: PARK SHERATON, NEW YORK

U.J. Fyre
LWD
PAV
MJ file
file - N.A.I.R.O.
Rec'd 8/10/64

6 Aug 64

The Rev. Mr. Everett Gill, III
N.C. Baptist Hospitals, Inc.
Winston-Salem, N.C.

Dear Mr. Gill:

Many thanks for your recent letter asking about opportunities to work in the field of human relations in the South. After examining your biographical sketch it is my feeling that you would be a valuable addition to the field.

I suggest that you write two places, making known your interest and availability:

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Exec. Dir.
The Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

and Mr. William H. Koch, Jr.
Director of Community Development
The North Carolina Fund
PO Box 687
Durham, N.C. 27702

I will send a copy of this letter to both men so that they may be on the look-out for a letter from you; please send them your vita sheet.

We will keep your vita on file here and let you know of any openings we hear of in the South.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Executive Director

FBR/mtf
cc: Dunbar
Koch

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • 387-7050

RECEIVED
AUG 12 1963

MARCH FOR FREEDOM

The National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials (NAIRO), an association of professional intergroup relations workers, having studied the proposed March for Freedom on August 28, 1963 in Washington, D.C., firmly believes that such a demonstration conducted in an orderly manner is an effective and legitimate technique for seeking redress of civil rights grievances with both historical precedent and modern need in obtaining the goal of a free and equal society.

We, therefore, support the March for Freedom as a means of sensitizing the American people and its government to the need for fully integrating the more than 20,000,000 Americans of minority identity into the mainstream of our society, and we urge our members to participate in the march and we offer our professional aid in whatever manner may be appropriate.

August 9, 1963

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: NAIRO Leadership

FROM: Ed Rutledge, President &
Fred Routh, Executive Director

SUBJECT: MARCH FOR FREEDOM -- AUGUST 28 -- WASHINGTON, D.C.

The national office of NAIRO has received inquiries from Chapters and individual members as well as from participating organizations about what role, if any, NAIRO would play in the forthcoming MARCH FOR FREEDOM, scheduled for August 28th, 1963 in the Nation's Capital.

The attached Statement of Policy was adopted by the Executive Committee to serve as a guide to members and chapter officers. It is being sent to the leaders of the MARCH FOR FREEDOM and is being released to the news media.

The MARCH FOR FREEDOM is being backed by the The National Council of Churches, The National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and the Conference on Religion and Race, by organized labor; by the American Veterans' Committee as well as the regular civil rights groups. It will be an integrated group, demonstrating solidarity of purpose in the determination to secure equal treatment, equal opportunity, and full constitutional rights for all Americans.

NAIRO's Statement of Policy on this matter is in keeping with our role as a professional association; we hope you will find it useful.

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • 387-7050
ALEXANDER J. ALLEN, PRESIDENT
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP
2 WEST 64th STREET
N. Y. 23, N.Y.

September 29, 1964

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

As Chairman of the 1964 NAIRO Conference taking place at the Park Sheraton Hotel, Seventh Avenue and 56 Street in New York City, from October 7 - 9, it is my pleasure to confirm your participation and to acknowledge with gratitude your cooperation.

The Conference delegates will be looking forward with much anticipation to your address on "Implentation in the South" which will be given during the Plenary Session on the topic of "Civil Rights in the United States" on Thursday, October 8 at 9 A.M. in the Ballroom.

If it would be possible, we would appreciate an advance copy of your address or, at the very least, a summary of your proposed remarks. NAIRO's Publicity Committee wishes to secure press and mass media coverage which is the reason for the above request.

We shall send you the Conference program immediately as it leaves the presses and look forward to greeting you at the Conference.

With all best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

Saal

Saal D. Lesser
Conference Chairman

November 3, 1964

Mr. Joseph Monserrat, Director
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Migration Division - Department of Labor
322 West 45 Street
New York 36, New York

Dear Joe:

I have your notice regarding the meeting of November 10. I can't be there because on that date the Mississippi Council on Human Relations will hold its Annual Meeting and I must attend.

Because of death in the family, I left the NAIRO meeting last month hurriedly without attending to this matter of commission appointments. You may recall that I was designated for two commissions, the other being on the editorial board of the Journal. I cannot take on both assignments.

I think that for various reasons, I had better take the appointment to the editorial commission. Your group is going to meet often I suspect, and I simply can't with any consistency get up to New York. If I can help in any other way than membership, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:slw
cc: Kenneth Jones

Rec'd 10/30/64

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • MIGRATION DIVISION
322 WEST 45th STREET • NEW YORK 36, N. Y.
TELEPHONE, CIRCLE 5-0700

October 29, 1964

MEMORANDUM

To: Members
N. A. I. R. O. PUBLIC INFORMATION COMMISSION

From: Joseph Monserrat, Chairman

Re: Public Information Commission Meeting

Tuesday, November 10, 1964 - 10:30 A.M.

322 West 45th Street

New York, New York

The first full meeting of the Public Information Commission will be held at the Office of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico on November 10, 1964. We have planned to conclude this meeting with lunch at the Commonwealth office.

It is hoped that in the meeting we will be able to review the concerns and considerations which led to the establishment of the Commission so that we may begin to outline a plan of action for dealing with these basic issues.

Enc: Roster of Membership
Public Information Commission

N. A. I. R. O.

PUBLIC INFORMATION COMMISSION

MEMBERSHIP ROSTER

Dr. Leonard P. Aries
National Conference of Christians and Jews
1425 H Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Mary Alice Baldinger
National Civil Liberties Clearing House
1637 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 36, D. C.

Mr. William R. Carmack, Director
S. W. Center for Human Relations Studies
University of Oklahoma
Norman, Oklahoma

Ethlyn Christensen
Director of Public Affairs
Y. W. C. A. - 600 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Exec. Director
South Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mr. Harry Fleischman
American Jewish Committee
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

Mrs. Ruby Hurley
N. A. A. C. P.
859 1/2 Hunter Street, N. W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

Mr. Madison Jones, Exec. Director
N. Y. City Commission on Human Rights
80 Lafayette Street
New York 7, New York

Mr. Arthur Levin
Staff Director
Potomac Institute
1501 18th St., N. W.
Washington 6, New York

Mr. Joseph Monserrat, Director
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Migration Division-Department of Labor
322 West 45 Street
New York 36, New York

Dr. John Morsell
N. A. A. C. P.
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Mr. Norman Perlstein
Brotherhood in Action
560 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York

Mrs. Helen Raebeck
National Council of Jewish Women
1 West 47th Street
New York, New York

Mr. Alan Reitman
American Civil Liberties Union
156 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Mr. Donald S. Slaiman
AFL-CIO - Dept. Civil Rights
815 16th St., N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Members: Ex-Officio

Mr. Kenneth C. Jones, Jr.
United States Atomic Energy Commission
Division of Labor Relations
Washington 25, D. C.

Mr. Fred Routh, Executive Director
N. A. I. R. O.
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Mr. Edward Rutledge
National Committee Against
Discrimination in Housing
323 Lexington Avenue
New York, 19, New York

Recd 11/12/64

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • MIGRATION DIVISION

322 WEST 45th STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10036
TELEPHONE, CIRCLE 5-0700

November 9, 1964

File

MEMORANDUM

To: Members
N. A. I. R. O. Public Information Commission

From: Joseph Monserrat, Chairman

Re: Public Information Commission Meeting

On Friday, November 6th I was advised that a large number of our members would not be able to attend the meeting originally scheduled for November 10, 1964.

Therefore the meeting has been re-scheduled for:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1964, 10:30 A.M.

322 West 45th Street

New York, New York

I sincerely hope you will be able to attend on this date.

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE. N. W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • 387-7050
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

File

DECEMBER 15, 1964

TO: NAIRO BOARD AND LEADERSHIP GROUP

FROM: NAIRO OFFICE

SUBJECT: NAIRO BOARD MEETING

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE NAIRO BOARD IN PHILADELPHIA ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13TH. WE URGE YOU TO ATTEND THIS MEETING AND TO LET THE NAIRO OFFICE KNOW YOUR PLANS IN GOOD TIME.

TIME: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13TH. 9:30 A.M. TO 4:00 P.M.

PLACE: 211 SOUTH BROAD ST., PHILADELPHIA. BOARD ROOM OF REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY.

PLEASE MAKE YOUR OWN HOTEL RESERVATIONS. THE FOLLOWING HOTELS ARE NEARBY: BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOTEL; SHERATON HOTEL; BELLEVUE-STRATFORD (WHICH IS SLIGHTLY MORE EXPENSIVE).

REGIONAL AND CHAPTER CHAIRMEN, COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN AND COMMISSION CHAIRMEN ARE ALL REQUESTED TO HAVE REPORTS READY AT THAT TIME. IF YOU HAVE AN ITEM YOU WANT PLACED ON THE AGENDA, PLEASE COMMUNICATE WITH THE NAIRO OFFICE IMMEDIATELY.

NAIRO'S LEADERSHIP HAS BEEN INVITED TO A RECEPTION TO BE GIVEN BY THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER THE EVENING PRECEDING THE BOARD MEETING, ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 12TH. THE RECEPTION WILL BEGIN AT 8:30 P.M. AND WILL ALSO TAKE PLACE AT THE PHILADELPHIA REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY BOARD ROOM. 211 S. BROAD STREET.

WE LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING YOU IN PHILADELPHIA !

Recd 1/11/65

From the desk of

NATE GREENE

File

Dear Les:

Just what is it that you are going to do? And where in heaven's name did you get the idea that you could believe in anything that NAIRO had to say when it comes to money?

We may, however, be able to raise 5 or 6 dollars from the SRC Alumni Club of D.C. to help you defray costs.

Nate

NAIRO - 2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C. - 387-7050

January 4, 1965

Mr. Nathan Greene
Intern Program Coordinator
National Association of Intergroup
Relations Officials
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Nate:

Will do it.

I believe you said you would pay my expenses?

Will have to let you know my arrival time.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:slw

Rec'd 12/28/64

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • 387-7050
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

December 23, 1964

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

As you know, NAIRO is presently conducting a training program for people desirous of entering the field of intergroup relations.

In Mid-January, 1965, the first group of Interns -- and their supervisors -- will be brought together for a two-and-one-half day Evaluation Seminar, at Airlie House, near Warrenton, Virginia. On the second day, we are presenting a series of "Dialogues" for Seminar participants.

On that afternoon -- Friday, January 15 -- two-man panels will cover the areas of Education, Employment and Housing. I am writing to confirm your acceptance to join with Bill Taylor, General Counsel of USCCR, in engaging, that same evening at 7:30, in a discussion of federal programs on the civil rights-intergroup area, their present and anticipated scope and effectiveness. Bill will be leading off with a statement (of approximately 15 minutes duration), to which we would like you to respond, for roughly the same period of time.

Hopefully, at that point, the two of you would pursue an unstructured discussion. If it seems appropriate at a later point, the audience might enter into the exchange. Roughly one-and-one-quarter hours have been blocked out for the Dialogue, but their is no need to limit its length.

We hope you will be able to join us, and arrive in time for a 6:30 dinner.

Cordially

Nate

Nathan Greene
Intern Program Coordinator

NG:td

P.S. We're not asking Bill to prepare a written statement, but I will have an outline of his planned presentation for you.

January 12, 1965

Mr. Joesph Monserrat, Director
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Migration Division - Department of Labor
322 West 45th Street
New York 36, New York

Dear Joe:

I have your letter of January 6. I wrote to you on November 3, saying that I could not serve on the NAIRO Public Information Commission. I am afraid that still holds.

Best of luck,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:slw
Enclosure - 1.

a copy of ltr to Mr Monserrat dtd 11/3/64

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • MIGRATION DIVISION

322 WEST 45th STREET • NEW YORK 36, N. Y.
TELEPHONE, CIRCLE 5-0700

Rec'd 1/7/65

January 6th, 1965

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Exec. Director
South Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

Now that we have all settled into 1965 I'm sure that your calendar for January and February is well on the way to being filled.

Last Year we had a great deal of difficulty arranging a suitable meeting date and time for the NAIRO Public Information Commission. Hopefully this year will be a little better.

I have scheduled Tuesday, January 19th at 10:00 A.M. for our first meeting of the year, and Wednesday, February 3rd at 10:00 A.M. for our second meeting.

I would appreciate knowing if the January date is convenient. Would January 20th be better?

The meetings will be held in the Sixth Floor Conference Room of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Offices at 322 West 45th Street, New York City. The meetings have been planned to extend through lunch.

Miss Marian Seifert of my staff will work with us and if I am not available, please contact her if you have any questions.

I would also like to let you know that Mr. J. Alexander Allen is an Ex-Officio member of the Commission and that Mr. Edward Rutledge is a full member of the Commission. New membership roster will be distributed in the near future.

Cordially,

Joseph Monserrat

Joseph Monserrat
Director

4/8/65

file → NAIRO BOARD MEETING

PAV

MI-file

MINUTES

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 13 January '65

Presiding: Kenneth C. Jones, Jr., President
Present: David Cowley, Lloyd Davis, John G. Feild, K. C. Jones, Donald Kirk (representing Connecticut chapter), Galen Martin, Charlotte Meacham, Barbara Moffett, Paul Rilling, Peter Robertson, Joseph Robison, Edward Rutledge, George Schermer, Muriel Snowden, William K. Williams; guests included, Walter Greene, Saal Lesser, Booker T. McGraw, and Dean Short; staff present, Nathan Greene and Fred Routh.

The President convened the Board at 9:45 a.m.; he thanked the Philadelphia Chapter for the reception which they had held for the Board the previous evening; he thanked the Philadelphia Redevelopment Agency for inviting the Board to meet in their Board Room, and he recognized Charlotte Meacham, Chairman of the Philadelphia Chapter of NAIRO.

Charlotte Meacham, on behalf of the Philadelphia Chapter, welcomed the NAIRO Board to the City of Brotherly Love and stated that the revitalized Chapter was pleased that the Board came to the city and thanked the President for his kind words about the reception. She introduced Dean Short of the Redevelopment Agency who bid the Board welcome to their facilities.

The Minutes of the Board Meetings of October 6 and October 9, 1964 (just prior to and following the Annual Conference in New York) were approved as circulated. RILLING-WILLIAMS.

K. C. Jones made the President's Report; he reviewed the responses from President Johnson and Senator Goldwater to the NAIRO Resolutions on Mississippi and Race in Politics -- a cordial response was received from Lee White, who wrote on behalf of the President, a perfunctory reply was received from the Senator. Jones reported that he had made visits to the following Chapters: Massachusetts, Milwaukee, and Chicago; that he had also been to Cincinnati where a Chapter was forming; and that he intended to visit Los Angeles, San Francisco and Detroit. He also reported that that he had personally inspected the 1965 Convention Hotel, the Sherman House in Chicago, and was well pleased with the facilities. Finally, he reported that he had given attention to the workings of NAIRO and had attempted to find ways of helping the national office.

A special report was made by K. C. Jones upon a meeting on December 21, 1964 of a NAIRO Task Force with the staff of Hubert H. Humphrey regarding his proposed role as coordinator of the federal civil rights efforts. George Schermer served as spokesman for the task force and the suggestions then orally made were sent later in a letter to the Vice President's office. (See attached -- special note should be taken of its privileged nature.)

The Executive Director's Report was given by Fred Routh who reported that he had visited meetings of three different Chapters: Atlanta, Connecticut, and Washington; he reported that the Connecticut and Washington Chapters had a busy schedule of monthly meetings and that the Atlanta Chapter had been revitalized. Regarding NAIRO Publications, he reported that the JOURNAL would soon again be a reality, that the first issue would be out in mid-Spring. The Newsletter is now a regular bi-monthly publication and response from the membership has been good. "Guidelines for Municipal Human Relations Committees" had been so well received that it had to be reprinted. The Report of the Human Relations Needs of the District of Columbia is now in the hands of a "guiding" committee and should be out shortly. He reported that the last of the Special Issue of the JOURNAL on "Public School Segregation and Integration in the North" were going fast.

Routh reported that considerable time was spent in career counselling with NAIRO Members and with others seeking to enter the field of intergroup relations. He reported that he referred members and non-members (who were qualified) to openings. The Equal Educational Opportunities Program of the U.S. Office of Education, the Community Action Programs of the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity, and the United Planning Organization of Washington, D. C. were seeking sizable staffs. He reported that the Intern Training Program was receiving good staff leadership from Nate Greene but pointed out that this program also was demanding upon his time -- particularly in negotiations with the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation and the American Jewish Committee; and in planning sessions. Finally he stated that there would be before the Board later in the meeting a staff proposal, based on a memorandum prepared by George Schermer, outlining a major professional training plan, which he felt was one of the most significant proposals to become before NAIRO in its history.

K. C. Jones added an addendum to his President's Report. He explained that Fred Routh and Nate Greene had gone to the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation to seek an advance on any grant for administrative support of the Intern Training Program which might be forthcoming. He reported that NAIRO had received a check for $2,500 and he felt that this signified an administrative grant was highly likely.

Petitions were received from two NAIRO groups for Chapter Status; Routh stated that he had reviewed the procedures followed by each group and that they were as NAIRO By-Laws provided, that the proposed Chapter By-Laws were compatible with NAIRO's, and that Charters should be granted to both. After discussion of each, both were granted. ROBERTSON-WILLIAMS.

Lloyd Davis was asked by the President to prepare a memorandum suggesting guidelines for Chapter activities. Approved: COWLEY-SNOWDEN.

It was reported by Paul Rilling that John Hope II had telephoned to say that he regretted not being present but that he had not received notice of the meeting. Routh explained that notices had gone to the entire NAIRO Leadership List and that this was the only complaint of record; he promised to check NAIRO's Leadership mailing list, as used by the lettershop, to see whether Hope's name and address were correct. (A subsequent check revealed they were correct -- this must have been a slip of the Postal Service.)

REPORT OF THE CAREER SERVICE BOARD was made by Nate Greene, who expressed the regret of CSB Chairman, Alexander J. Allen, at his inability to be present. Greene reported that the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation would meet Friday, January 15th and the NAIRO proposal for funds for a third class of Interns and supporting administrative funds would be determined at this meeting. He also reported on the following items:

** The evaluation Seminar for class #1 Interns would be held January 14-15-16 at Airlie House, Warrenton, Virginia; planning and participants completed.

** CSB & NAIRO staff working on placements for Interns of class #1; one-third of whom, it is now expected, will remain with training agencies.

** NAIRO has an obligation to help place graduating Interns; will contact Chapter chairmen and others on Leadership List.

** Evaluation Committee will look at three basic questions: 1) Methods of selection and orientation of Interns; 2) Agency experience in training program; 3) What needs to be done to strengthen total program.

** Class #2 Interns are now in their fifth month; reports from the field indicate things go well and that there are no major problems.

** Class #3 will commence training in early summer if the needed funds are made available by the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation.

** Class #4 would still be possible in late Fall if further funds are made available by the Foundation.

** The Career Service Board will meet on Friday, January 29th.

The Schermer memorandum was then discussed with the following points made:

** George Schermer had prepared it at the request of NAIRO's President and had based it upon a "think piece" he had done for the Ford Foundation. He does not regard it as a foundation request.

** The NAIRO staff memorandum proposing the adoption by the NAIRO Board of the suggestions contained in the Schermer memorandum called for a major rethinking of NAIRO's role in the field or, at least, a major expansion of any previous role in the professional training area.

** It was agreed that the proposed expanded role was an appropriate one for a professional association with the view toward eventually developing professional training at colleges and universities.

** NAIRO should not become possessive about any training role but should recognize it was moving further into the field to get the job done, to have it practitioner oriented, and to prevent it from becoming imprisoned in an "ivory tower."

** It was agreed that there was nothing novel about a professional or even a trade association providing training for those who worked in their fields. Many made use of continuing education or extension services of established colleges and universities.

** NAIRO has a responsibility to be the initiator of such a program, to define the needs of the field, to set out areas to be covered in curricula, and -- if necessary -- to develop, secure funds for, and administer a professional training program.

** There was general consensus that NAIRO should move ahead as recommended by the staff memorandum.

The question was then raised about how this might affect the proposal currently before the Ford Foundation, submitted by the Institute of Human Relations of the American Jewish Committee as developed by NAIRO's Ad Hoc Training Committee. Edward Rutledge reported that he, David Danzig, and Alexander J. Allen had called on Ford Foundation staff and that it was obvious that the staff did not feel that the proposal, as presently drafted, should be submitted to the Foundation's Board of Trustees. It was agreed that it would be better to withdraw the request than have it rejected. George Schermer said he felt that there would be greater receptivity if the Career Service Board was designated as the managing body of any major training proposal, as suggested in the staff memorandum.

** The Board voted (Davis-Feild) to accept the recommendations contained in the staff memorandum, to negotiate with the Institute of Human Relations and the Ford Foundation to withdraw the current proposal, and to request an opportunity to submit a redrafted proposal, with the Career Service Board designated as program manager.

The Director of the Philadelphia Redevelopment Agency, Francis Lammer, welcomed the Board to Philadelphia and spoke eloquently of his belief in a democratic society and the role of urban redevelopment and renewal in attaining it.

Returning to the question before the house prior to Mr. Lammer's address, the Board voted to have the President of the Association appoint a group to ascertain what are the curricula offerings of the various colleges and university programs in intergroup relations. WILLIAMS-FEILD. It was further agreed, without voting, that such a group might call a meeting of the heads of such programs and that a report should be submitted to both the NAIRO Board and the Career Service Board hopefully in time for the summer meetings of said Boards.

Saal Lesser, Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on Annual Conferences, presented an interim report for the committee as follows: The committee raised numerous questions which need answering. 1. What is the purpose of the Annual Conference? 2. Are there really several conferences going on at the same time? 3. Does the conference meet the needs of the Association, nationally? 4. Should it be a working or an informational conference? 5. Are there enough "how to" or "how did we" sessions? 6. Is there sufficient "meat" for professional growth? 7. Is there sufficient opportunity for newcomers? 8. Should a central employment service be made available at the conference? 9. Can staff needs and administrator needs be met at same conference? 10. Can we assure a high intellectual content in presentations from related fields? 11. Should the conference be people-oriented or program-oriented (or to what extent)? 12. Is there too much emphasis on Negro-white rleations, too little on others? 13. Should sessions be focused by type of agency, i.e.: federal, state or local -- private and public? 14. How can we ascertain problems in the community in which the conference is held? 15. How can we

deal with questions of pluralism? After discussion the Board voted to ask the Ad Hoc Annual Conference Committee to continue its deliberations and to report to the next Board Meeting -- report to be mailed 10 days in advance, if possible. DAVIS-COWLEY.

TREASURER'S REPORT was made by Paul M. Rilling; it was modified in discussion; a final budget proposal will be submitted at the next Board meeting. The Budget as modified will become operative, the Board voted, at such time as 1. At least $7,500 is received from the Taconic Foundation or elsewhere; and 2. Significant administrative funds are found for the Intern Training Program. RILLING-MARTIN. Lloyd Davis said it should be understood this was the Budget for 1965 which had just been adopted, there was consensus among the Board members. The Board approved two issues of the JOURNAL as part of the 1965 Budget with the provision that more might be issued if extra funds were found. ROBISON-DAVIS.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN'S REPORTS were called for by the President.

The Inter-Professional Liaison Committee Report: Maurice Fagan. The Chairman has been feeling out other professional bodies to see if we might work out meaningful relationships. The committee had no authority to act to formally set up such relationships. Priority was given to exploring with those professional bodies with which we have little contact but with which we should have close contact. Those listed were:

I. International Association of Chiefs of Police (Washington, D. C.)
II. Professional Educators -- NEA and Teachers' Union; top NAIRO officials to meet with their officials to:
   A. Exchange professional articles for JOURNALS.
   B. Arrange attendance at each other's conferences.
   C. Establish contact and liaison between respective sub-committees.
   D. Keep in contact with each other.

III. Schools of Business
IV. Health and Welfare Agencies (our partners of the next decade).
V. Conferences of Municipalities, Mayors and City Managers.
VI. Seminarians. VII. Bar Associations. VIII. Sociologists.
IX. Psychologists. X. Statisticians.

The Board accepted the report and asked the Committee to continue its efforts and to proceed to meet with respective bodies. ROBERTSON-MEACHAM.

1965 Annual Conference Committee Report -- given by William K. Williams. NAIRO's President, K. C. Jones, has visited site and found it to his liking. The Conference will be held at the Sherman House in Chicago, October 19-21; there will be a Board meeting the day prior to the Conference (Oct. 18) and the morning following it (Oct. 22). A reception for the Board and early arrivals will also be held the evening prior to the Conference.

** Edward Marciniak is overall Conference Chairman; John McKnight is heading subcommittee on program; full Conference Committee has yet to meet.

** Conference Guidelines from Saal Lesser's Committee would be welcomed.

** An outline of the Conference, day-by-day and almost session-by-session was presented for discussion; there was general consensus that the proposed Conference looked good; in addition to suggested alternate speakers, two specific suggestions seemed agreed to: 1. Extensive use should be made of NAIRO members as speakers and panelists; and 2. Time should be provided for any Commission to report to the entire membership.

Life Membership Committee Report was given by Booker T. McGraw who raised four questions for Board determination: 1. Should we push now for Life Memberships? 2. Don't Life Memberships sacrifice future income for immediate needs? 3. Is $300 for Life Membership enough? (Figure was set when regular dues were $15; they are now $20, thus Life Membership sould be $400.) 4. If we raise it to $400 will members pay it? The Board voted to raise Life Memberships to $400, effective at the close of the 1965 Annual Conference and to notify members of this action through the NAIRO newsletter. RILLING-COWLEY. The Board also voted to provide all Life Members with a suitable wall plaque or scroll. RILLING-KIRK.

Lloyd Davis asked for recognition for a point of special privilege; he was recognized. He moved that the next Board meeting be held in New Haven, Connecticut on Saturday, April 10th; seconded by Robertson; and, after discussion by the Board, ADOPTED.

Grievance Committee Report was given by Walter Greene, Chairman, who stated that no grievances had been received during his tenure and that none had been left over from the previous docket.

Special Committee on the FBI Report was read by K. C. Jones from a letter from the Committee Chairman, Corneff Taylor, and from materials submitted to Taylor by other members of the Committee. Not all had responded. Jones commended Charlotte Meacham for her report to Taylor. It was agreed that this was an important report, that it should be sent back to Taylor for completion, that it should be available to the Board at its April meeting, that it should be considered for the Journal, and that it might be used at a general session of the Annual Conference.

Brief reports were heard from the Chicago, Massachusetts, Michigan and Philadelphia Chapters.

By consensus the question of funds for local chapters was postponed until the next meeting.

By consensus the question of a raise for the Journal Editor was postponed until the 1965 Budget could be set.

The meeting adjourned at 5:45.

* * *

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • 387-7050
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

CONFIDENTIAL

December 30, 1964

The Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
Vice-President Elect
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. John Stewart

Dear Mr. Humphrey:

The Executive Board of NAIRO has asked me to tell you how pleased and encouraged we are that President Lyndon B. Johnson has asked you to serve as overall Coordinator for the Federal Civil Rights program. We thank you for your invitation to submit recommendations pertaining to the coordination of the several programs and activities of the Federal establishment, as required under the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and other statutes and the several presidential Executive Orders. As you know, we met with members of your staff on Monday, December 21. At that time, we presented the several recommendations which follow. In addition, of course, Mr. Stewart and your staff raised many questions to which we responded. In this letter we are outlining only the points which we made in our initial presentation.

In outlining our recommendations we attempted to put ourselves in your shoes and to think of what should be done immediately in the way of coordinating the programs which are newly required by law and Executive Order. We do not consider it appropriate at this point to suggest new programs, although we might wish at some other time to do so. We are conscious of the fact that the authority and responsibility for administering the laws and orders has been conferred upon several different departments, divisions and independent Commission. It has seemed to us that it is tremendously important that the several programs be coordinated and at the same time each of the agencies should be held clearly and solely responsible for the functions which have delegated to it. We, therefore, advise against the creation of another layer of administrative machinery. Undoubtedly, a few highly qualified assistants will be necessary. It is suggested that those assistants be selected in terms of their combined knowledge of both civil rights and high level administration. It would be extremely important, of course, that they be thoroughly familiar with the Federal establishment. Finally, it would seem appropriate that they should function entirely as your personal voice and arm, rather than by virtue of any independent title or post.

The following are what we consider to be the key elements of high level coordination of the series of independent administrative programs.

1. Posture and Policy - We believe that the most important single element of getting work done is for all responsible parties and the general public to be fully apprised concerning the Administration's posture on various policy matters and of the Administration's expectations as to performance. While such policy and posture is always implicit in the law and in the Executive Orders, it is a psychological fact that in an arena which is fraught with many conflicting political pressures, administrative policy must be frequently and consistently restated and re-emphasized. Unless this is done, policy becomes fuzzy and performance tends to lag. It would seem advisable that the Vice-President as Coordinator should spell out the Administration's objectives for each title of the Civil Rights Act, for each of the Executive Orders and for each agency which has either explicit or implicit responsibilities under the laws and orders pertaining to civil rights. These stated objectives would then become the standards for performance for each agency.

2. Intelligence - In order to effectively evaluate performance, it would be necessary for the Vice-President as Coordinator to be regularly and evaluatively briefed concerning the civil rights situation in all parts of the nation and concerning the posture and performance for each of the responsible agencies. Such an intelligent operation requires appropriate planning and machinery and competent staff. NAIRO suggests that this machinery is already provided for in the U. S. Civil Rights Commission and that additional machinery is not required. The CRC, the Federal establishment in general, and the public should be fully apprised of the fact that this is the proper function of the CRC and that the Administration is relying upon it for this service.

3. Coordination - Whereas this entire letter pertains to the coordinating function in its broader aspects, within this sub-section we are thinking of coordination in a more specific administrative sense. There are two groups of agencies that need to be coordinated.

A. Those that have been delegated primary functions under the Civil Rights Act and Executive Orders and those that have secondary or implicit responsibilities, such as the responsibilities of several agencies under Title VI. In this arena it is important that all responsible units of the Federal establishment move forward according to a common strategy, that overlapping of functions be eliminated, that conflicts between agencies be resolved, and that there be maximum interagency communication and cooperation. It would seem appropriate that there be some broad top level advisory inter-agency council or committee, the membership to consist of heads of the responsible agencies and those deputies or assistants who have been assigned specific responsibilities for civil rights. Such a Council should meet a few times a year to receive general reports of progress, to be briefed on overall strategy, and to receive encouragement and stimulation from the Administration. It is recognized that this council would be too large and unwieldy to serve as a planning unit within this general council. The Vice-President should establish as many ad hoc task forces or committees as are necessary to plan for inter-agency programs pertaining to specific problems and to work out solutions to overlapping or conflicting functions. (It is assumed that different groupings or agencies will be involved with respect to particular problems of law,

manpower, training, education, housing, poverty, etc. Rarely, if ever, will more than a few agencies be concerned with specific problems.)

Either the Vice-President or his designee should serve as the convener and the Chairman of both the overall advisory council and each of the ad hoc task forces.

4. Assertion of Top Level Authority - The Vice-President as Coordinator and/or his immediate assistants should serve as the informal prodders on behalf of the Administration. No formal machinery should be established for this purpose. Inasmuch as the responsibilities defined under the law have already been clearly conferred upon the agencies, the responsibilities of each to the President, to the Congress, and to the nation should not be clouded by any interposed authority. Nevertheless, each agency should be aware that the Administration is interested and concerned about its performance and is informed.

5. Public Information - The problems and the functions of the several agencies responsible for civil rights are too varied to be consolidated into a single operating unit. In like manner, it is obvious that if all information concerning the civil rights functions of the Federal government were to be centralized, the message would be too complex and involved to be readily understood by the unsophisticated citizen. It seems necessary, therefore, that each of the responsible agencies should have the freedom to create and disseminate its own information concerning its functions. On the other hand, the average citizen does not readily distinguish between the various agencies of the Federal establishment and is inclined to look to the Federal government as a whole for help or as a policing authority. It is important, therefore, that so far as possible the several agencies should speak with a uniform voice concerning civil rights. A few centrally planned informational programs and informational bulletins describing the whole of Federal civil rights functions should be devised. In addition, the coordinator in consultation with the several agencies, should establish some broad standards and guidelines concerning the dissemination of information from each of the agencies.

6. Relationships to State and Municipal Agencies -- The civil rights functions of the Federal government should be related to those of the State and municipal governments in such a manner that the Federal government is seen as a leader, helper, strengthener, and standard-setter for local efforts. Every possible step should be taken to avoid the emergence of competition and conflict between the Federal effort and legitimate and sincere State and local efforts. It is strongly recommended that the Vice-President as Coordinator should arrange to have this principle enunciated as policy and that a council of Federal, State and local civil rights officials should be established at the earliest feasible date.

7. Federal Inter-Group Personnel and Training Programs - We know that it goes without saying that the very extensive responsibilities now assumed by the Federal government in the civil rights field will require the recruitment of the most competent and experienced staff. We do not think that this letter is the appropriate place to detail personnel standards. NAIRO offers its services in helping to draft such standards. It is equally evident that the Federal, State and local activities in civil rights have expanded so steadily that experienced staff is in very short supply. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that

the several Federal agencies should jointly plan for an in-service training program. NAIRO has had considerable experience in training for professional roles in inter-group relations and offers its services.

Again, we wish to express our gratification with your appointment to this tremendously important function and we want you to know that we stand ready at all times to be of assistance.

Yours very sincerely,

Kenneth C. Jones, Jr.
President

NAIRO Delegation

John A. Buggs, Executive Director
Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations

George Culberson, Chief Intergroup Relations Specialist
United States Air Force

Lloyd Davis, Executive Director
Redevelopment Agency (New Haven, Connecticut)

Robert J. Greene, Intergroup Relations Specialist
Urban Renewal Administration

John Hope II, Associate Director
President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity

Wilfred Leland, Regional Director
Area Redevelopment Administration
(Formerly Director, Minnesota FEPC)

Galen Martin, Executive Director
Kentucky Commission on Human Rights

Barbara Moffett, Secretary
Community Relations Division
American Friends Service Committee

Joseph B. Robison, Acting Legal Director
American Jewish Congress

George Schermer, Consultant
Schermer Associates

Edward E. Shelton
President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity

Samuel J. Simmons, Director
State Advisory Committees Division
U. S. Commission on Civil Rights

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MAIL TO 5 FORSYTH ST

Recd 1/20/65

file NAIRO

THE COUNCIL OF
THE DIOCESE OF NEW YORK
DIOCESAN HOUSE
1047 AMSTERDAM AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y. 10025
RIVERSIDE 9-1100

Department of Christian Social Relations

file

January 15, 1965

TO: Editorial Board, Journal of Intergroup Relations

FROM: John V. P. Lassoe, Jr., chairman

RE: Our First Meeting

NAIRO's new Editorial Board will hold its first meeting next month.

DATE: 11 February 1965 (Thursday)

PLACE: National Community Relations Advisory Council
Room 1530, 55 West 42nd Street

TIME: 12:30 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. (luncheon meeting)

This will be an important meeting. It is our first, for one thing, and we are not going to meet very often. Perhaps more important, it will probably be our only meeting before the Journal resumes publication, which means that this is the time to review past editorial policy and guidelines -- to see if any changes are in order.

I am happy to report that Samuel Spiegler will continue to serve as Editor. As in the past, he bears the major burdens of editorial decision and publication; our role -- an important one -- is to provide him with broad policy guidance.

Will you let me know (postcard enclosed) whether or not you will be present. Please try.

OUT-OF-TOWNERS. I know that you probably cannot make a special trip to attend this meeting, but I wanted you to know about it just in case you were planning to be in town that day. Please send any written comments or suggestions that you might have.

Good wishes to you.

John

Recd 1/25/65

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE. N. W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • 387-7050
KENNETH C. JONES, JR., PRESIDENT FREDERICK B. ROUTH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

File

January 21, 1965

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

Another smashing job! . . . And your voice projection was simply incredible.

In the week which has followed the close of the Seminar we have all been kicking around your theory of shaking up the bottle. As you might have expected, most people wish to regard the bottle as containing a vintage wine, with the sediment best left where it is. But, at least if the bottle presently remains unshaken, the same cannot be said of your Friday night audience. Oh yes, send along, if you must, your bill for travel expenses. I will see to it that its approval comes up for a prompt vote of the NAIRO Board of Directors.

Cordially,

Nathan Greene
Intern Program Coordinator

NG/h

Rec'd 2/8/65

NAIRO

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2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • 387-7050
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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S.W. file

AMENDED BY-LAWS OF THE

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

JANUARY 1965 WASHINGTON, D. C.

AMENDED BY-LAWS

of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

ARTICLE I. NAME

The name of this organization shall be the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials.

ARTICLE II. PURPOSE

The purpose of the National Association of Intergroup Relations shall be:

1. To encourage the collection, compilation and dissemination of ideas, information and research among organizations and individuals engaged in the improvement of intergroup relations;

2. To facilitate the exchange of knowledge, experience and research among governmental agencies and private organizations dealing with racial, religious, ethnic and cultural relations;

3. To advance generally the science, processes, and art of intergroup relations and to improve the standards of work in that field, advancing technical and professional knowledge, standards and practice.

ARTICLE III. ORGANIZATION AND ELECTIONS

1. The Association shall consist of one organization representing the entire body of the membership. The Association shall maintain a central headquarters office as designated by the Board of Directors. The Association may establish divisions within the organization as required.

2. The membership of the Association shall determine policies of the Association at the annual meeting, and subject to the mail ballot provisions, shall elect in this order, the Board of Directors, the Officers, and the Nominating Committee for the following year.

ARTICLE IV. MEMBERSHIP

1. Membership shall be limited to individuals and shall be of three classes:

a. Active: Any person primarily engaged in intergroup relations: in a professional staff capacity, whether salaried or voluntary; as a recognized authority; as a member of the governing body of any agency or commission, or otherwise substantially engaged in the intergroup relations work of an agency or commission related to this field.

b. Associate: Any person subscribing to the basic objectives and program of the Association.

c. Student: Any person enrolled in a recognized college or university and working toward a degree with the intention of entering the field of intergroup relations.

2. The Board of Directors shall have authority over admission to membership in NAIRO, but may delegate to the Membership Committee, or its Chairman, or to the Executive Director, the power to receive and act upon applications for active membership, provided that such delegates shall, wherever feasible, consult with active NAIRO members in the area from which the application is received. Subject to review by the membership at the annual business meeting, the Board of Directors may suspend or remove from membership, after opportunity for hearings and fair notice thereof, any person whose conduct is deemed harmful to NAIRO.

ARTICLE V. DUTIES AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP

1. The Association shall establish and maintain a schedule of annual fees and dues for the two classes of membership.

2. Each Active member shall be entitled to: vote at any membership meeting; hold office; participate in conferences; serve, by appointment, on committees; receive all regular and special information services; and utilize the services of the Personnel Exchange and such other special services as shall be determined by the Board.

3. Each Associate member shall be entitled to: participate in conferences; serve, by appointment, on committees; and receive all regular informational services.

4. Each Student member shall be entitled to receive all regular informational services and to participate in conferences of the Association.

5. Any individual, organization or agency may subscribe to the regular informational services of the Association. Special information or other services may be rendered upon request, with or without charge, as the Board of Directors may determine.

ARTICLE VI. OFFICERS

1. The officers of the Association shall be a President, a President-elect, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer and a Secretary. The President-elect, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer and Secretary shall take office as soon as elected, and shall serve until their successors are chosen; the President shall succeed to his office from the position of President-elect, when the new President-elect shall have been chosen. Elections shall take place at each annual membership meeting (Article X, Sect. 1) or by mail ballot (Article X, Sect. 8).

2. An Executive Director may be appointed by the Board, to serve as the Administrative officer of the Association, subject to the direction of the Board,

which may, among other duties, delegate to the Executive Director the administrative functions of the Treasurer and Secretary. The Board of Directors may also appoint such other staff as it shall deem desirable to perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors.

3. The President shall be the principal executive officer of the corporation and shall in general supervise and control all of the business and affairs of the corporation. He shall preside at all meetings of members and of the Board of Directors. He may sign, with the Secretary or any other proper officer of the corporation authorized by the Board of Directors, any deeds, mortgages, bonds, contracts, or other instruments which the Board of Directors have authorized to be executed, except in cases where the signing and execution thereof shall be expressly delegated by the Board of Directors, or by these by-laws, or by statute to some other officer or agent of the corporation; and in general shall perform all duties incident to the office of President, and such other duties as may be assigned by the Board of Directors from time to time. He shall make available to the President-elect whatever information in his judgment will enable the latter to succeed him most efficiently.

4. The President-elect, in addition to having the regular powers and duties of any member and of any member of the Board of Directors, shall also be responsible for familiarizing himself as much as possible with the functionings of the association.

5. In the absence of the President or in the event of his inability or refusal to act, the Vice-President (or in the event there be more than one Vice-President, the Vice-Presidents in the order designated, or in the absence of any designation, then in the order of their election) shall perform the duties of the President, and when so acting, shall have all the powers of and be subject to all the restrictions upon the President. Any Vice-President shall perform other duties as from time to time be assigned to him by the President or by the Board of Directors.

6. If required by the Board of Directors, the Treasurer shall give a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties in such sum and with such surety or sureties as the Board of Directors shall determine. He shall have charge and custody of and be responsible for all funds and securities of the corporation; receive and give receipts for moneys due and payable to the corporation from any source whatsoever, and deposit all such moneys in the name of the corporation in such banks, trust companies or other depositaries as shall be selected in accordance with the provisions of these by-laws; and in general perform all the duties incident to the office of Treasurer and such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him by the President or by the Board of Directors.

7. The Secretary shall keep the minutes of the meetings of the members and of the Board of Directors in one or more books provided for that purpose; see that all the notices are duly given in accordance with the provisions of these by-laws or as required by law; be custodian of the corporate records and of the seal of the corporation and see that the seal of the corporation is affixed to all documents, the execution of which on behalf of the corporation under its seal is duly authorized in accordance with the provisions of these by-laws; keep a register of the post office address of each member which shall be furnished to the Secretary

by such member; and in general perform all duties incident to the office of Secretary and such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him by the President or by the Board of Directors.

8. A vacancy in any office because of death, resignation, removal, disqualification or otherwise, may be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired portion of the term, except that, if the office of President-elect shall become vacant, it shall remain unfilled until the next regular election of officers, at which time the members shall elect a President for the immediately following term, as well as all the regular officers.

ARTICLE VII. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1. The affairs of the Association shall be managed by a Board of Directors which shall consist of not less than eighteen (18) members and not more than fifty (50). Eighteen Directors shall be elected by the membership, in accordance with the provisions of Article X; in addition, any of the six (6) officers who is not otherwise a member of the Board shall serve ex-officio during his term of office; in addition those members of NAIRO who also serve as Chapter Chairmen will serve on the Board during their term of office; the President of NAIRO, with the advice and consent of the Board, shall appoint ten (10) Regional Chairmen who shall serve on the Board for one-year terms or until their successors are chosen. Each President of NAIRO, upon the termination of his term of office as such, shall automatically become a member of the Board for a term of three years from and after the date of termination of his office.

2. The term of office of the eighteen elected members of the Board shall be for three years, or until their successors are chosen. Six (6) members shall be elected to the Board of Directors yearly. Vacancies shall be filled by appointment of the Board, until the next regular election, at which time a member shall be elected for the unexpired term.

3. The Board of Directors shall report its actions at the Association's annual meeting and shall hold an annual meeting of the Board, immediately after the annual meeting of members, at the same place, without notice. The Board may call such special meetings as may be necessary, at such time and places as it may determine. Special meetings may be called by or at the request of the President or any five (5) directors. Notice of any special meeting of the Board of Directors shall be given at least five (5) days previously thereto by written notice delivered personally or sent by mail or telegram to each director at his address as shown by the records of the corporation. If mailed, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered when deposited in the United States mail in a sealed envelope, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered when the telegram is delivered to the telegram company. Any director may waive notice of any meeting. The attendance of a director at any meeting shall constitute a waiver or notice of such meeting, except where a director attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened. Neither the business to be transacted at, nor the purpose of, any regular or special meeting of the Board need be specified in the notice or waiver of notice of such meeting, unless specifically required by law or by these by-laws.

4. a. The act of a majority of the directors present at a meeting at which quorum is present shall be the act of the Board of Directors, except where otherwise provided by law or by these by-laws.

b. At meetings of the Board, seven (7) shall constitute a quorum. If less than seven (7) of the directors are present, a majority of those present may adjourn the meeting from time to time without further notice.

ARTICLE VIII. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD

1. There shall be established an Executive Committee within the Board of Directors consisting of the officers and three (3) other members of the Board elected by that body. The Executive Director, if any, shall be a non-voting member of this Committee.

2. a. The Executive Committee shall act for the Board between meetings of the Board.

b. A majority of the members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum and a majority of those members present at a meeting shall prevail on all questions if a quorum is present.

ARTICLE IX. COMMITTEES

1. The standing committees of the Association shall be:

a. A Nominating Committee composed of the Chairman of each duly recognized NAIRO Chapter and three members appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Board, the duties of which shall be to nominate for presentation at the Annual Meeting or by mail ballot a slate of Officers and Directors, with at least one candidate for each vacancy. The Chairman of the Nominating Committee shall be named by the President from among its members.

b. A Membership Committee, which shall aid in securing members and advise the Board of Directors (and Executive Director, if any) on problems relating to eligibility for membership in the Association. The Chairman of this Committee and its members shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Board. The Chairman, if not otherwise a member of the Board, shall serve ex officio during his term in office.

c. A Conference Committee, which shall plan and organize the program for the annual meeting, subject to the Board's approval. The Board shall appoint the Chairman and members of this Committee.

d. A Legal Committee, which shall advise the Board of Directors (and Executive Director, if any) on legal matters relating to

the Association. The Chairman of this Committee and its members shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Board. The Chairman shall be designated as Legal Counsel and, if not otherwise a member of the Board, shall serve ex officio during his term in office.

2. The Board may authorize the formation of other Committees, not having and exercising the authority of the Board in the management of the Association. Subject to the approval of the Board, the President shall have the power to make interim appointments to the committees authorized by the Board and to create interim Committees and make appointments thereto.

3. Persons not members of the Association may be appointed to serve on the Conference and special Committees.

4. Each member of a Committee shall continue as such until his successor has been appointed, unless the committee shall be sooner terminated, or unless such appointing authority in each case shall have the power of removal, whenever in his or its opinion the best interest of the Association are thereby served. Vacancies in any Committee shall be filled in the same manner provided for the original appointments.

5. a. Unless otherwise provided in the resolution of the Board of Directors designating a committee, a majority of the whole committee shall constitute a quorum and the act of a majority of the members present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the committee.

b. Each committee may adopt rules for its own government not inconsistent with these by-laws or with rules adopted by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE X. MEETINGS OF MEMBERS

1. The Association shall hold an annual meeting of members and such other meetings as may be necessary to conduct the affairs of the Association, the time to be fixed by the Board of Directors.

2. Special meetings of the members may also be called either by the President, or not less than one-tenth of the members having voting rights.

3. The Board of Directors may designate any place, either within or without the State of Illinois, as the place of meeting for any annual meeting or for any special meeting called by the Board of Directors. If no designation is made or if a special meeting be otherwise called, the place of meeting shall be the registered office of the corporation in the State of Illinois, provided, however, that if all of the members shall meet at any time and place, whether within or without the State of Illinois, and consent to the holding of a meeting, such meeting shall be valid without call or notice, and at such meeting any corporate action may be taken.

4. Written or printed notice stating place, day and hour of any meeting of members shall be delivered, either personally or by mail, to each member entitled to vote at such meeting, not less than five nor more than forty days before the date of such meeting, by or at the direction of the President, or the Secretary, or the officers or persons calling the meeting. In case of a special meeting or when required by statute or by these by-laws, the purpose for which the meeting is called shall be stated in the notice. If mailed, the notice of meeting shall be deemed delivered when deposited in the United States mail addressed to the member at his address as it appears on the records of the corporation, with postage thereon prepaid.

5. Any action required to be taken at a meeting of the members of the corporation, or any other action which may be taken at a meeting of members may be taken without a meeting if a consent in writing, setting forth the action so taken, shall be signed by all of the members entitled to vote with respect to the subject matter thereof.

6. The members holding one-tenth of the votes which may be cast at any meeting shall constitute a quorum at such meeting. If a quorum is not present at any meeting of members, a majority of the members present may adjourn the meeting from time to time without further notice.

7. At any meeting of members, a member entitled to vote may vote either in person or by proxy executed in writing by the member or by his duly authorized attorney-in-fact. No proxy shall be valid after eleven months from the date of its execution unless otherwise provided in the proxy.

8. The Board of Directors may authorize elections of directors and officers to be conducted by mail.

ARTICLE XI. CONTRACTS, CHECKS, DEPOSITS AND FUNDS

1. The Board of Directors may authorize an officer or officers, agent or agents of the corporation, in addition to the officers so authorized by these by-laws, to enter into any contract or execute and deliver any instrument in the name of and on behalf of the corporation and such authority may be general or confined to specific instances.

2. All checks, drafts or other orders for the payment of money, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness issued in the name of the corporation, shall be signed by such officer or officers, agent or agents of the corporation and in such manner as shall from time to time be determined by resolution of the Board of Directors. In the absence of such determination by the Board of Directors, such instruments shall be signed by the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer and countersigned by the President or a Vice-President of the corporation.

3. All funds of the corporation shall be deposited from time to time to the credit of the corporation in such banks, trust companies or other depositaries as the Board of Directors may select.

4. The Board of Directors may accept on behalf of the corporation any contribution, gift, bequest or devise for the general purposes or for any special purpose of the corporation.

ARTICLE XII. BOOKS AND RECORDS

The corporation shall keep correct and complete books and records of account and shall also keep minutes of the proceedings of its members, Board of Directors and committees having any of the authority of the Board of Directors, and shall keep at the registered or principal office a record giving the names and addresses of the members entitled to vote. All books and records of the corporation may be inspected by any member, or his agent or attorney, for any proper purpose at any reasonable time.

ARTICLE XIII. SEAL

The Board of Directors shall provide a corporate seal which shall be in the form of a circle and shall have inscribed thereon the name of the corporation and the words "Corporate Seal. Illinois."

ARTICLE XIV. WAIVER OF NOTICE

Whenever any notice whatever is required to be given under the provisions of the General Net for Profit Corporation Act of Illinois, or under the provisions of the articles of incorporation or by the by-laws of the corporation, a waiver thereof in writing signed by the person entitled to such notice, whether before or after the time stated therein, shall be deemed equivalent to the giving of such notice.

ARTICLE XV. REGULATION OF INCOME

No part of the net earnings of the Association shall in any way inure to the benefit of any member, director or officer, but this shall not preclude the reimbursement for expenses incurred as such or the payment of compensation authorized by the Board of Directors to the Executive Director and other persons for services rendered as such. The Association shall not engage in carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation.

ARTICLE XIV. AMENDMENTS

These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote at the annual meeting. Written notice of any proposed amendments shall be submitted to the membership at least 30 days in advance of the meeting; including either the verbatim proposal, or a fair digest which is sufficient to clearly indicate the contents of such proposal.

ARTICLE XVII. PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS

In official meeting of the Association, Roberts Rules of Order shall determine parliamentary procedures.

ARTICLE XVIII. LOCAL NAIRO CHAPTERS

1. Members, and only members, of the Association living in the same vicinity may form a local NAIRO chapter to carry out, in their locality, the purposes stated in Article II of the by-laws.

2. Such a chapter shall be recognized as an official local chapter of the Association when, after application to the Board of Directors, it receives a charter from the Board of Directors.

3. Such a chapter, having been chartered by the Board of Directors is entitled to call itself the _____ Chapter of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials.

4. Every local chapter affiliated with the Association shall abide by the principles set forth in the by-laws of the Association as interpreted by the Board of Directors.

5. Every local chapter shall elect a chairman, a vice-chairman and a secretary. It may elect or appoint such other officers as it deems necessary to function effectively.

6. Every local chapter shall report once a year to the Board of Directors, through the Executive Director the following.

a. Names and addresses of its officers for the coming year.

b. A summary of its activities for the preceding year.

7. No local chapter may levy dues, fees, assessments or fines upon its members except by written permission of the Board of Directors.

8. No local chapter shall engage in any activity which may be construed as carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting, to influence legislation; nor shall any local chapter participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements), any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office; nor act in any manner contrary to the by-laws or policies of the Association.

9. The charter of a local chapter may be revoked after due process for due cause when, by decision of the Board of Directors, its continued existence is deemed detrimental to the integrity, effectiveness, or professional standards of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials. Such revocation of a charter shall in no way affect the membership status of persons in the Association.

As Amended through
January 1965

NAIRO BOARD MEETING

MINUTES

NEW YORK, N.Y. 6 OCTOBER 64

THE MEETING OF THE BOARD WAS CALLED TO ORDER BY THE PRESIDENT, ALEXANDER J. ALLEN AT 8:15 P.M. AT THE PARK-SHERATON HOTEL. PRESENT: GEORGE CULBERSON, LESLIE DUNBAR, HAROLD FLEMING, K.C. JONES, JOHN LASSOE, HERMAN LONG, GALEN MARTIN, LOUIS MASON, BARBARA MOFFETT, PAUL RILLING, JOSEPH ROBISON, EDWARD RUTLEDGE, MURIEL SNOWDEN AND PHILIP WARING. THE FOLLOWING GUESTS WERE ALSO PRESENT: FRANK BALDAU, SAAL LESSER, JOHN MCKNIGHT, CHARLOTTE MEACHAM. STAFF PRESENT: PENELOPE WRIGHT, SECRETARY; NATHAN GREENE, INTERN PROGRAM COORDINATOR; FREDERICK B. ROUTH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR. OTHER BOARD MEMBERS AND GUESTS CAME IN DURING THE MEETING.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

MR. ALLEN STATED THAT HE INTENDED TO MAKE A "STEWARDSHIP" REPORT TO THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE AND THAT HE WOULD REVIEW THE MAIN ITEMS WITH THE BOARD. HE MADE THE FOLLOWING POINTS: 1. NAIRO HAS GAINED TWO NEW CHAPTERS IN THE PAST YEAR AND ANOTHER IS IN THE OFFING; 2. NAIRO MEMBERSHIP HAS INCREASED SO THAT WE NOW HAVE 1.100 MEMBERS; 3. NAIRO'S FINANCIAL SITUATION IS NOW "UNCOMMONLY" GOOD, ALL DEBTS ARE PAID AND WE ARE IN THE BLACK. 4. NAIRO'S INTERN TRAINING PROGRAM IS RUNNING WELL, THERE ARE 50 INTERNS WITH 37 AGENCIES --HE COMMENDED NATE GREENE FOR HIS OUTSTANDING WORK AS INTERN PROGRAM COORDINATOR; 5. HE WAS PLEASED WITH THE OVER-ALL ADMINISTRATION OF THE ASSOCIATION AND COMMENDED THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND THE SECRETARY FOR THEIR WORK.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FRED ROUTH COMMENTED ON THE WORK-LOAD OF THE OFFICE, STATING THAT THE VOLUME OF WORK WAS GREATER THAN THE SMALL STAFF COULD HANDLE AND THAT PRIORITIES HAD TO BE GIVEN TO THE MORE IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF THE WORK AND THIS MEANT THAT SOME ROUTINE THINGS WERE NOT DONE AS PROMPTLY OR AS WELL AS HE WISHED. HE LISTED THE ASSOCIATION'S UNDERTAKINGS FROM SEVERAL POINTS OF VIEW. SERVICE TO THE NATION: TECHNICAL CONSULTATIONS ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL; CONFERENCES WITH WHITE HOUSE STAFF; CONFERENCES ON THE GREAT SOCIETY; ASSISTANCE TO THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE; ADVISORY ROLE AND TRAINING ASSISTANCE TO DEPARTMENT OF STATE'S VIP-GUIDES PROGRAM; TRAINING ASSISTANCE TO THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT; ASSISTANCE TO PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN HOUSING; CONFERENCE WITH SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION; CONFERENCES WITH DEFENSE DEPARTMENT AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES. SERVICE TO THE FIELD: ACTIVITIES IN PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL RECRUITMENT AND REFERRAL TO FEDERAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL AGENCIES AND TO PRIVATE AGENCIES; ATTENDANCE AT CCHR, UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO LAW SCHOOL, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYMENT POLICIES, NATIONAL CIVIL LIBERTIES CLEARING HOUSE, NATIONAL CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERSHIP AND OTHER CONFERENCES. ASSISTANCE TO CAREER SERVICE BOARD.

AND INTERN TRAINING PROGRAM. WIDE DISTRIBUTION OF "GUIDELINES FOR MUNICIPAL HUMAN RELATIONS COMMITTEES". EFFORTS WITH APPOINTING AUTHORITIES TO SECURE APPOINTMENT OF PROFESSIONAL RATHER THAN POLITICAL PERSONS TO OPENINGS IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS AGENCIES. SERVICE TO MEMBERS: CAREER COUNSELLING - 110 NAIRO MEMBERS AND 47 NON-MEMBERS WERE BY THE OFFICE IN THE LAST YEAR; TIME WITH EACH, 20 MINUTES TO TWO HOURS. NINE OF THE FIFTEEN CHAPTERS WERE VISITED DURING THE YEAR. SALARY DISCUSSIONS WITH MAYORS OR CIVIL SERVICE PERSONNEL HAD LED TO THREE SIGNIFICANT SALARY INCREASES. MOST OF THE FIFTY INTERNS SELECTED FOR THE INTERN PROGRAM WERE INTERVIEWED BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR WHO SERVED ON MOST OF THE INTERVIEWING PANELS TO GIVE CONTINUITY TO THEIR APPROACH. FINALLY, HE REPORTED THAT THE NAIRO NEWSLETTER WAS BACK ON A REGULAR SCHEDULE AND THAT IT WOULD COME OUT EVERY-OTHER-MONTH.

IN THE ENSUING DISCUSSION, JOHN MCKNIGHT RESTATED THE SUGGESTIONS BY THE CHICAGO CHAPTER TO THE BOARD MEETING HELD IN LOUISVILLE: 1. NAIRO SHOULD PUBLISH A "TOPFLIGHT" PROFESSIONAL JOURNAL (K.C. JONES RESPONDED THAT HE WAS PROPOSING RESUMPTION OF PUBLICATION TO THE BOARD MEETING FOLLOWING THE ANNUAL MEETING); 2. THERE IS NEED FOR A PERSONNEL REGISTRY AND PLACEMENT SERVICE (ROUTH EXPLAINED THAT NAIRO HAS HAD THIS SERVICE AND THAT MANY MEMBERS MADE USE OF IT); 3. THERE SHOULD BE A MONTHLY NEWSLETTER WITH NOTICES OF CHAPTER MEETINGS, ETC. (ROUTH REFERRED TO HIS REPORT AND THE POLICY OF A BIMONTHLY NEWSLETTER); 4. A RESEARCH COMMITTEE SHOULD BE RE-ESTABLISHED (JONES SAID THAT HE HAD AN APPOINTMENT IN MIND FOR THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF SUCH A COMMITTEE AND WOULD SEE THAT IT FUNCTIONED); 5. CONSULTANT PANELS OF SENIOR PRACTITIONERS TO WHOM PROFESSIONALS IN THE FIELD MIGHT TURN FOR ADVICE. (ROUTH SUGGESTED THAT CHAPTERS MIGHT UNDERTAKE THIS FUNCTION IN THOSE LOCALITIES WHERE THEY EXISTED). THE MOTION (BUGGS-LEVENSON) TO ACCEPT THESE PROPOSALS WAS PASSED. IT WAS ALSO MOVED (MASON-JONES) THAT THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR COVER THESE POINTS AND OTHER ISSUES THAT HAD BEEN RAISED "HEAD-ON" IN HIS REPORT AT THE ANNUAL MEETING. PASSED.

FRANCES LEVENSON ASKED ABOUT THE STATUS OF THE STUDY "HUMAN RELATIONS NEEDS IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL." ROUTH EXPLAINED THAT IT WAS IN FINAL DRAFT FORM AND WAS BEING CIRCULATED TO THE SPECIAL REVIEW COMMITTEE SET UP TO DO SO.

TREASURER'S REPORT

IN THE ABSENCE OF THE TREASURER, THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR MADE AN INFORMAL REPORT BASED ON A TELEPHONE COVERSATION WITH THE TREASURER. HE REPORTED THAT ALL DEBTS HAD BEEN PAID; THERE WAS A MODEST SUM IN THE BANK, $5,000 TO $6,000 AND SUFFICIENT FUNDS IN ESCROW TO COVER OUR PRINTING OBLIGATION WITH THE MEYER FOUNDATION; THAT THE FIELD FOUNDATION HAD GIVEN NAIRO A $7,500 A YEAR GRANT FOR A THREE YEAR PERIOD, OF WHICH ONE YEAR WAS PARTLY UP AND TWO WERE YET TO COME. HE ALSO REPORTED THAT NAIRO HAD RECEIVED A TOTAL OF $137,500 FROM THE ELEANOR ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL FOUNDATION TO UNDERWRITE THE COSTS OF THE INTERN TRAINING PROGRAM.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

SAAL LESSER REVIEWED WITH THE BOARD THE OUTLINE OF THE CONFERENCE WHICH STARTED THE NEXT DAY. HE EXPLAINED WHO WAS PARTICIPATING AS SPEAKERS, PANEL MEMBERS, RESOURCE PEOPLE, ETC., AND REVIEWED OTHER ASPECTS OF THE CONFERENCE.

He distributed Programs to Board members and said that the actual cash outlay had been less than anticipated but many donations "in kind" had been received. The Board voted (Jones-Culberson) to commend Mr. Lesser and the Committee which had work with him in planning the Conference.

Career Service Board Report

Herman Long, Chairman of NAIRO's Career Service Board, asked Nathan Greene, Intern Program Coordinator to make the report for the CSB. Greene reviewed the "tightened-up" process of screening Interns and agencies, reviewed the follow-up seminars being held in Washington and New York for Interns in those two cities; outlined the quarterly reporting system for Interns and Supervisors; explained that the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation thought highly of the program but was short of funds and that the third class of Interns would be delayed. He stressed the need for a full-time, permanent Intern Coordinator who could review incoming quarterly reports and respond to Interns and Supervisors who had written them, travel to visit Interns and Supervisors on the job, and assist in developing future evaluation and training seminars. He said that he and the Executive Director estimated a budget of $25,000 for administrative costs for classes three and four of the Intern Program. A copy of his report to the Career Service Board was distributed to the NAIRO Board. He concluded by stressing the value of continuing the program as a means of bringing new persons into the field and preparing them for responsible positions in it. The Board voted to approve the report with commendation (Jones-Rutledge).

Public Information Commission

The President then announced the appointment, subject to the approval of the Board, of the newly created Public Information Commission. The Board approved the nominees of the President (Jones-Rilling). Chairman, Joseph Monserrat; Leonard P. Aries, Mary Alice Baldinger, William R. Carmack, Ethlyn Christensen, Leslie W. Dunbar, Harry Fleischman, Ruby Hurley, Madison Jones, Arthur Levin, John Morsell, Norman Perlstein, Helen Raebeck, Alan Reitman, Donald Slaiman, members; K.C. Jones and Fred Routh, ex-officio.

Editorial Board

The President then announced the appointment, subject to the approval of the Board, of the NAIRO Editorial Board. He explained that the groul was divided into three classes, the Class of 1964, the Class of 1965 and the Class of 1966. K.C. Jones, President Elect said that he would re-appoint the Class of 1964 at the Board Meeting following the Conference, thus making them the Class of 1967. (Dates show year of "graduation" from Board). Chairman: John Lassoe; Class of 1964: Arnold Aronson, Carroll Barber, John Binkley, Margaret Fisher, Chester Gray, and John Lassoe. Class of 1965: John Buggs, Will D. Campbell, Arthur Johnson (Mich), Jeweldean Jones, Irving Levine, June Shagaloff. Class of 1966: Mathew Ahmann, Leslie Dunbar, Shelton Granger, Sol Littman, Galen Martin, and William R. Valentine. The Board approved the nominations for the Editorial Board (Monserrat-Hope).

Ford Foundation Request

David Danzig who had been scheduled to report on this request, not being

PRESENT, THIS REPORT WAS TABLED BY COMMON CONSENT. IT WAS ALSO UNDERSTOOD THAT THE QUESTION OF AMENDING THE FORD FOUNDATION PROPOSAL TO INCLUDE ADMINISTRATIVE FUNDS FOR THE NAIRO INTERN TRAINING PROGRAM WOULD BE DISCUSSED AT THAT TIME.

ADJOURNMENT

THE BOARD MEETING WAS ADJOURNED AT 10:25 (CULBERSON-LASSOE).

NAIRO BOARD MEETING

MINUTES

NEW YORK, N.Y. 9 OCTOBER 64

THE MEETING OF THE BOARD WAS CALLED TO ORDER BY THE NEW PRESIDENT, KENNETH C. JONES, JR. AT 4:45 P.M. AT THE PARK-SHERATON HOTEL.

PRESENT: ALEXANDER J. ALLEN, JOHN BUGGS, GEORGE CULBERSON, JOHN HOPE II, K.C. JONES JR., ROBERT JONES, VIOLA KANATZ, JOHN LASSOE, HERMAN LONG, BARBARA MOFFETT, PAUL RILLING, JOSEPH ROBISON, PETER ROBERTSON, EDWARD RUTLEDGE, GEORGE SCHERMER; ALSO PRESENT WERE: CLARENCE COLEMAN, FRANCES COUSENS, EDWARD HOLMGREN, THERON JOHNSON, SAAL LESSER, HOWARD MCKINNEY, JOHN MCKNIGHT, AND WILLIAM K. WILLIAMS. STAFF PRESENT WERE: PENELOPE WRIGHT, SECRETARY; NATHAN GREENE, INTERN PROGRAM COORDINATOR, AND FREDERICK B. ROUTH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR. OTHER BOARD MEMBERS AND GUESTS CAME IN DURING THE MEETING.

THE BOARD DISCUSSED THE ANNUAL MEETING JUST CONCLUDED; CONSENSUS WAS THAT THE CONTENT OF THE MEETING WAS EXCELLENT; THAT THE SPEAKERS AND PANELISTS HAD ALL DONE A GOOD JOB -- PARTICULAR PRAISE WENT TO DEAN ALEX ROSEN FOR THE KEY-NOTE ADDRESS AND TO CHARLES SILBERMAN FOR THE FIRST LUNCHEON SPEECH. THE BOARD FELT THE MEETING WAS MOST TIMELY AND THAT THE THEME "THE DEEPENING CRISIS IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS" COULD HAVE HARDLY BEEN BETTER. THERE WAS DISSATISFACTION OVER THE "SNAFU" BY THE HOTEL IN REGISTERING GUESTS. GEORGE CULBERSON REPORTED THAT THE PRELIMINARY FIGURES INDICATED THAT $1,919 HAD BEEN TAKEN IN ON REGISTRATION FEES AND THAT SOME 400 PERSONS HAD ATTENDED THE MEETING. THE POINT WAS RAISED THAT NOT ALL WHO ATTENDED THE MEETING HAD PAID THEIR REGISTRATION FEES AND THAT PROBABLY SOMETHING OVER 450 HAD ACTUALLY ATTENDED THE MEETING. IT WAS ALSO NOTED THAT THE 35 INTERNS WHO ATTENDED HAD NOT BEEN REQUIRED TO PAY A REGISTRATION FEE. IT WAS THEREFORE CONCLUDED THAT PERHAPS AS MANY AS 500 HAD BEEN PRESENT....OFF AND ON.

CHANGE IN REGIONAL STRUCTURE

THE PRESIDENT INTRODUCED A PROPOSAL TO SEPARATE CHAPTERS FROM REGIONS AND TO DRAW NEW BOUNDARY LINES FOR REGIONS. IT WAS HOPED THAT THIS WOULD MAKE MANAGEABLE THE JOB OF REGIONAL CHAIRMEN AND MIGHT ENCOURAGE THEM TO PROMOTE NEW CHAPTERS. AFTER CONSIDERABLE DISCUSSION THE PROPOSAL WAS ADOPTED (RILLING-LASSOE). THE PRESIDENT THEN PROPOSED PERSONS AS REGIONAL CHAIRMEN UNDER THE NEW GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: SOUTHERN REGION, IRWIN SCHULMAN, MIAMI, FLORIDA; NORTH-EAST REGION, THERON JOHNSON, ALBANY, N.Y.; NORTH-CENTRAL REGION, VIOLA KANATZ, ST. PAUL, MINN; NORTH WEST REGION, EMILY OSTAPCHUK, VANCOUVER, B.C.; SOUTH WEST REGION, FRANK J. MAGRATH, PHOENIX, ARIZONA; MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION, EDWARD HOLMGREN, BALTIMORE, MD.; GREAT LAKES REGION, ABRAHAM CITRON, CINCINNATI, OHIO; MIDDLE SOUTH REGION, HOWARD MCKINNEY, CHARLESTON,W.VA.; PENNSYLVANIA REGION, ARTHUR EDMUNDS, PITTSBURGH, PA.; CENTRAL REGION, PETER ROBERTSON, JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI. APPROVED (LASSOE-BUGGS).

STANDING COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

THE PRESIDENT PROPOSED THE FOLLOWING AS CHAIRMEN OF STANDING COMMITTEES: LEGAL COMMITTEE (LEGAL COUNSEL) JOSEPH ROBISON; MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE, JOHN MCKNIGHT; NOMINATING COMMITTEE, FRANK BALDAU; CONFERENCE COMMITTEE, EDWARD MARCINIAK. THESE NOMINATIONS WERE APPROVED BY THE BOARD (RUTLEDGE-LASSOE).

A SECRET BALLOT WAS REQUESTED FOR ELECTING MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND THIS WAS APPROVED BY THE BOARD. ELECTED TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (IN ADDITION TO THE OFFICERS) WERE GEORGE CULBERSON, HERMAN LONG, JOHN MCKNIGHT.

A REQUEST WAS MADE, BUT NOT ACTED UPON BY THE BOARD, THAT IN THE FUTURE A PRESIDENT ELECT MAKE HIS PROPOSED SELECTIONS KNOWN TO THE IN-COMING BOARD AT THE BEGINNING OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

NEW ASSIGNMENTS

INTERPROFESSIONAL LIAISON PROGRAM. THE PRESIDENT EXPLAINED THAT HE HOPED THIS WOULD STRENGTHEN OUR TIES WITH OTHER PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS WHICH COVER AREAS OF CONCERN RELATED TO THOSE OF NAIRO. HE NOMINATED MAURICE B. FAGAN AS CHAIRMAN. THE BOARD APPROVED (ALLEN-LASSOE).

NAIRO SECTIONS. THE PRESIDENT PROPOSED THAT THE BOARD VOTE TO ACTIVATE SECTIONS, THE CONCEPT OF WHICH HAD BEEN ACCEPTED AT A PREVIOUS BOARD MEETING. HE CALLED UPON FRANCES COUSENS TO MORE FULLY EXPLAIN THEIR PURPOSE. MRS. COUSENS SAID THAT IN OTHER PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS TO WHICH SHE BELONGED SECTIONS SERVED THE PURPOSE OF PULLING TOGETHER PERSONS WHO HAVE SIMILAR INTERESTS; THAT THEY SHOULD BE CLOSELY DEFINED INTERESTS; AND THAT THEY MIGHT MAKE SPECIAL REPORTS ON THEIR INTERESTS OR ON RESEARCH IN THEIR AREA OF INTEREST. THE PRESIDENT NOMINATED FRANCES COUSENS TO HEAD THE UNDERTAKING OF ACTIVATING NAIRO SECTIONS. APPROVED (WILLIAMS-HOPE).

BOARD RESIGNATION. JOHN HOPE II, PRESIDENT ELECT ANNOUNCED THAT HE THOUGHT IT WISE TO RESIGN FROM THE BOARD FOR THE TERM REMAINING TO HIM, IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT HE WOULD BE PRESIDENT ELECT THE COMING YEAR, PRESIDENT THE FOLLOWING, AND WOULD SERVE FOR A THREE YEAR TERM ON THE BOARD FOLLOWING THAT UNDER CURRENT BY-LAWS. HIS RESIGNATION, FOR THE REASONS STATED WAS ACCEPTED AND THE PRESIDENT NOMINATED GALEN MARTIN TO FILL THE VACANCY. APPROVED (LASSOE-R.JONES).

NAIRO COMMISSIONS. THE PRESIDENT SAID THAT NAIRO SHOULD RE-EMPHASIZE THE PROFESSIONAL ASPECTS OF COMMISSION ACTIVITIES, AS CONTRASTED WITH THE FUNCTIONAL ASPECTS OF THE NEWLY CREATED SECTIONS. HE EXPLAINED THAT THERE WAS NO NEED TO ACT AGAIN UPON JOSEPH MONSERRAT'S APPOINTMENT AS CHAIRMAN OF THE PUBLIC INFORMATION COMMISSION SINCE THE BOARD HAD ALREADY APPROVED THAT NOMINATION, BUT SAID THAT HE WOULD PROPOSE THE FOLLOWING COMMISSIONS AND CHAIRMEN FOR THE COMING YEAR: HOUSING AND URBAN LIFE, EDWARD RUTLEDGE; INTER-RELIGIONS RELATIONS, THE REV. H. BEN SISSEL; RESEARCH SERVICES, ARTHUR LEVIN; SCHOOL DESEGREGATION, JUNE SHAGALOFF. APPROVED (COLEMAN-LONG).

SPECIAL FINANCING VINCENT ZIEGLER'S SUGGESTIONS WERE REVIEWED AND REFERRED TO THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

OTHER APPOINTMENTS. LIFE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE, BOOKER T. MCGRAW; EDITORIAL BOARD, JOHN LASSOE (CONTINUING APPOINTMENT MADE BY FORMER PRESIDENT ALLEN AT THE BOARD MEETING IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING ANNUAL CONFERENCE); PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS, GEORGE SCHERMER -- SUBCOMMITTEES THEREUNDER: EDUCATION AND TRAINING, DAVID DANZIG, ETHICS, EDWARD HOWDEN, GRIEVANCE, WALTER GREENE; HISTORIAN, HELEN AMERMAN; NOMINATING COMMITTEE, FRANK BALDAU, CHAIRMAN - HERMAN LONG AND CORNEFF TAYLOR ADDED TO THOSE ELECTED; CAREER SERVICE BOARD, ALEXANDER J. ALLEN. APPROVED (MCKNIGHT-BUGGS).

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON ANNUAL CONFERENCES. THE PRESIDENT PROPOSED THAT THE EXPERIENCE GAINED FROM THE LAST TWO CONFERENCES BE DRAWN TOGETHER AND SHARED WITH THE NEW ANNUAL CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN, EDWARD MARCINIAK AND THAT THEIR REPORT TO HIM BE SENT TO FUTURE ANNUAL CONFERENCE CHAIRMEN. HE SUGGESTED THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON ANNUAL CONFERENCES BE COMPRISED OF: SAAL D. LESSER, IRVING LEVINE, JOSEPH MONSERRAT, AND THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR; PASSED (ROBERTSON-HOPE). THE FEELING WAS EXPRESSED THAT THE NAIRO OFFICE SHOULD CONTACT THE SHERATON HOTEL CORPORATION TO EXPRESS OUR UNHAPPINESS WITH HOTEL REGISTRATION PROCEDURES.

CAREER SERVICE BOARD & TRAINING AND EDUCATION COMMISSION

THE PRESIDENT CALLED UPON ALEXANDER J. ALLEN, CHAIRMAN OF THE CAREER SERVICE BOARD TO OPEN THE DISCUSSION ON ADMINISTRATIVE FUNDS FOR THE CSB WHICH HAD BEEN DISCUSSED AT THE OCTOBER 6, 1964 BOARD MEETING AND WHICH IN PART HAD LED TO THE TABLING OF THE DISCUSSION OF AMENDING THE PROPOSAL BEFORE THE FORD FOUNDATION. AFTER LENGTHY DISCUSSION ABOUT NOT WANTING TO "MUDDY THE WATERS" WITH THE FORD FOUNDATION, THE BOARD APPROVED GOING TO OTHER FOUNDATIONS OR FINANCIAL SOURCES FOR ADMINISTRATIVE MONEY FOR THE COSTS OF ADMINISTERING THE INTERN TRAINING PROGRAM; THE SUM OF $25,000 WAS SUGGESTED BY THE STAFF FOR COVERING THE NEXT TWO CLASSES OF INTERNS. PASSED (RUTLEDGE-LONG). THE RESOLUTION WAS STRENGTHENED BY A FURTHER MOTION THAT "THE BOARD MAKE EVERY EFFORT FO SECURE THESE FUNDS PROMPTLY". PASSED (ALLEN-RUTLEDGE).

1965 PROPOSED BUDGET

THE RECENTLY ELECTED TREASURER, PAUL RILLING, WHO TAKES OFFICE JANUARY 1, 1965 SAID THAT THE BUDGET PROPOSAL SHOULD BE REGARDED AS GUIDELINES AND NOT AS THE APPROVED BUDGET FOR 1965. TWO SETS OF FIGURES WERE REVIEWED WITH THE BOARD, ONE WAS REFERRED TO AS DESIRABLE, THE OTHER AS A MINIMUM. THE BOARD ACCEPTED THESE AS GUIDELINES AND AGREED TO WAIT UNTIL THE JANUARY MEETING TO FORMALLY ADOPT A BUDGET FOR 1965. APPROVED (ALLEN-LASSOE).

CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION

THE BOARD VOTED A CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION, SUITABLE FOR FRAMING, TO IRVING GOLDABER, OUT-GOING TREASURER, FOR HIS THREE YEARS OF ABLE AND DEVOTED SERVICE AS NAIRO TREASURER. PASSED (LASSOE-ROBISON).

EDITORIAL BOARD APPOINTMENTS

THE PRESIDENT EXPLAINED THAT THE APPOINTMENTS FOR T E 1964 CLASS TO THE EDITORIAL BOARD MADE BY ALEXANDER J. ALLEN, JUST PRIOR TO THE MEETING HAD TECHNICALLY EXPIRED AND HE WISHED TO RE-APPOINT THEM AS THE CLASS OF 1967,

THEY WERE: ARNOLD ARONSON, CARROLL BARBER, JOHN BINKLEY, MARGARET FISHER, CHESTER GRAY, AND JOHN LASSOE. APPROVED (HOPE-CULBERSON).

NEXT BOARD MEETING

PHILADELPHIA WAS CHOSEN AS THE SITE AND JANUARY 14TH AS THE HOPED-FOR DATE OF THE NEXT BOARD MEETING BY COMMON CONSENT.

ADJOURNMENT

THE BOARD MEETING WAS ADJOURNED AT 7:25 P.M. (CULBERSON-WILLIAMS).

file - NAIRO - gen.

June 1, 1965

Mr. Nathan Greene
N. A. I. R. O.
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Nate:

Thank you for the four bits. I got along without this pretty well, but I can always use it. SRC could use also travel expenses for my trip last January to Airlie House.

All our love.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

From the desk of

Rec'd 6/1/65

NATE GREENE

5/27

Dear Les:

Didn't mean to leave town with your money. Hope this delay has not caused you any inconvenience.

Nate

NAIRO

-gen

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • 387-7050
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

file
Read 6/7/65

PA
MI file

2 June 65

TO: NAIRO Leadership

FROM: K. C. Jones & Fred Routh

SUBJECT: Next Board Meeting

We have polled the Executive Committee and have reached agreement that the next NAIRO Board Meeting will be held in Chicago, Illinois on July 10th at the Sherman House. The meeting will start at 9 a.m. and will conclude at 5 p.m.

We have a good deal of business to transact and it is our hope that each of you will make a real effort to attend. We will have a full report of the 1965 Annual Conference Committee at this meeting and we will want full discussion of it.

A Reception is planned for the evening preceding the Board Meeting; details will be sent as soon as they are firmed up.

All good regards.

NAIRO BOARD MEETING

MINUTES

New Haven, Connecticut 10 April '65

Presiding: Kenneth C. Jones, Jr., President
Present: Alexander J. Allen, George Culberson, Lloyd Davis, John Hope II, Theron Johnson, K. C. Jones, Jr., Booker T. McGraw, Paul Rilling, Peter Robertson, Edward Rutledge, George Schermer; Staff: Nate Greene and Fred Routh.

The President convened the Board at 9:30 A.M. and recognized Lloyd Davis.

Lloyd Davis, Chairman of NAIRO's Connecticut State Chapter, welcomed the Board to New Haven and invited the Board to be the guests of the New Haven Equal Opportunity Commission at luncheon at the Yale Faculty Club.

K. C. Jones thanked Lloyd Davis for the invitation and thanked Don Kirk and other members of the Connecticut State Chapter for the reception for the Board, which had been held the previous evening at the Kirk's home. Jones then reviewed the Agenda for this Board Meeting and it was accepted by consensus.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT - K. C. Jones reviewed his pledge made at the 1964 Annual Conference to visit most, if not all, NAIRO Chapters. He pointed out that he had visited the following Chapters: Massachusetts, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Northern California, Southern California, Detroit & Michigan, Cleveland, Atlanta and Washington; that he had visited groups of members in Chicago, Connecticut, New York, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, and St. Louis; and the he was scheduled to visit Kentucky and Cincinnati Chapters.

He also explained that two items on the day's agenda were there at his request: 1) Request for By-Laws Amendment, and 2) Job Description of the Executive Director. He said that he had no specific By-Laws change in mind but wanted to remind the Board that any proposed By-Law Amendments had to be in the hands of the membership at least 30 days before the Annual Meeting. He said that he was not dissatisfied with the current Job Description of the Executive Director -- or of the manner of the way the office was being handled -- but he felt that since the Job Description was several years old the Board might want to review it. He concluded that it would be discussed at its proper place on the Agenda.

He expressed satisfaction that the Journal of Intergroup Relations was again in print for he believed, with most members, that it was a significant contribution to professional development.

Finally, he said he was convinced, on the basis of discussions with Ed Marciniak and John McKnight, that the 1965 Annual Conference would be a good one and that it would be focused on professional concerns.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT - Fred Routh reviewed recent national events and said, "In the brief period of less than 100 days since this Board last met, a number of

near-monumental events have occurred and there is every indication that their effects will have profound influence upon our nation, our lives, and our profession."

He listed as the governmental and private agencies and institutions to which NAIRO had given technical assistance, advice, or information, the following: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, U.S. Community Relations Service, U.S. Department of State, Peace Corps, U.S. Department of Labor, National Civil Liberties Clearing House, Civil Rights Leadership Conference, the Associated Press, The National Council of the Episcopal Church, National Training Laboratories, Brookings Institution, Ft. Wayne (Indiana) Human Relations Commission, Michigan State University's School of Police Administration, N.Y.U.'s Center for Human Relations Studies, Holy Name Society of Washington, D. C., the Washington Post, the United Negro College Fund's Washington office.

He reported efforts at professional recruitment on behalf of fourteen governmental and private agencies, including three anti-poverty programs.

He reported that 46 persons had received career counselling at the office, not including Interns. Of the 46, only 13 were members of NAIRO at the time of interview; 33 were non-members seeking to enter the field, a number of whom joined NAIRO.

He reviewed the status of NAIRO publications pointing out that the JOURNAL would be back in publication by mid-May; the Newsletter was now coming out regularly on a bi-monthly basis; that the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions had purchased 1,000 copies each of "Public School Segregation and Integration in the North" and "Guidelines for Municipal Humans Relations Committees" and both were again available; the Potomac Institute had given 1,350 copies of their pamphlet "The Federal Dollar and Nondiscrimination" for distribution to NAIRO members; NAIRO's Statement on Public Policy has been sent to all NAIRO members; the new Directory of Staffed Intergroup Relations Agencies is nearing completion.

He reported upon NAIRO efforts and activities in professional training including the Intern Training Program, the status of our request to the Ford Foundation, and proposed exploration of federal assistance.

The Board received the report with appreciation (Hope-Rutledge).

TREASURER'S REPORT - Paul Rilling reviewed the financial situation of the Association, saying that we were solvent but not plush. He pointed out that all bills had been paid, that NAIRO was debt free. He acknowledged that we had not received from one foundation what we had hoped for but that other unanticipated funds had come in. He then reviewed the proposed budget for 1965 and made the following points:

1. Anticipated expenditures exceeded anticipated income by $6,162.50 and that amount had yet to be found. He listed anticipated expenditures as $40,662.50 and anticipated income as $34,500.

2. The proposed salary increase for the Executive Director (the first in three years) was effective April 1st, rather than January 1st, and the same held true for the Secretary's increase.

3. Membership dues were running ahead of the same period in 1964 and that an anticipated sum of $16,500 in membership dues was not unrealistic.

4. Certain savings might be made in some expenditures if, later in the year, anticipated income had not been realized.

5. The Intern Training Program was now contributing a fair share of overhead costs; the request for administrative funds for the program had been granted.

6. Monies designated for 1966 and other funds not currently needed were in a savings account and were drawing interest.

Rilling then passed about copies of the proposed budget. The Board accepted with commendation the Treasurer's Report (McGraw-Robertson).

1965 BUDGET - The proposed 1965 Budget, presented at the close of the Treasurer's Report (see attached), was APPROVED (Rutledge-Davis).

LUNCHEON - Luncheon was held at the Yale Faculty Club where the Board was welcomed by Mr. William Celentano, Chairman of the Equal Opportunity Commission of New Haven; K. C. Jones responded on behalf of the NAIRO Board and thanked Mr. Celentano for being host to the Board.

1965 ANNUAL CONFERENCE REPORT - Upon return to the Board of Education Building, K. C. Jones read a report from John McKnight, Program Subcommittee Chairman of the 1965 Annual Conference Committee; he then asked for comments and suggestions. They follow:

In the proposed session "Report From the South" there was consensus that presentations should be made by practitioners and that they might be commented upon by reporters -- but reporters should not make the presentations.

The pre-conference Board Meeting scheduled for the afternoon of October 18th was, by consensus, moved to 7:30 the same evening. It was also recommended that the cocktail party scheduled for 7:30 be moved back to 9:00 p.m.

Alexander J. Allen, Chairman of the NAIRO Career Service Board said that, after discussion with CSB members and staff, it had been decided that no meeting of the CSB was necessary on October 18th and it should be cancelled.

There was consensus that a session of the Annual Conference be devoted to the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and that a well qualified person from the NAIRO membership make the presentation.

There was consensus that a session be devoted to Police-Community Relations (such as U.S. Judge George Edwards had done at the National Civil Liberties Clearing House).

There was consensus that a session on Housing be scheduled the last day (October 21) of the Conference so that the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing might invite their members to it; NCDH is holding a conference in Chicago, October 22-23.

1966 ANNUAL CONFERENCE - K. C. Jones read a letter from John Lyons who has been handling the 1966 Annual Conference arrangements. Lyons listed several hotels and

asked the Board to choose three, leaving final decision to the Los Angeles Chapter. The Board, after reviewing accommodations, sites and rates, chose the Statler-Hilton as first choice and asked the President, the President-Elect, and the Executive Director to serve as a committee to ascertain from Mr. Lyons that the facilities of the hotel were adequate.

1967 ANNUAL CONFERENCE - The Board discussed possible sites for the 1967 Annual Conference. Some preference was expressed for a site in the South; others felt that since 1965 was in the Midwest and 1966 on the West Coast, 1967 should be in the East. The Board voted to have the Executive Director notify the Chapter Chairmen that the Board would welcome invitations for the 1967 Annual Conference and that the Board would review any received at the July Board meeting (Rutledge-Johnson).

LOCAL CHAPTER DUES - After discussion, the Board voted to empower the President and the Executive Director to authorize any Chapter, so requesting, to levy local dues up to two dollars per year (Rilling-Robertson). However, local dues may not be collected from persons who are not members of NAIRO nationally (Robertson-Culberson).

MEMBERSHIP - The Board reviewed previous decisions regarding the dropping of delinquent members. It was agreed that Chapter Chairmen have a special responsibility to follow up, or appoint someone in the Chapter to follow-up on delinquent members. The national office will notify Chapter Chairmen of all delinquencies of six months or more and will drop all of one year after a final notice of intent to drop them from the rolls (Schermer-Robertson). The Board agreed that dues for retirees could not be reduced until an examination of membership structure was undertaken. After discussion the Board agreed by consensus that members should receive, in addition to membership cards, a certificate of membership, suitable for framing. The Board also agreed that dues for Life Membership should be raised to $400 effective at the close of the 1965 Annual Conference and that all Life Members should receive a suitable wall plaque or certificate.

LETTER TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON - K. C. Jones reviewed the letter that he, as NAIRO President, and the Executive Director had sent to President Johnson praising his stand and speech to the people supporting the right of every citizen to vote. The Board gave unamimous approval to the action. The Board instructed the President and the Executive Director to write the President of the United States asking for a prompt appointment of the members of the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission and for a strengthened Executive Order banning discrimination in housing; and, further that this letter and the letter praising the President's voting stand be placed in the next issue of the NAIRO Newsletter (Schermer-Rilling).

INTERN PROGRAM - Alexander J. Allen, Chairman of NAIRO's Career Service Board, and Nathan Greene, Intern Program Coordinator, reported on the current status of the Intern Training Program which is underwritten by the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation. The Career Service Board had met April 9th. Allen and Greene reported that the CSB had abolished the Committee on Intern Selection since its mission was accomplished; the Board had created an Academic Committee to consider strengthening the entire curriculum of the Intern Training Program. The CSB had reaffirmed the appropriateness of the placing of Interns on legal staffs, providing strong emphasis on Intergroup Relations be included. The CSB would develop a list of persons

and request NAIRO's President to appoint them to the CSB to increase its representativeness.

The Intern Training Program's budget for 1965 was discussed and it was noted with appreciation that sufficient administrative funds had been granted to maintain professional and clerical staff to service the program through 1965. Travel funds are available for field trips to internship sites for supervisory purposes.

A modest surplus was accumulated from agencies participating in the recent Intern Training Program Evaluation Seminar and the CSB was offering refunds to the participating agencies.

The status of Group #1 and Group #2 Interns was reviewed; all but two Interns in Group #1 have found professional placement in the field; Group #2 Interns are in their eighth month of training -- few problems but all have been worked out.

Plans for Group #3 are well along; response from agencies has been gratifying; number of applicants is also gratifying; Intern-candidates will be interviewed during May; agencies will be selected during May; Interns will attend Institute in late July and will be at agency assignments by August first.

The Board voted approval of the Career Service Board's report with commendation (Rutledge-Rilling).

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S JOB DESCRIPTION - The Board reviewed a memorandum of 16 March 65 from the Executive Director containing excerpts from the Minutes of previous Board Meetings (February 2-3, 1962 in Pittsburgh; and November 10-11, 1961 in San Francisco) setting forth the Job Description of the Executive Director of the Association. After thorough discussion it was decided that description was fitting and proper and did not need revision (Rutledge-Hope). It was agreed by consensus that the activities of the Executive Director be reviewed annually.

The Meeting Adjourned at 5:20 p.m.- (Culberson-Robertson).

1965 BUDGET

Expenditures

National Office		$ 20,000.00	
Ex. Director sal. (@ $14,000)	$ 13,625.00		
Secretary sal. (@ 5,500)	5,375.00		
Part Time Secy. sal.	1,000.00		
Employee Benefits		$ 1,000.00	
Office Expenses		6,250.00	
Rent	$ 1,200.00		
Telephone-Telegraph	1,500.00		
Postage	1,800.00		
Supplies	1,500.00		
Equipment	250.00		
Travel		$ 2,500.00	
Ex. Director	$ 1,750.00		
President	750.00		
Treasurer's Office		912.50	
Bookkeeping	$ 750.00		
Audit	75.00		
Bond	37.50		
Miscellaneous	50.00		
Publications		$ 10,000.00	
Journal (4 issues)			
Newsletter (6 issues)			
TOTAL			$ 40,662.50

Receipts

Membership		$ 16,500.00	
Annual Conference		3,500.00	
Conference Registration	$ 2,500.00		
Conference Profit	1,000.00		
Publications		$ 1,000.00	
Foundations		12,500.00	
Field Foundation	$ 7,500.00		
Taconic Foundations	5,000.00		
Leeds Bequest		1,000.00	
TOTAL			$ 34,500.00
Anticipated Expenditures			$ 40,662.50
Anticipated Income			34,500.00
TO BE FOUND			$ 6,162.50

file - NAIRO - gen.

June 29, 1965

Mr. Kenneth C. Jones, Jr.
9915 Old Spring Road
Kensington, Maryland

Dear Casey:

I received the minutes of the April board meeting, and the notice of the Chicago meeting on July 10. I will not be able to be present, and this presents, furthermore, an appropriate time for me to offer, regretfully, my resignation from the NAIRO Board. Personal plans and commitments make this necessary, and I would like to have the resignation take effect at or before this forthcoming board meeting.

With all best wishes, and with assurances of continued support.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

NAIRO — file
(gen)

THE CHICAGO CHAPTER

cordially invites you to attend a

RECEPTION

in honor of our

NATIONAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Friday Evening, July 9, 1965

from five to seven p.m.

Emerald Room
Sherman House
Randolph and La Salle Streets
Chicago, Illinois

File NAIRO Jpn.

October 13, 1965

Mr. Kenneth C. Jones, Jr.
U. S. Atomic Energy Commission
Washington, D. C.

Dear Casey:

Thank you for the news of the NAIRO election. I look forward to serving with you. Staff changes here, and the temporary lack of staff, makes this a very rough time for me to be away from the office. Therefore, it will now be necessary for me to leave Chicago on the 20th.

Since I cannot attend the first meeting after my election, I will make it a point to arrive in Chicago for the meeting of the 18th. I may be a little late, but I'll be there.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

File -

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE. N. W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • 387-7050
KENNETH C. JONES, JR., PRESIDENT FREDERICK B. ROUTH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

October 11, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Colleague,

May I offer my heartiest congratulations on your election to office in NAIRO. Your associates have selected you for leadership, and I applaud their choice. I also applaud the excellent work of the Baldau nominating committee and the splendid alternatives it offered us.

You are urged to attend the post-conference Board meeting which will convene under John Hope's chairmanship on Friday morning, October 22. This will be your first opportunity to assume the responsibility you have agreed to accept.

However, I also cordially invite you to attend the pre-conference Board meeting at 7:00 o'clock Monday night, October 18, where those of you not now on the Board may have voice but not vote. You may wish to consider this as an opportunity to further orient yourself to the NAIRO operation.

Welcome to NAIRO leadership.

Sincerely,

Casey

Kenneth C. Jones, Jr.
President

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

NAIRO Newsletter

September-October 1965

2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • 387-7050

JOHN HOPE, II, President

FREDERICK B. ROUTH, Executive Director

John Hope II

Inaugural Remarks

I have been involved in the affairs of NAIRO in a variety of roles for almost two decades. I have been deeply and personally concerned with the problems of the submerged, the disadvantaged, the deprived, and the discriminated against for a considerably longer period. I have been periodically sustained and renewed by the continuous association of men and women of kindred feelings within the ranks of NAIRO as I am certain many of you have.

This, in my opinion, has been and will be one of the cardinal purposes of NAIRO—to provide a continuing vehicle for the mutual self-development of its membership. It is perhaps even more important today than in the past. The field of intergroup relations is expanding rapidly. In addition to a growing number of definite and avowed intergroup relations practitioners, the number of people who have been assigned intergroup relations responsibilities within their agencies and organizations as a result of expanding institutional commitment to the implementation of equal opportunity and Civil Rights in their many ramifications is much larger. In short, many have been thrust into the profession—some voluntarily and some by command—who will be deeply involved and their pro-

(Continued on Page 2)

'65 NAIRO CONFERENCE CALLED "HISTORY MAKING"

NAIRO's 1965 Annual Conference is now history—and history-making it was, too. Comments of those in attendance were universally enthusiastic; many said they rated it the best conference (not just "NAIRO Conference") they had ever attended. Certainly the presentations were outstanding.

Dr. Philip Hauser, Chairman of the University of Chicago's Department of Sociology, devoted the keynote address to "The New City." His analysis of what is happening in and to our major population centers was both scholarly and provoking; responding to his address were John Feild, Director of the Community Relations Service of the US Conference of Mayors and Terry Chisholm, Executive Director of the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations.

Bayard Rustin, Executive Director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, received a standing ovation following his address at the first day luncheon on "The Meaning of the Los Angeles Riots." His central theme was clear: when "opportunity-deprived," excluded, frustrated people cannot have their grievances heard through regular channels they are apt to turn to tactics, including violence and rioting, which will get heard; that the way to prevent—or minimize the likelihood of violence was to provide opportunities where grievances might get an honest hearing and where programs might be developed which would meet the needs of the people.

"The Ecumenical Spirit and Interreligious Tensions" was spiritedly discussed by Rabbi Arthur Gilbert, ADL's Director of Religious Curriculum Research; the Rev. Donald Campion, S.J., Associate Editor of **America**; and Dr. Martin Marty, Associate Editor of the **Christian Century**. The session was chaired with wit and wisdom by the Rev. Will D. Campbell, Director of the Committee of Southern Churchmen. Interreligious relations have always been a sensitive matter but this group demonstrated that the ecumenical spirit has led to opportunities for more forthright and pointed discussions of those things which unite, divide, please, and annoy us—by group or collectively.

Paul Anthony, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council; Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP Southeast Regional Director; and Richard Shapiro, Assistant Director of the Federal Programs Division of the US Commission on Civil Rights criticised the misuses of "freedom of choice" provisions in Title VI of

(Continued on Page 2)

1966 CONFERENCE, NOVEMBER 15-18, LOS ANGELES

INAUGURAL REMARKS

(Continued from Page 1)

fessional success in carrying out their missions will depend upon their realization that there is such a phenomenon as a Minorities Problem and that there is a body of knowledge, an assortment of working tools (techniques, methods, strategies) which they must master, and an attitudinal posture which they must assume (and hopefully accept) if they are to effectively meet their responsibilities.

In the coming year, with your help and the concentrated effort of the officials of your Association, I shall further intensify our effort to reach and serve effectively both of these groups. This will require well defined **inward** looking programs that will meet the needs of the growing chapter membership and **outward** looking activities that will contribute to better implementation of equal opportunity (employment and service) and Civil Rights programs in government agencies at every level and private organizations all over the country.

It would appear to me, then, that if NAIRO is to remain an effective professional association, it must systematically and effectively accelerate its already matchless contribution to the development of those who carry intergroup relations responsibilities whether they are members or non-members, full-time paid intergroup practitioners or officials with part-time but crucial intergroup responsibilities in organizations with broader missions, or the many and indispensible, dedicated volunteers who have made such massive contributions over the years—board members, commissioners, advisory committee members, and others.

If these urgent demands are to be met by NAIRO, we must intensify headquarters services to chapters and establish more continuous, even if critical, "feed back" and involvement of Chapters with headquarters and with each other. We must redouble efforts to serve geographic areas where there is no present chapter activity. The responsibilities of Regional Chairman and the Membership Committee, in conjunction with a special Committee for this purpose, will be expanded and more specifically delineated. This special committee in Chapter Development is headed by Lloyd Davis who brings to this important task his personal experience on a highly successful NAIRO President and Chapter Chairman.

I can think of no program effort more crucial or timely to the overall effectiveness of NAIRO during this critical period in the growth and development of the Association or to the overall professional growth of our membership.

Second to none among the services which Chapters are requesting and which their individual members need at this critical stage in the growth of intergroup relations, is assistance in chapter program planning and development which will contribute promptly to the growth and enrichment of the professional skills of their members and provide guidelines for chapter activities that will provide leadership in issues including equality of opportunity, civil rights, and other intergroup relations issues in the communities where they are located.

It is frequently difficult to distinguish the various "hats" one must wear in arriving at a solution or even an accommodation to the many faceted human problems with which our members must deal by virtue of their professional status and experience in their communities.

It is timely, therefore, for NAIRO members to more explicitly understand the scope, nature, and dimensions of the field of intergroup relations. This is not to imply that they, as professionals with wider responsibilities, should shrink from participation in the "gray areas" surrounding the discipline, but rather that they should know when they are doing so and, thus, more consciously and expertly bring to bear the tech-

(Continued on Page 8)

1965 CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

the Civil Rights Act of 1964 in public education and public housing, contending that in the South this meant the perpetuation of patterns of segregation—that any real freedom of choice for Negroes, in hard core areas, was illusory.

Saul Alinsky, Director of the Industrial Areas Foundation and Mitchell Sviridoff, Executive Director of New Haven's Community Progress, Inc., squared off in a discussion on "Poverty, Race and Community Organization." These two men shared and differed on many points and on emphases; perhaps it was most noticeable on the question of whether social change comes up from the people or whether it comes through governmental initiative, or both? The floor discussion which followed the presentations was one of the more animated of the Conference.

John A. Buggs, President-elect of NAIRO and Executive Director of the Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations, presented a special "Report on Los Angeles" which analyzed step-by-step and hour-by-hour the unfolding of the tragic events of the riots. He outlined what his Commission had advocated as techniques to dampen the riot and lessen the violence—advice that was not accepted by the Los Angeles City police leadership.

Dr. Philip Ash, Research Assistant to the Vice President of the Inland Steel Company, spoke on "Race, Employment-testing and Equal Opportunity." Herbert Belkin, Liaison Assistant with the US-EEOC, and Howard Lockwood, of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation's Management Personnel Department, were commentators. Dr. Ash held that many tests used in hiring were unrelated to the skills required for the jobs to be filled.

Ralph Ellison, prize winning author of **The Invisible Man,** eloquently delivered the Banquet Address "American Pluralism From the Negro Side of the Line." In summary he said that there is no Negro side, that we are all in this together—any victory, every loss affects us all and belongs to all of us.

Other sessions dealt with "A Free Housing Market—Where Do We Go From Here" (which also served as the opening session for the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, which followed the NAIRO Conference); "Broadening the Resources of Intergroup Relations Agencies," aimed at helping agencies make better use of foundation support, news-media, and universities in their communities. Three concurrent sessions covered "The Function of the NAIRO Chapter," "NAIRO's Work With Other Professional Associations," and "A Report on a Survey of Agency Handling of Public Information and Relations."

The post-Conference Board Meeting voted special commendation to Edward Marciniak and the Annual Conference Committee for an outstanding Conference, for gracious and generous hospitality, and for a job extremely well done.

DIRECTOR'S BOX NAIRO's 1965 Annual Conference was hailed as an outstanding success by the five hundred, or so, persons who attended it. Something like one-third of our membership was present; for the two-thirds who could not come to the Conference, I would like to repeat part of what I said in the "Report of the Executive Director." Under three broad headings, I outlined the major activities of your Association this past year as follows:

1. NAIRO has provided service to the field of intergroup relations:

—We have helped meet the critical shortage of trained professional workers; we have graduated twenty-five Interns and placed twenty-five more in training. (We graduated twenty-five the previous year.)

—We have helped meet the need for a steady flow of theory, methodology, and understanding of intergroup relations; we have reinaugurated the publication of the JOURNAL of Intergroup Relations.

—We have helped relate the field of intergroup relations to allied fields; we have established continuing and working relationships with the Adult Education Association, the American Society for Public Administration, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and the National Education Association.

—We have looked to the future needs of the field for trained personnel; we have established an ad hoc Joint Training Committee with the National Association for Community Development and the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials to explore the possibilities of developing a joint proposal to establish a major professional training facility and program.

—We have prepared, and have at the printers, an annotated list of books and periodicals for intergroup relations professionals and lay leaders.

2. NAIRO has provided services to the agencies in the field of intergroup relations:

—We have assisted governmental and private agencies, on the national, state, municipal, and neighborhood levels, in program planning and development.

—We have assisted governmental and private agencies, on the national, regional, state, municipal and neighborhood levels (more than 40 in all) to recruit professional staff personnel.

—We have assisted a wide variety of agencies in making known their publications, services, and conferences.

—We have provided federal agencies with lists of state and municipal governmental agencies and local private agencies and with the names of key persons (NAIRO members and others) in a score of instances.

—We have assisted agencies in reaching the "right" agency or person in the federal establishment, saving them considerable time and frustration.

—We have provided, at modest cost, materials to dozens of agencies working on desegregation of the public schools or advising on the establishment of local municipal human relations commissions.

3. NAIRO has provided services to its members and to other intergroup relations professionals:

—We have provided career counselling to more than 100 persons seeking increased responsibilities or new opportunities.

—We have provided them, through the Chapter structure, with an opportunity for professional growth and to exchange thinking and information.

—We have referred scores of them to known employment opportunities in federal, state, and municipal governmental agencies and private agencies.

—We have helped keep them in touch with developments in the field through a regularly published bimonthly Newsletter.

—We have counselled with and advised them—in person, on the phone, and in correspondence—on such widely scattered matters as educating and developing rapport with new Board members, the program interests of key foundations, handling attacks by right wing extremists, resources available from governmental and private agencies, finding housing in the Washington area, and where to send their kids to college—to name but a few.

—We have held hands and sympathized with those in distress and patted on the back and rejoiced with those who had met new successes.

—We have eased their loneliness and sense of isolation by increasing their awareness that they were part of a national movement and that they did not stand alone.

NAIRO RESOLUTION ON FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVITIES

The National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials believes that there is pressing need for continued coordination of all federal civil rights programs of the kind previously provided by the President's Council on Equal Opportunity and that this is particularly necessary with various equal employment opportunity programs assigned to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Department of Justice, the Department of Labor, the Civil Service Commission and the various contracting agencies. Any policy of assigning to Departments, Commissions and other agencies the function of policing their own equal opportunity programs without the safeguard of an independent centralized review may well endanger the effectiveness and efficiency of the government's anti-discrimination program.

We therefore direct the NAIRO Board of Directors to express to the President and other appropriate governmental officials our concern for the preservation of a centralized coordinating agency, operating independently of the various operating agencies and our strong belief that this body should function at the highest level, preferably under the direction and responsibility of the Vice-President.

—Chicago, Illinois, October 21, 1965

NAIRO RESOLUTION ON THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

The National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, in Conference assembled, expresses its concern that the proposed transfer of the Community Relations Service from the Department of Commerce to the Department of Justice may seriously damage its effectiveness as a conciliatory body and lessen its capacity for affirmative action. We recognize the effectiveness of the Justice Department as a law enforcement agency but we are concerned that that very factor may well change the nature and image of the Community Relations Service to its detriment.

We therefore strongly urge careful consideration of retaining the Community Relations Service as a part of the Department of Commerce until such time as the new Department of Housing and Urban Development

(Continued on Page 6)

Buggs

Levin

Meacham

Citron

Rilling

NAIRO OFFICERS AND

The NAIRO membership, with the heaviest election results to date, elected Officers for 1965-66; six Board members for three year terms, and two Board members were elected for one year terms by Board action.

OFFICERS

John Hope, II, is new President of NAIRO, succeeding automatically from his post as President-elect. Hope, who is now an Area Director of the Office of Equal Educational Opportunity of the U. S. Office of Education, H.E.W., has had a distinguished career in intergroup relations. He was, just prior to his current position, Director, Federal Government Employment for the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. For fifteen years he was Director of Industrial Relations at Fisk University, he was with the old FEPC in World War II, and from 1933-45 he was Chairman, Department of Economics, Spelman College, Atlanta, Georgia.

John A. Buggs is President-elect. Buggs, a native of Brunswick, Georgia, is Executive Director of the Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations. He has been, in the past, a probation officer, a social case worker, Director of the Fessenden Academy, a high school teacher and Executive Secretary of Marion County branch of the NAACP in Florida. He has been active with NAIRO for many years and served as Chairman of the Southern California Chapter of the Association 1958-60; he was also a NAIRO Vice President.

Arthur J. Levin, one of two new Vice Presidents, is Staff Director of the Potomac Institute, Washington, D.C. From 1948-62 he served as Community Consultant, Associate Director and later Southeastern Director of the ADL in Atlanta. Prior to that he was an Information Specialist with the Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta. He has been Chairman of NAIRO's Commission on Research Services, and was active with the D.C. Chapter.

Charlotte C. Meacham, also Vice President is National Housing Representative with the AFSC. Prior to that she was Director of the Philadelphia Metropolitan Housing Program for AFSC, worked with the Henry Street Settlement House and with the Methodist Church in India. She is co-author of the valuable *Fair Housing Handbook*. She is former Chairman of NAIRO's Philadelphia Chapter and is a member of the Career Service Board.

Abraham F. Citron, NAIRO's new Secretary, is Executive Director of the Cincinnati Jewish Community Relations Committee. He has also been Michigan Area Director for the American Jewish Committee, Director of Community Relations and Research for Detroit's Jewish Community Council, Director of the Jewish Community Council in Peoria, Illinois, and Midwest Regional Director for the American Jewish Congress.

Paul M. Rilling, re-elected NAIRO Treasurer, is Executive Director of the D.C. Commissioners' Council on Human Relations. Prior to that he was Director of Field Activities of the Southern Regional Council, Executive Director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, Director of the Human Relations Project for the Southern Area YMCA, Editor of the Gainsville (Ga.) *Morning News*, and Instructor, U of Alabama.

Robison Anthony Feild Marciniak Monserrat Snowden

BOARD MEMBERS ELECTED

Joseph B. Robison was re-appointed NAIRO General Counsel. He is the Director of the Commission on Law and Social Action of the American Jewish Congress; he has been with the AJ Congress 18 years. He was on the legal staff of the National Labor Relations Board for ten years. He has lectured at City College of New York and the New School of Social Research. He is a member of the New York State and United States Supreme Court bars. He also serves as General Counsel for N.C.D.H.

BOARD MEMBERS

Elected to three year terms were:

Paul Anthony, Executive Director, the Southern Regional Council. From 62-65 he was SRC's Director of Field Activities; prior to that Executive Assistant to the Director SRC, Southeastern Representative of the *Wall Street Journal,* and a High School Teacher.

George Culberson was re-elected to the Board; he is Associate Director for Conciliation of the Federal Community Relations Service. Prior to that he headed the Air Forces EEO Program, directed the Pittsburgh Human Relations Commission, directed the 110th Street Community Center. He is a past President of NAIRO.

David Danzig, Associate Professor, School of Social Work, Columbia University. Prior to that he was Associate Director of the American Jewish Committee, Program Director for AJC, he was with the USO in World War II. He has been social worker, teacher, and consultant in human relations.

John G. Feild was re-elected to the Board. He is Director of the Community Relations Service, U.S. Conference of Mayors. Prior to that he was Director of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, on U.S. Senator Hart's staff, Director of the Michigan FEPC, and the Toledo Community Relations Board. He is a past NAIRO President.

Joseph Monserrat, Director of the Migration Division, Department of Labor, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Prior to this he headed the New York Office of the same organization, Coordinator of New York City Youth Board, Street Gang Project, a Community Organizer and Settlement House Worker.

Muriel Snowden, Associate Director of Freedom House, Roxbury, Massachusetts, since 1950. She has also been Special Instructor Simmons College of Social Work, Executive Director of the City of Cambridge Civic Unity Committee and Investigator, Essex County (N.J.) Welfare Board. She is Chairmen of NAIRO's Massachusetts State Chapter.

Elected to one year terms were:

Helen E. Amerman, Director of Relocation and Property Management, Community Development Agency of Los Angeles. Prior to that she held a similar position in Oakland, California, was a Research Associate with the Commission on Race and Housing. She is a NAIRO Charter Member.

Edward Marciniak, Director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. Prior to that he was Editor of *Work* and Director of the Catholic Council on Working Life, Instructor at the University of Chicago and Loyola and International Vice President the American Newspaper Guild. He was Chairman of the 1965 Annual Conference Committee.

SPECIAL FROM DETROIT With the graduation in late July of 450 police officers from a four week in-service training program in human relations, Detroit has taken an important step toward maintaining an efficient and professional police department.

Financed by an economic opportunity grant from the Federal Government, the human relations training program was planned by Detroit Police Department personnel, the Commission on Community Relations and TAAP.

This month-long, intensive training program is the first of its kind (in terms of scope, planning and financing) to be held in a major U.S. city. It is aimed at giving police officers insight into themselves and their job. Through a better understanding of their own attitude and the attitude of the people they serve, they will be better able to prevent many of the abrasions and misunderstandings that occur in police work.

In-service training for police officers has been necessitated by the changing role of the law enforcement officer in contemporary society. The rise of civil rights demonstrations and other peaceful forms of protest and the concern of minority groups that they be treated with fairness and objectivity have made it essential for police officers to gain new understanding of their role. The need for in-service training has also been a product of recent Supreme Court decisions modifying search and seizure laws and eliminating investigative and disorderly persons arrests.

In the first program classes met in 2-1/2 hour sessions conducted twice a week and were attended by police officers from inner city precincts who volunteered for the training program. Each session included a one hour lecture given by a civilian specialist. A unique feature of the remainder of the training session was the discussion of a hypothetical police case designed to point out human relations problems as they pertain to the police officer's job.

In early August, the second of four groups of 450 officers each began the in-service training program. Extension of the Federal grant may permit the entire department to receive this valuable training.

The kind of on-the-job training represented by this human relations course will help to insure impartial administration of the law and vigorous and professional law enforcement. For further information on this program, please contact: Richard Marks, Director, Detroit Commission on Community Relations, 1106 Water Board Bldg., Detroit, Mich. 48226.

K. C. JONES RESIGNS AEC Kenneth C. Jones, Jr., immediate past President of NAIRO, has resigned from his post with the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission to embark upon a career as private intergroup relations consultant. Jones said, "While there is yet much to be done, I believe that I have accomplished much of what I set out to do when I came with the AEC. I believe that I can contribute more to our field as a private consultant and I look forward to working with my colleagues in the future." Jones' experience with the Federal Government, with the Cleveland Commission, and with the Urban League provides him with extensive knowledge about the needs of governmental and private agencies, as well as businesses and labor organizations. K.C. thus joins the ranks of George Schermer and Al Nellum, each of whom has his own operation as a private consultant.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE. AFSC is seeking several professional staff members. There is an opening for a Housing Secretary to work on a new program in the San Francisco Bay Area; there is an opening in their Program with Indians.

For further information on the Housing position contact Mrs. Charlotte Meacham, National Housing Representative; for the opening with the Indian Program contact Miss Pam Coe—both at: AFSC, 160 North 15th Street; Philadelphia 2, Penna.

INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION (Chicago). Research and Publications Associate. Salary $6,000-6,500 beginning. Interview required, expenses paid: Qualifications: good knowledge of Public administration; some background in English and Journalism, desirable. Education a B.A. supplemented with one year's graduate work in public administration, journalism, or related social science. Six to twelve months' experience, including, perhaps, an Internship. Contact: Orin F. Nolting, Executive Director ICMA, 1313 East 60th Street; Chicago, Illinois 60637.

LOUISIANA CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION (State Affiliate of ACLU) seeks an Executive Director. Salary $7,500; this is funded with a foundation grant good through December 31, 1966. Director responsible for membership development, coordination and administration of affiliate committee activities, and acting as spokesman and issuing public statements in the name of the LCLU. Contact: La. Civil Liberties Union, 1911 Terpsichore St., New Orleans, La.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS, seeking eighteen Equal Opportunity Officers in Washington and in specific field

RESOLUTIONS (Continued from Page 3)

is sufficiently organized, staffed, and viable to permit transfer of the Service to it. We instruct the Executive Director to make this resolution known to the President of the United States, the Vice-President, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Attorney General; we further instruct that it be published in the NAIRO Newsletter.

—Chicago, Illinois, October 21, 1965

NAIRO RESOLUTION ON TITLE VI AND PREEDOM OF CHOICE

Evidence is mounting that the concept of "freedom of choice" is being abused by a number of public school and public housing officials and agencies to present a surface appearance of compliance with the non-discrimination requirements of Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and that federal officials charged with enforcing that Title are accepting so-called "freedom of choice" plans that do not in fact achieve any change in long-established patterns of segregation. We therefore resolve that appropriate committees of NAIRO protest to the appropriate federal officials against misuse of "freedom of choice" plans in purported compliance with Title VI in public school and public housing programs. We further resolve that a NAIRO task force be established to study federal policies in

(Continued on Page 8)

offices around the country. Form 57's required (available at local Post Offices). Considerable travel involved in all positions.

Equal Opportunity Officer; GS-301-12, Salary $10,250. Located in BPR offices throughout U.S. Minimum of 6 years of progressively responsible administrative, professional, technical or investigative work, 3 years of which demonstrate knowledge of current private or governmental equal employment staffing methods or practices. Experience must demonstrate knowledge to conduct comprehensive examination of private or government employment practices.

Equal Opportunity Officer, GS-301-13; Salary $12,075. Located in Delmar, N.Y.; Hagerstown, Md; Atlanta, Ga.; Homewood, Ill; Kansas City, Mo; Ft. Worth, Texas; San Francisco; Portland, Ore; Denver, Colo. Qualifications same as for GS-301-12 plus demonstrated knowledge to conduct regional program.

Equal Opportunity Officer, GS-301-14; Salary: $14,170; located in Washington, D.C. Qualifications same as GS-301-12 plus one year of experience must include significant supervisory or administrative responsibilities. Experience must demonstrate knowledge necessary to administer an EEO program for one-half the U.S. and to promulgate nationwide policies, procedures for the conduct of equal employment surveys and special investigations.

Equal Opportunity Officer, GS-301-15; Salary 16,460; located in Washington, D.C. Qualifications same as GS-301-14 plus total experience must demonstrate knowledge necessary to administer a nation wide equal opportunity program.

Forward applications and send Form 57a to: Chief, Personnel & Training Division, Bureau of Public Roads; Washington, D.C. 20233.

UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST SERVICE COMMITEE is seeking an Executive Director. Salary unknown, but respectable. For further information contact: Personnel Committee, Unitarian Universalist Service Committee; 78 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02108.

MAYOR'S COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS OF SYRACUSE (N.Y.) Seeking a second professional staff member. Salary: $5500. (Possible upward adjustment). Qualifications: not specified but salary suggests junior staff experience; NAIRO Interns will receive consideration. Will serve two committees, do some research, writing, and speaking; field work in inner-city neighborhoods. Contact: Mrs. Millicent Allewelt, Executive Director, Mayor's Commission on Human Rights, 211 City Hall; Syracuse, New York 13202.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY URBAN LEAGUE. Seeking an executive director. Salary: $8000 and up. Carries full responsibility for execution of agency's administrative and office functions. Qualifications: Masters degree in social work or allied field; may have an acceptable combination of graduate training plus two years related experience. Contact: Personnel Committee on Selection; Champaign County Urban League; 29-1/2 Main St., Champaign, Illinois.

OKLAHOMA CITY COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMISSION. Seeking an executive director. Salary: $10,020-$12,180. Commission covers public accommodations, employment, education, and general community relations. Qualifications: Graduation from a four year accredited college or university with a degree in one or more of the social sciences and a demonstrated supervisory experience in a responsible executive position. Contact: City Manager's Office, Room 302, Municipal Building, 200 North Walker, Oklahoma City, Okla.

102 NEW MEMBERS SINCE LAST NEWSLETTER!

Joseph Wayne Adler, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Dr. Frank R. Albert, Atlanta, Ga.
Warren D. Alexander, Denver, Colo.
Archie Allen, Frankfort, Ky.
James H. Anderson, Las Vegas, Nevada
Margaret Arbogast, Cincinnati, Ohio
Lynne Marie Ashton, New York, N.Y.
Carl A. Benson, Cincinnati, Ohio
Jeanne E. Brooker, Harrisburg, Pa.
Wm. E. Cameron, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
Emile Duval Cardiel, Sr., New York, N.Y.
Constance R. Carr, Jamaica, N.Y.
James Clay, Louisville, Ky.
James W. Compton, Chicago, Ill.
Gilbert Cruter, Denver, Colo.
Gerald L. Davis, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. John N. Davis, Kenosha, Wis.
Rev. Louis A. DeProfio, Bridgeport, Conn.
McKinley Farmer, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
Roland Ferris, Cincinnati, Ohio
Melinda Freedman, Atlanta, Ga.
Dr. Ford Gibson, Waukegan, Ill.
Eldridge Gonaway, Jr., Los Angeles, Calif.
Norene Gougeon, Ecorse, Mich.
Arthur Greene, Hartford, Conn.
Nathan Greene, Philadelphia, Pa.
Howard E. Hall, Jr., Harrisburg, Pa.
William L. Hankins, Baltimore, Md.
Gordon Hanna, Detroit, Mich.
Clement F. Hapeman, Rochester, N.Y.
Marion Henley, Chicago, Ill.
Debs Hensley, Dallas, Texas
Rosebud Hightower, Ecorse, Mich.
Lucy V. Hill, Ecorse, Mich.
Patrick J. Hunter, Bridgeport, Conn.
Prof. Donald P. Irish, St. Paul, Minn.
Mark S. Israel, Nashville, Tenn.
Pierre W. Jackson, Frankfort, Ky.
Cecelia Jakubowski, Cleveland, Ohio
Thomas O. Jenkins, Washington, D.C.
Arthur L. Johnson, Hartford, Conn.
Robert E. Jones, Washington, D.C.
P. Katadotis, Montreal, Quebec
William E. Know, Wichita, Kansas
Walter B. Kramer, Wichita, Kansas
Richard Langendorf, Cambridge, Mass.
George B. Laurent, Kansas City, Mo.
Michael L. Lawson, Chicago, Ill.
Walter T. Lawton, Chicago, Ill.
Gregg Lentz, Harrisburg, Pa.
Floyd J. Lepper, Minneapolis, Minn.
Fanni Y. Lofton, Chicago, Ill.
Dede Olsen Loofbourow, Novelty, Ohio
Philip S. Malinsky, Phoenix, Ariz.
Arlene Martell, Indianapolis, Ind.
Iam McCrae, Indianapolis, Ind.
Lawrence F. McDonnell, Arlington, Mass.
Louis W. Mellott, Argonne, Ill.
M. Hayes Mizell, Atlanta, Ga.
James R. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa.
Helene C. Mrokowski, Highland Park, Mich.
Maedella Murphy, Ecorse, Mich.
George V. Neagu, Gary, Ind.
Barbara A. O'Connor, Chicago, Ill.
Dayton Perry, Charleston, West Va.
Earl Phillips, Plainfield, N.J.
Victor B. Phillips, Washington, D.C.
Raymond J. Pitts, Pasadena, Calif.
Sample Pittman, New York, N.Y.
Ruth C. Porter, St. Louis, Mo.
Rachel Ridley, Chicago, Ill.
Richard E. Risk, Jefferson City, Mo.
Clarence E. Robison, Linwood, N.J.
Sarah E. Robinson, Albany, N.Y.
Ernest Russell, Hartford, Conn.
Albert M. Sacks, Belmont, Mass.
Charles L. Sanders, New York, N.Y.
John H. Sardeson, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Daniel L. Schlafly, St. Louis, Mo.
Douglas G. Schenck, Saginaw, Mich.
Leon Schmookler, Philadelphia, Pa.
Thelma M. Segal, Philadelphia, Pa.
Halloway C. Sells, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio
Norbert Sharaboiki, Des Plaines, Ill.
Emmons Shumate, Hawthorne, Calif.
Lee Silva, Ecorse, Mich.
Walden Silva, Topeka, Kansas
Alyce Slosberg, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Willie Smith, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Osma Spurlock, Indianapolis, Ind.
Lucretia L. Stoica, Cleveland, Ohio
Robert Stellar, Los Angeles, Calif.
E. Vincent Suitt, Atlanta, Ga.
Robert C. Sweet, Whitewater, Wis.
Irma H. Thexton, New Providence, N.J.
Sally Lou Todd, Minneapolis, Minn.
Eva M. Tuggle, Washington, D.C.
James W. Wagner, Chicago, Ill.
Theodore Walden, Indianapolis, Ind.
James T. Wardlaw, Minneapolis, Minn.
Rev. John R. Washington, Cincinnati, Ohio
Robert Dean Watson, Sr., Wichita, Kansas
Harry J. White, Ecorse, Mich.
Arthur B. Williams, Jr., Harrisburg, Pa.
Doris V. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.
Rabbi Alfred Wolf, Los Angeles, Calif.

RESOLUTIONS (Continued from Page 6)

the administration of Title VI and to make recommendations for both affirmative and corrective action to insure the full implementation of the terms, intent and spirit of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

—Chicago, Illinois, October 21, 1965

INAUGURAL REMARKS (Cont. from page 2)

niques of other related fields. In this way, they will be in a better position to refer to others with appropriate competencies, aspects of complex social problems with which they are not equipped to deal effectively. Reciprocally, it is to be hoped that those without intergroup relations skills will recognize the need for and seek the skills which you possess.

I have appointed a special committee headed by Vice President Arthur Levin, to prepare guidelines for use by chapters to develop a frank and spirited dialogue in their meeting which will help the individual to determine what the field is and what it is not; what practitioners should be doing and what they should appropriately leave to other disciplines and professions. It is not expected or even hoped that we shall arrive at unanimity of view or even broad consensus, but it is hoped that a higher level of sophistication in contributing to the solution of complex problems which we face will emerge, that your chapter meetings will be lively, well attended, and profitable for each member.

SERVICE TO MEMBERSHIP A worthy service to NAIRO's members and to other professionals and students in the field of intergroup relations has been performed by NAIRO's 1964-65 Commission on Research Services. This Commission, chaired by Arthur Levin the Staff Director of the Potomac Institute, developed the basic annotated listing **Readings And References in Intergroup Relations.** It has been printed and a copy accompanies this issue of the NAIRO Newsletter; additional copies are available from the national office at 15c each. It is the belief of the Commission on Research Services that this publication would be particularly valuable to lay leadership, those who serve on boards and commissions—as well as to professional staff members.

1965-66 NAIRO Leadership List

OFFICERS

President: John Hope II, U.S. Office of Education, Dept. of HEW, Washington, D.C.

President Elect: John A. Buggs, L.A. Co. Commis. on Human Rel., Los Angeles, Calif.

Vice Presidents: Arthur Levin, Potomac Institute, Washington, D.C. **Mrs. Charlotte Meacham AFSC**, Philadelphia, Penna.

Treasurer: Paul M. Rilling, Commissioner's Council on Human Relations, Washington, D.C.

Secretary: Dr. Abraham Citron, Jewish Community Rel. Commit., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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David Danzig, Columbia School of Social Work, N. Y., N.Y.

John Feild, U.S. Conferency of Mayors, Washington, D.C.

Kenneth C. Jones, Jr., Dept. of Labor Relations, U.S. Atomic Energy Commis., Washington, D.C.

GENERAL COUNSEL

Joseph B. Robison, American Jewish Congress, New York, N.Y.

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Dr. Helen Amerman, Community Dev. Agency of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Calif.

Paul Anthony, So. Regional Council, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia

Clarence D. Coleman, National Urban League, Atlanta, Georgia

George Culberson, Community Relations Service, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

David Danzig, Columbia Univ. School of Social Work, N.Y., N.Y.

Lloyd David, HHFA, Washington, D.C.

John G. Feild, Community Relations Service, U.S. Conference of Mayors, Washington, D.C.

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Edward Marciniak, Chicago Commis. on Human Rel., Chicago, Ill.

Joseph Monserrat, Puerto Rico Labor Dept., N.Y., N.Y.

John McKnight, Midwest Field Office, U.S. Civil Rights Commission, Evanston, Ill.

Edward Rutledge, NCDH, New York, N.Y.

George Schermer, Washington, D.C.

Donald S. Slaiman, Dept. of Civil Rights, AFL-CIO, Wash., D.C.

A. Maceo Smith, FHA, Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. Muriel Snowden, Freedom House, Roxbury, Mass.

Wyatt T. Walker, So. Christian Leadership Conf., Atlanta, Ga.

CHAPTER CHAIRMEN

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No. Calif.: Charles Posner, Community Relations Commit., Jewish Fed.-Council, Los Angeles, Calif.

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Connecticut: Benjamin B. Levy, New Haven Jewish Comm. Coun., New Haven, Conn.

Detroit & Michigan: David C. Cowley, Human Relations Commission, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Kentucky: Arthur P. Evans, Jr., Louisville Human Relations Commission, Louisville, Kentucky

Massachusetts: Mrs. Muriel Snowden, Freedom House, Roxbury,

Mid-Central: Todd Pavela, Kansas City Commis. on Human Rel., Kansas City, Kansas

Minneapolis & St. Paul: Jay P. Larsen, P.O. Dept., Minneapolis

N.Y.City: Miss Frances Levenson, Rent & Rehabilitation, N.Y. City

Philadelphia: R. Dean Short, Havertown, Pa.

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Southwest: Robert J. Coates, Ohio Civil Rights Commission, Cincinnati, Ohio

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Northeast: Theron Johnson, State Educ. Dept., Albany, N.Y.

North: Mrs. Viola M. Kanatz, Minn. State Commis. Against Discrimination, St. Paul, Minn.

Northwest: Mrs. Emily Ostapchuk, Vancouver Civic Unity Ass'n., Vancouver, B.D., Canada

Southwest: Frank J. Magrath, NCCJ, Phoenix, Arizona

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Central: Peter G. Robertson, Exec. Dir., Missouri Commission on Human Rights, Jefferson City, Mo.

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Housing and Urban Life: Edward L. Holmgren, Baltimore Neighborhoods, Inc., Baltimore, Md.

International Aspects of Intergroup Relations: David Danzig, Columbia Univ. School of Social Work, New York, N.Y.

Interprofessional Liaison Program: Maurice B. Fagan, Phila. Fellowship Commis., Philadelphia, Pa.

Professional Standards: George Schermer, Washington, D.C.

Ethics: Galen Martin, Ky. Commis. on Human Rights, Frankfort, Ky.

Grievance: Walter Greene, Jr., AF Command, Detroit, Mich.

Public Information: Joseph Monserrat, Puerto Rico Labor Dept., New York, N.Y.

Public Policy: George Culberson, Community Relations Service, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

Research Services: Arthur Johnson, Michigan Civil Rights Commission, Detroit, Mich.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Annual Conference: John P. Lyons, L.A. Co. Commis. on Human Rel., Hall of Records, Los Angeles, Calif.

Legal: Joseph Robison, American Jewish Congress, N. Y., N.Y.

Life Membership: Booker T. McGraw, HHFA, Washington, D.C.

Membership**

Nominating: Herman Long, President, Talladega College, Talladega

Ad Hoc Committee: Arthur Levin, The Potomac Institute, Washington, D.C. **Lloyd Davis**, HHFA, Washington, D.C.

CAREER SERVICE BOARD

Alexander J. Allen, New York Urban League, New York, N.Y.

*By Board action of 22 Oct. 65 incumbent Regional Chairmen were asked to continue in office until the Jan. 1966 NAIRO Board meeting.

**Membership Committee Chairmanship held vacant until Jan. 1966 by action of the Board 22 Oct. 65.

File - Intergroup
Nat'l Assn. of Intergroup
Relations Assn. -
Fred Routh

December 13, 1965

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Executive Director
N. A. I. R. O.
2027 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Dear Fred:

Thanks for the "Readings and References..." It's a crazy, messed-up document, which I don't really understand -- but it's still interesting.

You should know that while we appreciate having our L-Reports recommended, we haven't done one for several years.

Al and I will be coming up on the train Wednesday night, and I will call you Thursday morning.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

CITY OF CHICAGO — COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS
211 WEST WACKER DRIVE CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 60606 PHONE 744-4000

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EDWARD MARCINIAK
DIRECTOR OF HUMAN RELATIONS

File SRC Rem Relations

MJ

December 23, 1965

Paul —

Dear ~~Mr. Anthony:~~

I know that I speak for everyone connected with the 1965 NAIRO conference when I express my personal thanks to you for your excellent contribution to the program.

Since the close of the conference I have received a great many letters saying that this year's program was among the most stimulating NAIRO has ever put together. A large measure of credit for our success goes to your presentation and help.

Again, my thanks and best wishes for the holiday season.

Sincerely,

Edward Marciniak
General Chairman
1965 NAIRO Conference

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • 387-7050
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Rec'd 2/8/66

MT file

Feb. 3, 1966

Dear Paul:

Listening to Johnny Cash and the Ballad of Ira Hayes, thoughts turn to Al Ulmer -- and, as he doesn't read too well, I figured I might as well drop you an overdue line.

Want to thank you for the nice words you sent along to Marcia and me. After collecting dust for a while at her folk's place, the letter was finally forwarded to us.

We've been keeping rather busy here since our arrival. Fair housing and the FHA are absorbing chores, and Marcia is putting in 20 hours a week at a local shoe dispensary. Together we are trying to furnish and fix up the apartment (she has become a well-known figure at the auction house). And in our spare time, we try to give some attention to the Intern Program(To my surprise, there seems to be some hope for another round on internships and a new, full-time coordinator).

Thus far, we have not been given much cause to doubt Philadelphia's attractions, but then we've been busy enough to enjoy Dubuque or Fargo. Living in Center City as we are has also helped. And we get few pleasures greater than watching Reb shake up a few teddibly propah Poodles and their teddibly propah mastuhs in Rittenhouse Square.

Before I forget, it has been suggested to Freddy and me that our funding cause would not be hurt by a few laudatory words on the contributions of Eleanor Roosevelt Interns to human rights and the work of h.r. agencies(five points are added for each mention of the name of the noble lady or the foundation). All contributions gratefully accepted here at 2006 Spruce.

Regards to Al, Robin, Winifred, Paul S. and others too few to admit.

Nate

File
Nat'l Assoc. for Inter-group Relations Officials
Cr. ref.
Eleanor Roosevelt Fd.

February 14, 1966

Mr. Nathan Greene
Coordinator for Internship Program
National Association of Intergroup Relations
Officials
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Nate:

This is to express our appreciation for the opportunity we've had to participate in the Eleanor Roosevelt Intern program. We have had three interns complete their year with us. All of them are still in this field of work and one - Al Ulmer - is now a senior professional member of the SRC staff. The two interns in our present program show equal promise.

This program is meeting a need that must be met; people are needed desperately and we must have this bridge for bringing people into the field as well as for offering training to them. I only wish the program could be expanded.

You are to be commended for this program and the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation deserves the appreciation of all of us for supporting this program. It is a wise program and, I think, a uniquely fitting way of honoring Mrs. Roosevelt.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

February 14, 1966

Mr. Nathan Greene
Coordinator for Internship Program
National Association of Intergroup Relations
Officials
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Nate:

Enclosed is a letter about how great the intern program is, etc. This is done in spite of the discouragement of responding to any letter that begins "listening to Johnny Cash and the Ballard of Ira Hayes..." but then we all know Quackers have little taste.

I hear you are doing great things up there. Best to Marcia.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Enc.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

172 Capitol Annex
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
PHONE 564-3550

February 18, 1966

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Field Representative
Archie E. Allen
Henry C. Tribble

TO: NAIRO Chapters and Leaders

FROM: Galen Martin

The Kentucky NAIRO Chapter Meeting in Louisville, February 15, asked us to distribute the enclosed expression of the Chapter's concern. I feel strongly about this matter because Anna Holden's professional work and personal commitment in providing competent and well documented research data has benefited me personally in my work in both Eastern Tennessee and here in Kentucky.

If you have difficulty obtaining more details from NAIRO or from Anna, please let me know and I will send you additional information.

E-S
MS-file

Resolution Adopted by the Kentucky Chapter of
NAIRO at its Regular Meeting, February 15, 1966

We, the Kentucky Chapter of NAIRO, are concerned that the National Board has not provided leadership or information for its chapters or members regarding the dismissal of Miss Anna Holden from the Office of Education's school desegregation program, the Office of Equal Educational Opportunities.

Miss Holden, fired for "failure to accept direction without resentment" and allowing "emotional reactions" over civil rights to cloud her judgement, holds an impressive work experience record in the area of civil rights, reflecting her competence in this field.

The firing of Miss Holden concerns us because it relates to the general reluctance or refusal of the Office of Education to provide leadership in effecting compliance with nondiscrimination regulations as has been evident in Kentucky. Capable persons, dedicated and active in the field of civil rights, should be regarded as assets rather than liabilities subject to dismissal because of their pro-civil rights attitudes and activities.

We are concerned that the National Board and leadership of NAIRO has apparently not yet acted in meeting with the officials of the Office of Education in implementing the resolution on Title VI passed by the membership in Chicago on October 21, 1965. That resolution called for "affirmative and corrective action to insure the full implementation of the terms, intent, and spirit of the 1964 Civil Rights Act."

We urge the National Board to immediately exercise its responsibility in carrying out the actions called for in the Title VI resolution and, through a mailing to all NAIRO Chapters and members, work to build support for the full reinstatement of Miss Anna Holden to the OEEO program.

We likewise urge all chapters to express their support for Miss Holden and also to call for immediate action in implementing the Title VI resolution.

Those persons desiring a complete packet of information regarding the circumstances of Miss Holden's dismissal should write to:

Miss Anna Holden
5061 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20011

Phone: 726-0059

Arthur Evans, Chapter Chairman

James Clay, Secretary-Treasurer

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • 387-7050
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

THIS IS A STATEMENT

BY

FREDERICK B. ROUTH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

OF THE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

(N A I R O)

BEFORE THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE REORGANIZATION

OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE HELD IN

WASHINGTON, D.C., MARCH 3, 1966

My name is Frederick B. Routh. I appear before you as the Executive Director of NAIRO, The National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, a post I have held since May of 1962. Prior to coming with NAIRO, I was from 1959 to 1962 the Executive Director of the Michigan State Fair Employment Practices Commission. Before that, I was Field Director of the Southern Regional Council from 1954 to 1959 - with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia. Before that, I was an Assistant Professor of Human Relations at the University of Miami in Coral Gables, Florida, from 1951 to 1954. I review my professional experience, Mr. Chairman, not as an applicant for a staff position with your committee, but only to indicate that I am not without experience in both the governmental and private agency activities in the field of intergroup relations and in the South as well as in the North.

Let me say a few words about NAIRO, the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials. It is the professional association of those individuals who work in professional capacities for, and those who serve on the Boards and Commissions of governmental or private agencies organizations or institutions, in the fields of civil rights, civil liberties, human relations and community relations. It is to these persons what the American Association of University Professors is to college teachers. NAIRO will hold its 20th Annual Conference this November. It has grown in membership and reputation over the years; it has today something over 1,400 members. Its staff is headquartered in Washington, D. C. There are 17 local chapters of NAIRO located in major urban centers. NAIRO seeks to further its purposes through a four-fold program.

(a) The exchange of experience and knowledge among professional workers and others concerned with racial, religious, and ethnic relationships.

(b) The study, analysis, and research of problems and developments affecting intergroup relations;

(c) The collection, compilation, and dissemination of information and ideas regarding programs, methods, and techniques; and

(d) The professional training of persons seeking to enter the field of intergroup relations as a career.

On October 21, 1965, the membership assembled in Chicago at the 19th Annual Conference adopted the following resolution:

"The National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, in Conference assembled, expresses its concern that the proposed transfer of the Community Relations Service from the Department of Commerce to the Department of Justice may seriously damage its effectiveness as a conciliatory body and lessen its capacity for affirmative action. We recognize the effectiveness of the Justice Department as a law enforcement agency but we are concerned that that very factor may well change the nature and image of the Community Relations Service to its detriment.

"We therefore strongly urge careful consideration of retaining the Community Relations Service as a part of the Department of Commerce until such time as the New Department of Housing and Urban Development is sufficiently organized, staffed, and viable to permit transfer of the Service to it. We instruct the Executive Director to make this resolution known to the President of the United States, the Vice-President, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Attorney General; we further instruct that it be published in the NAIRO Newsletter."

The discussion which took place before the final adoption of this resolution unfolded the rationale behind the concern expressed in it. It was felt that the assignment of the community relations service to the Justice Department would create unnecessary problems; it was the professional opinion of those who spoke that among the problems such a move would create are:

(a) A confusion of role. The Community Relations Service has assumed the role not only of assisting in the Desegregation of public accommodations and public facilities, but also the even more crucial role of assisting communities, through persuasion and conciliation to provide equality of opportunity and treatment for all their citizens. Their representatives have also been useful in crisis situations and, on the basis of their efforts of last summer, in preventing crisis situations. The important phrase in what I have just said, is "through persuasion and conciliation."

The Justice Department is the legal branch, the enforcement agency, the prosecutor. These are undertakings that it performs well, but they are undertakings different from persuasion and conciliation. Certainly, in the past, members of the Justice Department have been effective at conciliatory and persuasive efforts. We are indebted to Burke Marshall, former Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights, to John Doar, currently the Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights and to others who have performed this role, but these have been occasional affairs and have not constituted the main activities of the Justice Department.

(b) A confusion of image. What people believe is often as important and often more important then what is. If, as I have indicated, there would be role confusion by assigning the Community Relations Service to the Justice Department, it was the professional opinion of those at the conference who discussed this resolution that there would be even more serious confusion regarding the image of the Community Relations Service as a part of the Justice Department. Out in the communities of the nation, the Justice Department is thought of as a combination of the FBI, the Federal District Attorney and Justice Department Attorneys enforcing the laws;

the image of the Community Relations Service is of an agency offering to assist through professional services, communities in difficult situations or facing hard decisions. The image of the Community Relations Service attached to the Justice Department might best be described by a combination of the thinking of the Prophet Micah and Teddy Roosevelt: "What is asked of the Community Relations Service but that it love mercy, do justly, walk humbly with its God and carry a big stick".

It was the experience of the Michigan State FEPC, during the years that I was its Director, that it was unwise to confuse the roles of a community relations approach and an enforcement approach to intergroup relations problems. The Fair Employment Practices Act of Michigan provided enforcement powers to the commission and we were thankful for them, for we believed in the old adage, "a dog with good teeth will have his bark heard." The Act also provided for an educational program to bring about voluntary compliance with the Act - both its letter and its spirit. We established in a number of Michigan communities Employment Advisory Committees; they were comprised of leading businessmen, labor leaders, religious leaders, civic leaders and educators; each of them was served in a secretariat capacity by one of our field representatives. We had a standing rule that the field representative serving the Employment Advisory Committee in Kalamzaoo, or the ones serving similarly in Lansing, Grand Rapids and Muskeegon would not investigate formal complaints in the cities in which they served. We sought to make a distinction in both role and image between the investigative - enforcement functions and the service-secretariat functions in any one community. The field representative serving in the secretariat function in Grand Rapids could investigate claims in Kalamzaoo; the reverse was also true. This preserved, in our opinion, the professional virtue of two distinct roles and images. On one occasion, due to the shortage of staff and unusually severe case load, we violated our own standing rule and assigned one of our field representatives

to investigate several cases in the community in which he had served in a secretariat function to the Employment Advisory Committee. This new role, the new light in which he was seen by those with whom he had worked, damaged his relationship and lessened his effectiveness with the leadership of the Employment Advisory Committee. It was our conculsion in Michigan, as it is the conclusion expressed in the NAIRO resolution that combining these two functions would lead to confusion of role and image, that it would damage the image and lessen the effectiveness of the Community Relations Service.

Finally, let me say that this is not just a recent concern of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials. On August 21, 1961, we submitted to President Kennedy a series of recommendations for executive action in intergroup relations. They had been developed by a task force of experienced professionals assembled by the NAIRO Board of Directors. On August 23, 1961, a NAIRO delegation met with the President to discuss these recommendations. President Kennedy later said of the report entitled, Executive Responsibility in Intergroup Relations the following " an example of the vital service that NAIRO can render on an increasing scale is the valuable study on executive responsibilities in intergroup relations presented to me by the officers of NAIRO. Your helpful suggestions are now being considered by the appropriate departments and agencies."

Mr. Chairman, the recommendations made back in 1961 are still valid. One deals with the question your Committee and this government now face. In the recommendations to the President, we wrote:

"D. COMMUNITY CONSULTATIVE SERVICES
IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS.

"Local communities faced with major intergroup relations problems, expecially those that lack their own governmental intergroup relations agencies, have acute need for consultative services not presently available from any other source.

"Throughout the United States, there are countless communities totally devoid of intergroup relations resources and financially unable to secure them. Some of these communties now face or will soon face monumental intergroup relations problems resulting from such developments as school desegregation, heavy in-migration of minority group families or extensive urban renewal. Other cities and towns only slightly more fortunate have intergroup relations resources that are inadequate to cope with local problems. They need a variety of services going beyond the reference clearing-house noted later; they need the counsel and guidance of competent consultants, matching grants-in-aid to help support local intergroup relations efforts, and, in some instances, demonstration projects or action research programs.

"This Administration has asserted a federal obligation to help communities deal with the physical and human problems of urbanization; it has given evidence of its firm resolve to develop dynamic approaches to pressing social problems. It is possible to render significant assistance to beleaguered communities by creating, within the framework of existing departments or agencies, the consultative services that they need in the area of intergroup relations.

"We recommend the establishment of an Intergroup Relations Service, appropriately situated within the Executive Branch, which would offer general intergroup relations counsel and technical assistance to local communities and to their intergroup relations agencies and which would include the use of demonstration projects and the provision of matching grants-in-aid to communities presently unable to support local intergroup relations efforts.

"We further recommend the establishment of a Community Education Service, appropriately situated within the Executive Branch, which would offer consultative services and, where warranted, financial aid to those school boards engaged in earnest efforts to desegregate public schools, and which would aid in establishing equal opportunity in vocational education and in training related to formal apprenticeship programs."

One last word, Mr. Chairman: there are today in thirty two of our States governmental intergroup relations agencies; only one is located in the Attorney-General's Office; there are today in some one hundred and seventy of our cities governmental intergroup relations agencies; not one is located in the Office of the City Attorney. Experience would seem to suggest that what has been organizationally valid for the States and the cities is also valid for the Federal Government. Mr. Chairman, the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials stands opposed to the transfer of the Community Relations Service to the Department of Justice.

file NAIRO - general

MT - give hat. & ms on Aug 22

DON'T BE LEFT OUT !!

BE OUR GUEST

AT A

PAUL ANTHONY
SRC
NAIRO NATIONAL BOARD MEMBER

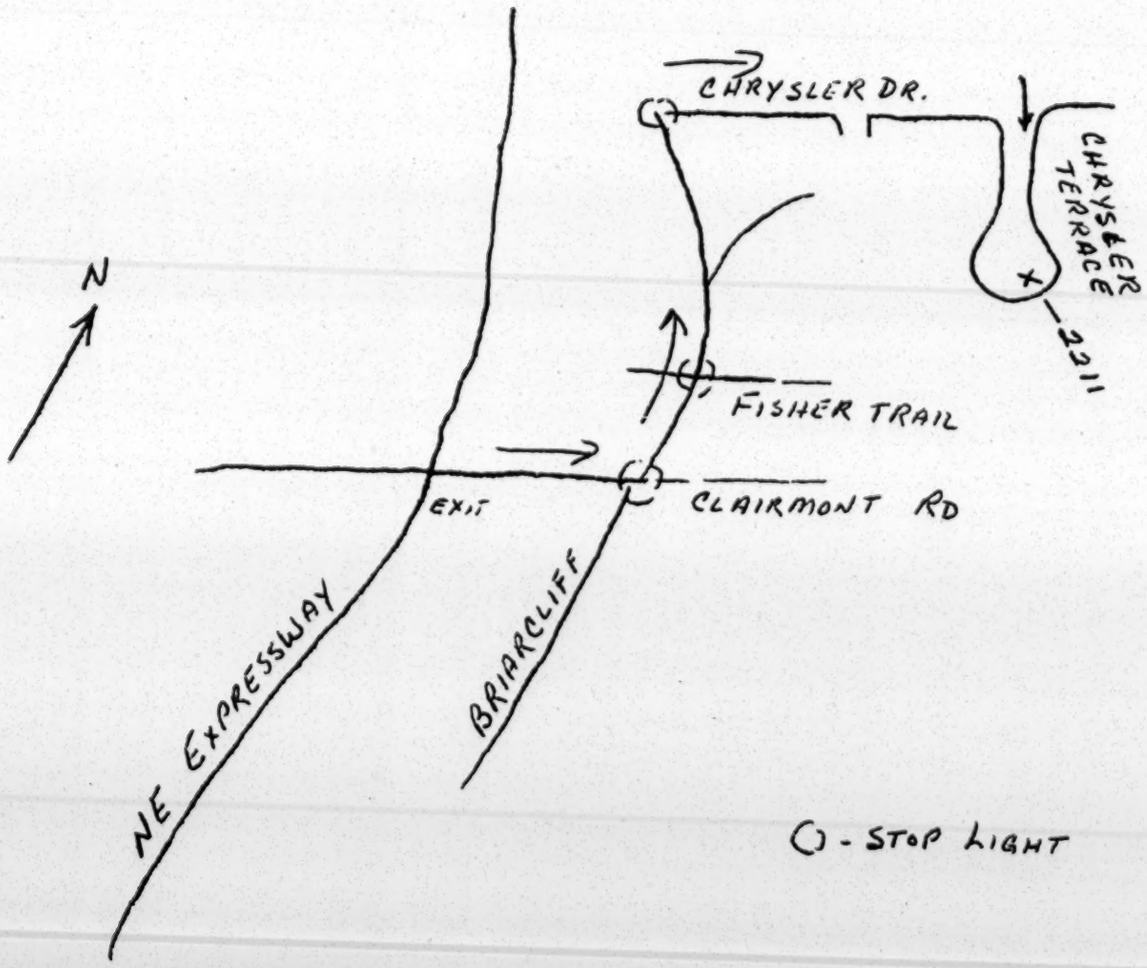
TED FREEDMAN
ADL
ATLANTA NAIRO CHAPTER CHAIRMAN

NAIRO SOCIAL

Regrets only:
Paul - 522 - 8764
Ted - 523 - 3391

Tuesday, August 23rd
6:30 p.m.
2211 Chrysler Terrace, N.E.
(634-2180

P.S. BRING YOUR SPOUSE!!



File
Nat'l. Assoc. of Intergroup Relations Officials
(see if there is an Internship file, if so file there)

July 25, 1966

Mr. Nathan Greene
Intern Program Consultant
National Association of Intergroup Relations
Officials
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Nate:

This will acknowledge receipt of your check for $1,250 representing the final payment on the Internship Program.

Now that the program is ending, let me compliment you again on the leadership you have given it.

It was good to see you and Marsha on Friday evening, and to see how well married life does for you both.

Do hope you will have a chance to get this way at some point.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosure - 1. (Official receipt)

NAIRO

(5)

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • 387-7050
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

CAREER SERVICE BOARD

July 20, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Enclosed is a check in the amount of $1250 (mg) representing the final NAIRO payment on account of the Internships of Robert Valder and Brad Poston.

Best regards,

Nate

Nathan Greene
Intern Program Consultant

NG/mg

(Hi and how are ya MG)

$1,250.00 ck
7-25-66

File
N.A.I.R.O.
gen.

April 3, 1967

Mr. John A. Buggs
President
National Association of Intergroup
Relations Officials
1420 "K" Street, N. W., Room 1001
Washington, D. C. 20410

Dear John:

Here follows several random comments about your thoughtful paper on NAIRO commissions.

I have real hesitancy in suggesting that you add others, since I am sure there will be the temptation to have enough commissions to reflect everyone's interest, and that certainly would get out of hand. I do feel, however, that a commission is needed for the Mexican-American and/or Spanish speaking peoples. This group, of course, like the American Indians do tend to be forgotten and will perhaps become increasingly vocal and important.

Again, with real hesitation, I think consideration should be given to a commission concerned with poor whites. Just as poor Negroes represent a unique and distinct group, so do the poor whites. And there is some indication that poor whites are rumbling and need attention. Certainly, this is beginning to appear very much in the traditional patterns in Appalachia.

Your suggested commission on black nationalism might be expanded to include extremism in general. Great care would have to be taken in order for interpretation not to place the feelings of nationalism in the class of the Bircher. I do think there is, however, much overlapping of common interest in all of the extremist movements, and certainly the activities and influence of the hate groups and ultra-conservatives is crucial in our business.

I take some exception to your suggestion of a commission on the role of the white liberal. I think the term and the talk about the white liberal has just about been beaten to death (if one more fellow tells me that the "day of the southern white liberal is over," I am going to hit him in the mouth. Unless it were the year 1865 the white liberal has never had a day!).

You might, as an alternative, consider a commission on the role of concerned lay people, generally. There are tens of thousands of lay people in our society, Negro and white, who could benefit from sound professional program suggestions and guidance.

Finally, to my dismay, I will be unable to attend the Detroit meeting. I go to Europe the following week and simply cannot, in good conscience, be out the week before (for a modest consultant fee I will be happy to advise the Commission on international aspects of the latest group tensions in Paris!).

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W. ● WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 ● 387-7050
JOHN A. BUGGS, PRESIDENT FREDERICK B. ROUTH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Dear Paul:

Please excuse this form of communication but, with our overburdened staff, it seemed the quickest and easiest way to get this out. Attached is a memorandum, in rough draft, which seeks to stake-out new ground for the NAIRO Commissions to cover. I would appreciate it if you would read it with some care and let me have your reactions to it. Also please send a copy to Fred Routh at the NAIRO offices.

I hope that we may further discuss this at the forthcoming Board meeting, scheduled for Detroit on May 5-6, if not before. I also hope to talk personally with those of you in Washington for, as you no doubt know, I have come over to the "Feds" and am Deputy Director of the Model Cities Administration -- the agency to carry out the mandate of the demonstration cities legislation.

Best regards,

John

John A. Buggs, President

Model Cities Administration
1430 K Street, NW, Rm. 1001
Washington, D.C. 20410

(Over)

PROPOSED DESCRIPTION OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR NAIRO COMMISSIONS

GENERAL STATEMENTS:

On December 22, 1966 a letter was addressed to the Chapter Chairman from the President of NAIRO calling attention to the fact that for several years NAIRO has placed the responsibility for research information points of view, suggested courses of professional action, continuing problems, etc., on the substantive areas of all professions concerned in the hands of various "Commissions" of our assocaition. Some of the Commissions have done outstanding jobs over the years. Others have from time to time been dormant. It was then suggested that Chapters assume the responsibility heretofore vested in Commissions. However, at the last Board meeting of the NAIRO Board of Directors in Pittsburgh, it was the considered opinion of the Board, and agreed to by the President, that while Chapters should certainly be involved in the work of NAIRO's Commissions, it might be more appropriate to appoint, on a national basis, three to five persons as members of a national commission and then to ask each Chapter to appoint individuals from the Chapter membership who might have an interest in the subject assigned the commissions, as members of the Commissions.

Presently there are Commissions of NAIRO authorized to operate in the following areas;

a. Man-Power Development

b. Housing and Urban Life

c. Public Information

d. International Aspects of Intergroup Relations

e. Inter-Professional Liaison

f. Professional Standards

g. Public Policy

h. Research Services

As can be seen, each of these Commissions is quite general in nature and they are therefore, and here with being dispensed with, and the following Commissions are being setup;

a. Commission on ~~Intergroup~~ International Aspects of Intergroup Relations (This will be the only Commission held over from the group listed above)

The problem of intergroup relations is not an American phenomenon, it exists as we all know in many parts of the world. England, for example, is beginning to have a severe problem in this field, and it goes without saying that many of the emerging nations in Africa are experiencing [illegible] and conflict on the whole matter of race. NAIRO already has some links on the international basis inasmuch as the Northwest Chapter has as some of its members, persons residing in Canada. It is hoped that this Commission will assume the responsibility for studying the character of the problems of intergroup relations in other nations throughout the world where such problems may exist, to determine the similarities and differences between their problems and ours, and to make some recommendations, of a practical nature, that would seek to establish at the very least the beginnings of an international organization dedicated to the promotion of positive intergroup relations.

b. Commission on ~~Intergroup~~ Relations between the minority groups.

At the last annual conference held in Los Angeles, one of the most productive and interesting of itinerary sessions was given over to a discussion of this matter.

At that time, however, we only scratched the surface. In Los Angeles, for example, there have been the problem developing between the Negro and the Mexican American group, in New York I suspect that there are problems between the Negro and the Puerto Rican, and in many places there is at the very least no dialogue going on between the various minority groups that inhabit our great cities. It is hoped that this Commission will look into this matter thoroughly to index the variety and the differences in the problem as they affect various mininority groups, and to determine a course of action that would seek to bring minority groups, with particular emphasis on their organization, into a closer relationship with each other and to eliminate as far as possible through programming and serious dialogue, some of the tension that seem to be developing between minority groups themselves.

c. Commission on Strategy and Tactics in Civil Rights

Within the last two years, particularly, civil rights organizations seem to be drawing further apart in terms of objectives. I think most people would agree that prior to 1964, or perhaps 1965, while the various civil rights organizations used different methods and techniques to achieve their goals, there was general agreement among most of them with respect to the objectives to which minority groups ought be moving. There are those who now

say that the civil rights movement is dead. I would rather think that to some extent it is in a hiatus because the mutual support that had heretofore existed between the various civil rights organizations has to a very large extent deteriorated. Whether this deterioration is actually based on a difference in objectives, is perhaps yet to be determined. It is hoped that this Commission will assume the responsibility for attempting to determine precisely what the objectives are of the various national civil rights groups, but more than this, to develop a theory or a hypothesis which would seek to outline how the strategy and the tactics of one civil rights organization can form the basis or the foundation for the movement of another civil rights group. For example, if CORE or SNCC developed an approach to a resolution of the problem of minority groups as they see it, what then is the role of the NAACP and the Urban League, the American Jewish Congress, the American Jewish Committee, the Anti-Defamation League, etc., as supportive organizations and, of course, vice versa.

d. Commission on the American-Indians-- Our most forgotten Minority; What do we do about them?

I should think that the role and function of this Commission is almost self-explanatory. If there is any group in American that has a severe problem as it attempts to become competent in dealing with the new environment in to which many American-Indians have now come as they enter our great urban centers. It is, of course, that group.

NAIRO has given little or no attention to this problem. It is hoped that this Commission will look deeply into this matter, make contact with the leadership of the American-Indian throughout the United States to determine how best an organization such as is ours, might involve them in NAIRO, and how we might assist in a resolution of their problem.

e. Commission on Compensatory/Education or "Quality" V.S. the Intergrated School;

It is hoped that this Commission will turn its attention of the growing problem of segregation in the major metropolitan centers of our nation, so far as the schools concerned, and to the cry on the part of some civil rights leaders that integration and education is, and should not be, the primary issue, but the upgrading of ghetto schools. The question; whether or not these two points of view are mutually exclusive, if so, what are the merits of each argument, and what position, if any, should the field of intergroup relations take? If these two points of view are not mutually exclusive, how then can both objectives be accomplished?

f. Commission on Black Nationalism and Its Meaning To The Field of Intergroup Relations;

Since the rise of Black Nationalism, and particularly within the last two or three years since the riots of 1964, the constraination and confusion in the minds of

many Americans with respect to "Black Nationalism" has served to confuse the whole civil rights movement itself. It is hoped that this Commission will turn its attention to an indepth study of Black Nationalism what its meaning is to the people who expound its philosophy, what its meaning is to the nation as a whole, what its meaning is to the field of intergroup relations as we attempt to deal with problems of integration. Is Black Nationalism, one might ask, antipathical to integration? If, however, Black Nationalism represents an attempt to help the Negro "find his identity", if this "finding one's identity" a necessary process to the goal of integration? At the very least, this Commission would hopefully suggest some ways in which those persons working in the field of intergroup relations can deal more effectively with efficient.

g. Commission On The Demonstration Cities Act -- How to get the most integration out of it;

The role of this Commission should also be self-explanatory the Demonstration or Model Cities Act represents to some extent a new departure on the part of the federal government in dealing not only with the physical deterioration of our communities, but with the social deteriorations also. As we all know, the Act does not specifically prohibit discrimination, in its application, and many questions have been raised as to whether or not the implementation

of the Act will contribute to the integration process or will contribute to the segregation process. It might be wise for a Commission of NAIRO to look rather deeply into this problem, discover what the issues are, become entirely familiar with the Act and with its proposed implementation so that all the members of the organization might know how best to relate to this problem if and when it becomes an issue in their locality.

h. Commission on the "Mutual Support" Role Between Public and Private Intergroup Relations Agencies;

Since the advent of the federal government into the field of intergroup relations, and the rather astounding growth of local human relations commissions, throughout the United States, there needs to be a reassessment of the relationship between the public and the private intergroup relations agencies. I think all members of NAIRO will agree that the private agencies are still viable and strong, and that they should remain so. However, simply because of the growth of public agencies, there may be an attempt to overlook the continuing contribution that private agencies can and must make to the field of intergroup relations. It is hoped that this Commission will wrestle with the problem of the relationships between public and private agencies and how they can be mutually supportive of each other.

i. Commission on the Role of the "White Liberal" in the Civil Rights Movement;

Much has been written on this matter over the past several months, and even more has been said about it. There is a need to define what one means by "White Liberal" and what certain organizations mean when they imply that White people, who have in the past been extremely active in the civil rights movement, now have a different role to play. There is a need to define precisely what we are dealing with in terms of the attitudes that have been expressed on this subject. Some questions might be: Is there really a role that White Liberals can play that Negroes and other minorities cannot play, and that indeed the White liberal has not been playing in the past? We need to raise the question as to whether or not if such a role can be defined, does this necessarily mean that the "White liberal" should withdraw from his traditional role in the civil rights movement? Another question might well be an assessment of the contributions of the White liberal to the civil rights movement over the years with a corresponding question as to whether or not the minority group can afford to lose that contribution in the future.

These Commissions are pertinent to the issues of today, much more so than the rather generalized Commissions that NAIRO has had in the past.

We look upon them somewhat as "adhoc" commissions, subject to change each year, depending upon the problems and issues faced by persons in the field of intergroup relations. There may be, indeed, other Commissions of this type that should be created, if so the Board of Directors would certainly welcome suggestions from the membership. John McKnight, Vice President of NAIRO is to assume the responsibility of "Vice President in charge of Commissions". There would seem to be a necessity for some coordination within and between the Commission structure. Nominations are being made by the President of NAIRO to the Board of Directors relative to the Chairmanship and national membership of each Commission. When such recommendations are approved each Chapter will then be asked to poll its membership and nominate those individuals who have an interest in one or more of the Commissions for assignment to it.

JAB:jc
2/23/67

See N.G.I.R.O.

April 13, 1967

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Executive Director
National Association of Intergroup
Relations Officials
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Fred:

Thanks for the book review and all. I had spotted an advertisement aboutthe book in the Reporter Magazine and have ordered a copy from Vanderbilt.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

re: "And Immigrants Keep" The Series, 1938-1948"

File: NAIRO

June 28, 1967

Mr. Richard V. Marks
Secretary-Director
Detroit Commission on Community Relations
150 Michigan Avenue, 4th Floor
Detroit, Michigan 48226

Dear Mr. Marks:

In regard to your memorandum of June 22nd we might cite several SRC programs that would merit your consideration. With apologies for the length of it, enclosed is our last annual program report. Beginning on page 8 is a summary of our several projects and departments here at SRC.

I think for the NAIRO meeting you might especially consider a paper from John Boone, Director of our crime and corrections program. Mr. Boone is directing some very exciting work in police-community relations, in prison reform, in crime prevention, and in attitudes of slum-dwelling teen-agers. He is a competent professional in this field, having spent 14 years with the United States Bureau of Prisons and

spmething more than a year here at SRC. He is a native Atlantan and holds a Master's degree in Social Work from Atlanta University.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosure - 1. (Program report)

JEROME P. CAVANAGH
Mayor

EDWARD L. CUSHMAN
Chairman

ALMA F. POLK
Vice Chairman

REV. ROY A. ALLEN
MARGARET CRONYN
REV. THEODORE A. DANIEL
KENNETH DRAPER
NELSON JACK EDWARDS
GOLDA G. KROLIK
ALFRED MCKENNA
REV. ARLIE E. PORTER
VERY REV. THOMAS RUFFIN
REV. JAMES J. SHEEHAN
KATHLEEN STRAUS
HENRY J. SZYMANSKI
STANLEY WINKELMAN

City of Detroit

COMMISSION ON COMMUNITY RELATIONS
FOURTH FLOOR
150 MICHIGAN AVENUE
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48226

963-9550

RICHARD V. MARKS
Secretary-Director

JOSEPH C. COLES
Assistant Director

June 22, 1967

MEMORANDUM TO: All NAIRO Membership

FROM: Richard V. Marks, Secretary-Treasurer
Detroit, Michigan NAIRO Chapter

I have been asked by Mr. Ernest Brown, the Program Chairman of the 1967 NAIRO Conference in Detroit, to help in the planning of two sessions scheduled for Thursday, November 16, 1967, which will focus on "Affirmative Action" programming at the Local, State and National levels. We are interested in case studies or reports of professional activities to deal with intergroup tension and wipe out inequality and injustice in employment, education, housing, health and welfare services, voting, and the administration of justice.

In order to plan these sessions I would like a brief letter from you discussing any affirmative action programs for social change which you consider worthy for a report to a professional society. The examples we are looking for can focus in four areas, A) Employment B) Housing C) Police-Community Relations and D) Public Schools.

At this point it appears that we will be able to schedule as many as sixteen participants at each smaller group meeting, so please don't hesitate to suggest a reportable program or a special project.

Once participants have been selected we will contact you as to the time and length of each report to be given.

Please send all communications to:

Richard V. Marks, Secretary-Director
Detroit Commission on Community Relations
Fourth Floor - 150 Michigan Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48226

gcc

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

N.A.I.R.O.

REGARDING

Joint conference on Human Relations Organizations with N.A.I.R.O. and SRC

DATE

10-9-67

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

File
11 AIRO

AIR SPECIAL

October 18, 1967

Mr. Roger Nathan
Chairman, Nominating Committee
Illinois Commission on Human Relations
160 North LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60601

Dear Roger:

So many of the names on your slate of potential nominees are unknown to me that I feel it unwise for me to try to help in elimination.

I would, however, like to comment on the slight possibility of my being nominated as treasurer. I think this is out of the question, and urge you to see that it is dropped. In the process I hope this simplifies a little bit your task. I question having a treasurer outside of Washington equally important. My experience this year trying to serve on the Executive Committee is that I am constantly trapped in a situation that prevents me from attending meetings. This, of course, would be inexcusable for the treasurer.

Another item that might help you slightly -

Frances Pauley has resigned as Director of the Georgia Council and you may not want an inactive board member.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

STATE OF ILLINOIS

ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

160 NORTH LASALLE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60601
Telephone: 346-2000
Area Code - 312

105 EAST MONROE
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS
Telephone: 525-2965
Area Code - 217

OTTO KERNER
Governor

Chairman
DR. WILLIAM G. COLE
Lake Forest

Vice-Chairman
LES BROWNLEE
Skokie

Vice-Chairman
LOUIS SCHWARTZ
Springfield

MRS. HARPER ANDREWS
Kewanee

JOSEPH N. BERZ
Kankakee

MRS. JOSEPH J. BONSIGNORE
Olympia Fields

VIRGIL L. CALVERT
East St. Louis

MRS. CLARA DAY
Chicago

SAMUEL L. DEAN, JR.
Rockford

JOHN M. DUCEY
Park Ridge

ROBERT S. FIFFER
Glencoe

REV. CHARLES E. F. HOWE
Springfield

MRS. EARLE C. HUNTINGTON
Joliet

DR. H. L. KING
Ottawa

TRUMAN KIRKPATRICK
Lombard

CHARLES J. KOMAIKO
Chicago

DAVID LINN
Chicago

SISTER MARY OLIVIA, R.S.M.
Chicago

NATHAN SCHWARTZ
Chicago

MYRON WEINSTEIN
Chicago

ROGER W. NATHAN
Executive Director

Write immediately re treas of Pauley

October 11, 1967

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members 1967 Nominating Committee

FROM: Roger Nathan, Chairman

SUBJECT: Nominations Slate

Enclosed is a listing of all persons nominated for positions of Officers and Board members by the Nominating Committee. Obviously there are too many to present to the entire membership. We need to prepare a Slate of Candidates which will become the official NAIRO Ballot.

WE NEED AN IMMEDIATE RESPONSE to this request if we are to have a ballot for this year.

Please indicate your choices on the attached sheet and return it to me. I must contact all those nominated to ascertain whether they will accept nomination. After that, I must prepare the Slate of Candidates and submit it to the national office so that the ballot may be prepared and distributed.

Please indicate your choices and return to me no later than October 20, 1967. Time is really short.

Slate of Candidates 1967

PRESIDENT ELECT (choose two)

_____ Lloyd Davis, Intergroup Relations, HUD, Washington, D.C.
_____ Arthur Johnson, Detroit Public Schools
_____ Arthur Levin, Potomac Institute, Washington, D.C.
_____ Edward Marciniak, Chicago Commission on Human Relations
_____ John McKnight, US Commission on Civil Rights, Chicago
_____ Joseph Robison, American Jewish Committee, New York

VICE PRESIDENTS (choose four)

_____ Alexander (Joe) Allen, National Urban League, N.Y.
_____ Lois Gatchell, Tulsa Community Relations Commission
_____ Arthur Johnson, Detroit Public Schools (incumbent)
_____ Frank Magrath, NCCJ, Miami
_____ John McKnight, US Commission on Civil Rights, Chicago (incumbent)
_____ Roger Nathan, Illinois Commission on Human Relations

TREASURER (choose two)

_____ Paul Anthony, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta
_____ Edward Marciniak, Chicago Commission on Human Relations
_____ Peter Robertson, US-EEOC, Washington, D.C.
_____ Philip G. Sadler (incumbent) HUD, Washington, D.C.

SECRETARY (choose two)

_____ Virginia Coffey, Memorial Community Center, Cincinnati
_____ Edward Howden, US-Community Relations Service, San Francisco
_____ Rae Kruglick, Chicago Commission on Youth Welfare
_____ R. Dean Short, Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority (incumbent)

BOARD MEMBERS (choose 18)

_____ Henry A. Cabirac, Phoenix Commission on Human Relations
_____ Terry C. Chisholm, Philadelphia Commis. on Human Relations
_____ Fred Cloud, Metro. Commis. on Human Relations, Nashville, Tenn.
_____ Clarence D. Coleman, Nat'l Urban League, Atlanta, Ga.
_____ Lloyd Davis, HUD, Washington, D.C.
_____ John Feild, U.S. Conference of Mayors, Washington, D.C.
_____ Harold C. Fleming, The Potomac Institute, Washington, D.C.
_____ Andrew G. Freeman, Philadelphia Urban League
_____ Hal M. Freeman, Metropolitan Leadership Council, Chicago
_____ Theodore Freedman, ADL, Atlanta, Georgia
_____ Murray Friedman, American Jewish Commit., Philadelphia, Pa.
_____ James Gibson, The Potomac Institute, Washington, D.C.
_____ Burt Gordin, Mich. Civil Rights Commis., Detroit, Michigan
_____ Chester Gray, EEOC, Cleveland, Ohio

BOARD MEMBERS (cont.)

_____ Robert Greenwald, Community Rel. Service, (US Dept. Justice), Dallas, Texas
_____ Lary Groth, Phila. Commis. on Human Relations
_____ Doris (Gibson) Hardesty, AFL-CIO, Washington, D.C.
_____ Philip Hayasaka, Seattle Human Rights Commission
_____ Aileen Hernandez, Consultant, San Francisco
_____ Marguerite Hofer, Pittsburgh Presbytery
_____ Mark Israel, Jewish Community Council of Greater Boston
_____ Clarence Laws, HEW, Dallas, Texas
_____ Richard Levine, Phila. Commis. on Human Relations
_____ Lawrence Lucks, FEP, Los Angeles, California
_____ Joseph Monserrat, Puerto Rico Labor Dept., New York, New York
_____ Roger Nathan, Illinois Commission on Human Relations
_____ Albert Nellum, Consultant, Washington, D.C.
_____ John O'Hara, Philco-Ford Corp., Pennsylvania
_____ Sebastian Owens, Urban League of Colorado
_____ Frances Pauley, Georgia Council on Human Relations
_____ Todd Pavela, Kansas City Commis. on Human Relations
_____ Helen Peterson, Denver Commis. on Human Relations
_____ Russell Peyton, Portland (Ore.) Commis. on Human Relations
_____ Paul Rilling, HEW, Washington, D.C.
_____ Ellis Ross, Ohio Civil Rights Commission
_____ Edward Rutledge, NCDH, New York, New York
_____ Irwin Schulman, ADL, Birmingham, Ala.
_____ Thelma Segal, AFSC, Philadelphia
_____ Dean Short, Philadelphia Redev. Authority
_____ Benjamin Sissel, Community Relations Board, Miami, Fla.
_____ John Sisson, NCCIJ, New Orleans, La.
_____ Mark Smith, Bureau of Labor, Portland, Ore.
_____ Lorenzo Traylor, EEOC, Los Angeles, Calif.
_____ Malcolm Webber, Mass. Committee Against Discrim., Boston
_____ Harry Winton, DOD, San Francisco
_____ Charles Wittenstein, American Jewish Committee, Atlanta, Ga.

See Naird - gen

Dear Mr. Anthony.

Will you honor N.L.P.O. by being a guest at the head table at lunch on Wednesday, November 15 at 12:30 p.m. in the Wayne Room of the Statler Hilton Hotel.

Guests sitting at the speakers' table will meet in the northeast corner of the Wayne Room at 12:15 p.m.

Please reply by enclosed card. (done 11/9/67) lmj

Cordially,
Paula Gordin
(Mrs B. L. Gordin)

File
NAIRO - gen

November 9, 1967

Mr. E. N. Hodges, III
General Employment Supervisor
Michigan Bell Telephone Company
1365 Cass Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48226

Dear Mr. Hodges:

While I know how such things must frustrate a good publicity chairman, I regret I will not have my remarks for the NAIRO meeting in writing.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

1365 CASS AVENUE • DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48226

E. N. HODGES III
GENERAL EMPLOYMENT SUPERVISOR

AREA CODE 313
TELEPHONE 393-3377

November 1, 1967

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

As publicity chairman for the 1967 NAIRO Annual Conference, I am pleased to note that you are planning to appear as a guest speaker. There is no doubt but what your involvement will add immeasurably to the conference content.

I would appreciate it if you would send me a copy of the speech you plan to deliver so that we will have the information to release to the press at the time of your presentation.

Very truly yours,

E. N. Hodges III
kw

See Nairo - gen

November 10, 1967

Mr. K. C. Jones
9915 Old Spring Road
Kensington, Maryland 20795

Dear Casey:

Please forgive me for not having responded sooner about the Statement Committee. This has been an unusually busy time for us and I have simply been unable to do all the things I should. Even next week with the NAIRO conference has been complicated for me. I may very well be there for Wednesday only. Perhaps we could arrange a meeting during the afternoon or at least perhaps you and I could get together for a while.

Whatever, I look forward to seeing you then.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE. N. W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • 387-7050
KENNETH C. JONES, JR., PRESIDENT FREDERICK B. ROUTH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

9913 Old Spring Road, Kensington, Maryland 20795

Mrs. Marguerite I. Hofer
Mr. Chester J. Gray
Mr. Paul Anthony

Dear Marguerite, Chet, and Paul:

My own time table on the work of the Public Policy Committee (which I did not share with you) called for my sending to each of you at this time a codification of our various recommendations so that you could give me your final views in order for us to present a report to the Board meeting on the 14th of November. Alas, all I have is a cordial letter from Marguerite and a distressing note from Jules Cohen's office telling me of his death on September 25th.

Perhaps we should start all over again. Why don't we plan to get together during the Conference in Detroit with the hope that we can bring to the new Board our ideas on how the Statement of Public Policy should be changed. In order to do this it seems to me that we must each spend some time prior to the Board meeting going over the present Policy and making rather complete notes about the omissions and additions we feel ought to be made.

I look forward to seeing you for a brief work session at the NAIRO Conference (time and place to be announced as soon as we see the tentative program). If any of you failed to get my first letter, Fred's letter, or this letter, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Casey

KENNETH C. JONES, JR.
9915 OLD SPRING ROAD
KENSINGTON, MARYLAND 20795

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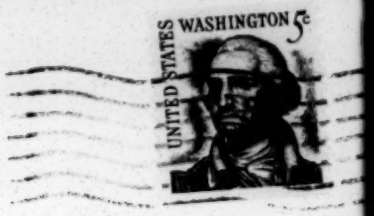

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

See Naire

file cc

November 22, 1967

Mr. K. C. Jones, Jr.
9915 Old Spring Road
Kensington, Maryland 20795

Dear Casey:

As I promised last week in Detroit, I have read with some care Margaret Hofer's work on the re-drafting. I think all of us owe her an expression of appreciation and I agree with her suggestions completely. There is only one serious reservation I have and that may get deeper into policy than this committee's responsibilities call for. Section IV, Page 2 bothers me a great deal. The thoughts expressed in that paragraph I agree with completely and certainly comment of this nature is needed. But the opening phrase "We accept as legitimate the concept of Black Power" may live to haunt the members of a group like NAIRO.

While it is true there are as many interpretations of Black Power as there are interpreters, in my mind the term is increasingly being associated with the most radical concepts of the so-called extremists of the Left. And as such, to me, comes dangerously close to being the counterpart of racial extremism on the Right. Separation along racial lines, coupled with the concept of hate of one race as the counterpart of pride for another, is not to me a healthy or a desirable thing, and I think that

is the direct meaning of Black Power. At least there is the possibility of that being the most liberal interpretation in the future and I doubt that NAIRO would want to accept it.

Would it be acceptable to the Committee to begin that paragraph something as follows:

"We accept as legitimate the concept implicit in the rising demands from minorities for a strong claim upon full participation in the decision making process, that notes seriously and correctly the continuing racist structures, forms, and priorities of our society, etc."

Sorry we didn't have more time in Detroit.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

cc: Mr. Fred Routh

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE. N. W. • WASHINGTON 6. D. C. • 387-7050

K. C. Jones Jr., 9915 Old Spring Rd., Kensington, Md. 20795

Mrs. Margaret I. Hofer
Mr. Chester J. Gray
Mr. Jules Cohen
Mr. Paul Anthony

Dear Margaret, Chet, Jules and Paul:

At the NAIRO Board meeting held in Washington on September 9th, President John Buggs appointed you as members of the new Public Policy Committee and asked me to serve as Chairman.

Our specific task is to update the existing Statement of Public Policy as originally designed by George Culberson and his committee several years ago. I am enclosing a copy of the Statement of Public Policy as it now reads, and asking you to put your mind to it at your earliest possible convenience. We were not intructed on timing and I am more interested in doing a sound job than a quick one; but if we could get a report back to the Board by the time of the November Conference in Detroit, it might be possible for our work to be brought to the attention of the members and possibly discussed by them at that time.

Let's leave the question of timing open for the nonce and see what kind of results we get from one another in our efforts to rewrite this statement. As I understand our commission, we are free to do whatever our best thinking tells us needs to be done. We can throw this out and start all over, we can salvage some and discard other parts, or we can simply add to what's been written in the light of recent experience. Although we will probably want to consider form as well as content, I suggest that our first concern be for the latter. It will probably facilitate the rewriting task if we each make suggestions related directly to the way it is presently structured. Why doesn't each of you send me your ideas of what should be added, deleted, or changed, in the policy statements I through IV as well as suggestions for appropriate actions under those same headings. I will accept each of your suggestions, add my own, codify them all and return them to you for further consideration and final agreement.

I know that each of you has at least one full time job and other professional and personal commitments. However, John chose us for this job because he felt we could make a contribution. Please put this as high on your priority list as you possibly can and send your ideas to me with appropriate dispatch. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Casey

Mr. Anthony

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO STATEMENT OF PUBLIC POLICY AND ISSUES

National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials

by
Marguerite I. Hofer
(member, committee for re-drafting)

(Note: See accompanying original "Statement of Public Policy" with paragraphing to match proposed changes and paragraphing below. Substantially, paragraphs 1-6 are substitutes for and enlargements of paragraphs 1-5 in original policy. Then I propose a listing of issues only, rather than the more complex method of goal, program element, and appropriate actions in original policy - M. Hofer)

I. POLICY

Government, at all levels, is a central determinant of public policy through executive action, enactment of legislation, and court interpretation. In a free and democratic society, basic social institutions, public and private agencies, organized groups and individuals help determine the trend and direction of such public policy. The National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, and each of its members, has particular responsibility for making maximum contribution to the trend and direction of public policy in the area of intergroup relations.

II. In 1961 and 1965 the NAIRO Annual Conference adopted broad statements of concern, specific goals, and program elements. During 1966 and 1967 our Nation has experienced with renewed impact the tragic persistent reality of American racism, an escalating violent urban crisis of both race and poverty, and pathetically inadequate, underfinanced and frequently degrading programs of governments and other public bodies addressed to these ills. The present grudgingly slow pace of social change is challenged by stepped-up demands for freedom of opportunity, for access to a life of human dignity, and for legitimate political and economic power from those who are bound by ghettoes of race and poverty.

It is further challenged by rising expectations in a highly productive, predominantly affluent and mobile society, and by emergence to a greater prominence of formerly exploited African and Asian nations.

III. In the face of this, we of NAIRO dedicate ourselves anew to the goals of a just, free, and democratic society of human dignity in which the voting booth, the path to public office, and the claim to legitimate power in political, social and economic decision making are open to all; in which each child is afforded equal opportunity to learn and to develop both his identity and his talents to the fullest; in which each person is afforded dignified means of income for a decent human standard of living and ~~is~~ and in which no person is denied a job, on basis of racial or ~~national origin or religion~~ national origin or religion for which he is fitted; in which each person has access to safe and decent housing where choice is not denied because of national or racial origin or religious belief; and in which unresolved intergroup differences are freely discussed in an atmosphere of mutual respect.

IV. We accept as legitimate the concept of "Black Power" that is a claim upon decision-making processes, that seriously questions the racist structures, forms, and priorities of our society, that interprets the current rebellion and revolution in the present urban crisis as an aspiration of frustrated, angry, and aggrieved citizens for the full manhood due a free people, asserting that racial integration must henceforth be not a concession to or a recognition of one man to another out of benevolence, but ~~a concession to or~~ it must be "authentic integration" — a recognition of equal right and equal power. We will work toward a constructive understanding of this rebellion or revolution, and a reversal in any climate of repression and retaliation among the white majority.

V. We support community organization that is in the fullest sense democra-

tic in that it allows the people most directly affected to state their own priorities and concerns rather than rely on others to state them in their behalf. We insist that coalitions making decisions governing the lives of others include them in genuine participation in the decision process and we will observe this principle in our own counsels. We recognize that conflict and controversy are risked when deprived groups are so enabled to speak for changes which will meet their needs. Such conflict is a positive means toward justice and human dignity.

IDENTIFICATION OF ISSUES

Issues define intergroup priorities, programs and resource allocation. Effort should be made to determine which issues are most crucial and pressing, directly and indirectly, upon intergroup relations and which most appropriately call for response and involvement from both public and private intergroup agencies.

Some leading issues now demanding response are:

- Full employment or other non-degrading means of income for all persons with
- Fully open housing market together with assurance of safe, sanitary, and decent housing for all persons.
- Equal educational opportunity at all educational levels, together with emphasis upon racially integrated public education as a necessary ingredient for quality education in a democracy for both white and black youth of mixed income levels.
- Equal access to places of public accommodation.
- Full participation in process of political-social-economic decisions.
- Adequate governmental structures for dealing with metropolitan issues.
- Adequate creative planning for fullest enhancement of human life in the city and metropolitan area, including renewal and redevelopment programs, and adequate financing for this.

- Constructive relationship between police and all segments of population, including minority or lower income groups.
- Adequate press and other sources of sound information on public issues.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

Statement of Public Policy

Foreword

Government, at all levels, is the final determinant of public policy through executive action, enactment of legislation, and court interpretation. In a free and democratic society, basic social institutions, public and private agencies, organized groups and individuals help determine the trend and direction of such public policy. The National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, and each of its members, has particular responsibility for making maximum contribution to the trend and direction of public policy in the area of intergroup relations.

The 1961 NAIRO Annual Conference adopted a broad statement of concern which is the frame of reference for the more specific goals set forth in this statement. "We dedicate ourselves anew to the goal of a free and democratic society in which each child has equal opportunity to learn and to develop his talents to the fullest; in which no person is denied the job for which he is fitted or the housing of his choice because of artificial distinctions; in which diversity of origin or religious belief is viewed as cause for pleasure rather than prejudice; in which unresolved intergroup differences are freely discussed in an atmosphere of mutual respect; in which the door of the voting place and the path to public office are open to all who are fully qualified -- in short, a society in which each individual is accorded a full and equal measure of human dignity."

The pace of social change is quickening, brought about by increased demands for freedom by those who do not have it, the recent acts of Congress and decisions of the courts, the rising expectations and capabilities of those previously denied equality of opportunity, the extreme mobility of population reducing the sectional character of racial relationships, and the recognition of world-wide implications in a continued gap between preachment and practice. Individually and collectively, intergroup relations practitioners are affected by and contribute to these social changes. As agents of society they assist in facilitating the social adjustments of individuals and groups required by such changes. They have a responsibility to contribute their knowledge and skills to the advancement of the goal of a free and democratic society.

In adopting a Statement of Public Policy, NAIRO recognizes the central role played by Government at appropriate levels in the struggle "to secure these rights" for all people. Social action must be directed to that level of government which has responsibility, local, state or federal, but the evidence is overwhelming that the federal government must continue to give ever increasing national leadership in the civil rights field if the basic problems are to be resolved. In a democracy, broad-based support and encouragement for initiation of such programs must come from a well-informed and concerned public; NAIRO is committed to assisting this effort.

This document undertakes to identify major areas of concern, establish an acceptable goal, set forth elements of the problem, and suggest appropriate and needed action.

Public Policy Statements

I. EDUCATION

The democratic goal

To provide equal educational opportunity without distinction as to race, religion or national origin so that each individual will realize and attain his full potential.

Problem elements

Equality of opportunity in education is basic to attaining equality in economic and social life. The Supreme Court Decision declaring education in segregated schools unequal has established the public policy in this area. It has been supplemented by recent Congressional action. The rate of progress in school desegregation is hopelessly slow everywhere in the country, with "token integration" the order of the day in most of the Southern states and de facto segregation of schools more often the rule than the exception in the North.

#8 Children from depressed areas and poor homes, including a large component from minority groups, are unable to develop their full educational potential. Concentrations of racial, ethnic and religious groups in segregated neighborhoods result in culturally deprived sections in each of our urban and metropolitan areas. In order to achieve equality of opportunity in such areas, educational offerings often have to be decidedly unequal.

#9 Minority group youth are underrepresented in vocational trade training programs and some school systems have wholly inadequate specialized training courses. Vocational counseling is based upon inadequate and out-of-date information in relation to minority opportunities.

#10 A larger proportion of Negroes than the rest of the population do not go on to college; this one-tenth of the population supplies one-twentieth of the nation's college population. Of that one-twentieth, eighty percent are in segregated colleges. These same proportions apply about equally among other minorities, such as Puerto Ricans, American Indians and Mexican-Americans.

II. EMPLOYMENT

The democratic goal

#11 To secure equal employment opportunity and industrial participation for all persons without distinction as to race, religion or national origin.

Problem elements

#12 The right to equality of opportunity in employment has been the subject of legislation in an ever increasing number of states and municipalities since 1945. It is estimated that about ninety eight percent of the nonwhite citizens of the north and west are now covered by fair employment practices laws. It is apparent that such laws alleviate but do not eliminate the problem of discrimination in employment. In the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the federal government finally recognized its responsibility to take legislative action in this area.

Traditional patterns developed over long years of neglect cannot be changed by enjoining the employer to hire the best, most qualified man, that is, "merit employment." The act of discrimination does not occur only at the time a decision is being made to hire or promote. The discrimination and segregation which has been practices for many generations prohibits the minority group individual from attaining the background and experience which makes such competition possible. To give minority group individuals equality of opportunity will require new programs of an affirmative nature and conscious effort on the part of employers.

Apprenticeship training programs have been on the decrease but nonwhites never had adequate representation in such programs. In similar fashion, nonwhites have been excluded from management training programs throughout industry.

While the great majority of labor unions have express policies of non-discrimination at the national or international level there are all too many which do not. Even those which do, however, find difficulty in securing cooperation and compliance at the local level. That all is not well in the labor movement is dramatized by the existence of The Negro American Labor Council.

The Negro or other minority worker displaced by automation will not have equal opportunity with majority group individuals similarly situated. In comparison with the white job hunter he starts with an inferior education and no experience in jobs which might otherwise be open to him. The rate of unemployment for Negro workers remains constantly about twice that of white workers.

III. HOUSING

The democratic goal

To open the housing market to freedom of choice without distinction as to race, religion or national origin in order that equality of opportunity be achieved and compulsory residential segregation be eliminated.

Problem elements

Discrimination in housing is related to the larger pattern of racial and ethnic discrimination and contributes significantly to maintaining barriers as well as feeding on them. Increased equality in housing therefore will have a generally beneficial effect upon equality in all fields.

Residential segregation of racial and ethnic groups has a direct and controlling relationship to the institutional compositions, such as schools, churches, places of recreation and shopping areas.

The concentration of minority groups in slums is traditional but whereas ethnic groups of white stock have been able to eventually break away from the area of concentration, nonwhites find it next to impossible. The traditional pathway of escape from slums is obstructed by the color barrier.

Urban redevelopment and renewal projects have cut heavily into the available housing supply, particularly for Negroes, in every section of the country. Re-housing has been accomplished largely in still other areas of racial concentration, merely changing the geographic location.

The long existing federal policy of leaving racial occupancy patterns and the selection of renters and purchasers of federally assisted housing to local

[illegible] unnecessarily prolonged the achievement of equal [illegible]

[illegible] some sixteen states and forty cities have enacted laws prohibiting discrimination in some types of housing. In nine of these states and in two cities, such prohibitions cover purely private housing as well. This is a small beginning and will bear fruit. Much experimentation is needed and is going on in the development of techniques and procedures used in administering such laws.

The Housing Industry has been the operating agent administering the actual controls and sanctions which maintain the restrictions generally approved by the white population. Segregation has been the direct result of such controls.

Voluntary private effort to bring about change has been notably successful in a few experimental programs but has not attracted sufficient interest and support to have any appreciable effect on the problem. Most of these have not significantly advanced the democratic goal of freedom of choice.

IV. PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

The democratic goal

To secure equality of opportunity without distinction as to race, religion or national origin for use of places of public accommodation and service in places of business.

Problem elements

The list of types and categories of places of public accommodation is lengthy and need not be catalogued because they have one thing in common, they were established to serve the needs of the general public. It matters not that some are supported by tax revenue and some are commercial business enterprises. The man-in-the-street can walk in and use the facility or receive the service. Such facilities, services or businesses are sometimes denied individuals because of race, religion or national origin.

In northern states the principle of nondiscrimination, including segregation, has been established by state legislatures for several decades. Some provide relief for an aggrieved individual through court action and more recently through administrative agencies. As the years have gone by these states have gradually increased the number of categories included as places of public accommodation by amendment to law or by court interpretation. Southern states generally have had laws requiring segregation in places of public accommodation. Acceptance of the public accommodations section of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 has been heartening.

In practice, whether in the North or South, the principle of equality of opportunity has not yet been firmly established and public policy notwithstanding there is lack of uniformity. The uncertainty of acceptance is not the least of the problems growing out of failure to treat all people alike in places of public accommodation.

Such discriminatory practices are by definition open to public view. Incidents occur which could, and in the past have, provoke disputes which lead to violence. Two of the most savage interracial outbursts of this century were started in public recreational facilities. Each summer, the police and human relations agencies gird themselves for the opening of the swimming pools.

The national conscience has been quickened by the dramatic and courageous "freedom riders" and "sit-in" demonstrators. Change has taken place as a result of these activities and equality of opportunity is closer to reality because of them.

The Supreme Court Decision in the schools' cases, followed later by decisions in other public accommodation areas, has clearly established the fact that separate facilities are inherently unequal. Segregation or discrimination because of race, religion or ethnic origin is on the way out; its demise assisted by the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

SUGGESTED APPROPRIATE ACTIONS

In each of the areas covered, education, employment, housing and public accommodations, there are appropriate actions which should be undertaken by government -- federal, state or municipal -- and by private agencies. It is recognized that not all of the suggested actions which follow apply equally to the differing situations about the country; it is also recognized that there is not unanimity among intergroup relations professionals as to their value. They are listed, as the section title implies, as suggested actions -- to be considered for use where the situation seems appropriate.

I. EDUCATION

1. The Department of Justice of the U. S. Government must become more active and aggressive in giving assistance to citizens in those states and communities which continue to resist desegregation.

2. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Federal Aid to Education should be withheld from states or school districts which fail to abide by the Supreme Court decision.

3. Local government officials, school and police authorities, and community leaders need to give strong and unswerving leadership to accomplish peaceful desegregation in Southern communities.

4. Federal, state and private scholarship programs need to be increased and made available to able young people, particularly among minority youth.

5. States need to earmark additional funds for programs in behalf of deprived children. Such funds should provide for curriculum enrichment, intensified counseling services, more adequate facilities, and incentive pay for teachers in these depressed areas.

6. Local School Boards should discover ways and means of giving children in racially homogeneous neighborhoods as much cross-cultural experience as possible. They should redistrict where this can be done without undue hardship; make minority teacher assignments an educational device; and above all make quite certain that children in such neighborhoods have the opportunity for an education that is equal to, or better than, any other section of the school district.

7. All colleges and universities, and particularly Negro colleges, should re-examine curriculum offerings in relation to changing labor market needs and give particular attention to counseling Negro and other minority students in the expanding and changing opportunities.

Vocational Trade Schools must give unlimited and unrestricted [illegible] training opportunities to qualified minority youth and at the same time [illegible] initiative in encouraging such youth to take non-traditional type training.

5. Educational and vocational counselors in high schools, parents of minority youth, voluntary agencies and churches should become familiar with the new occupational categories being made available to minority group individuals and counsel accordingly.

II. EMPLOYMENT

1. The newly created federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission must forthrightly move to carry out its mandate utilizing affirmative action as well as claims processing.

2. State and municipal fair employment practice agencies must have the right to initiate complaint action and must make more use of this activity than past records reveal to be the case. The small number of complaints actually filed by aggrieved individuals does not reflect the true incidence of discriminatory practice.

3. Administrative enforcing agencies at all levels need to give major attention to programs of employer surveillance to bring about "pattern" adjustment. Analysis of utilization of minorities in all job categories in relation to available and qualified persons in the labor market should be carried out in all business and industrial establishments on a continuing basis.

4. Attention of state and municipal administrative enforcing agencies should be directed to revision or modification of existing fair employment practice laws or ordinances to eliminate provisions which prevent positive and affirmative employer action. Most laws prevent conscious effort by employers to recruit or upgrade minority workers and the lack of minority designations on any records seriously hampers study and analysis of progress and problems.

5. Voluntary agencies need to give continuing attention and support to existing programs designed to secure equal employment opportunity and to development of a climate of opinion which permits maximum progress. There is a tendency to leave this function entirely to the public agency. Records show that while progress has been achieved in certain areas that the opportunity gap has not narrowed appreciably.

6. Joint labor-management apprenticeship training programs need to be fostered. This could be accomplished by government stipulation in federal contracts. Reasons for the non-employment of apprentices once trained require attention in some locations but by and large there is a scarcity of apprenticeships.

7. Federal, state and municipal administrative agencies all require more adequate financing and staffing to accomplish the goal. An expansion to meet the requirements of affirmative action will dramatically increase costs of administration. Civil rights groups and concerned citizens must bring this matter to the attention of appropriating bodies and enlist taxpayer support for such increases.

8. Minority group youth must have much better counseling than in the past. The plain fact is that jobs now being opened to minority workers are unknown to youth in time to prepare for them. This is demonstrated by futile recruiting efforts by industry in colleges and universities. Parents need information and counseling because they influence the choices and goals of their children.

9. Retraining of displaced workers is especially important for minority persons. All such training centers must also be aware of the changing times and emphasis needs to be placed upon non-traditional job categories. The emphasis upon "job available" may tend to negate equal employment opportunity efforts.

III. HOUSING

Appropriate actions

1. The Executive Order covering equal opportunity in federally assisted housing should be considerably strengthened and it should remain in effect until adequate legislative action is taken. The Federal Government is a major force in the housing field and can do much to end the biased practices of lending agencies, developers, public housing authorities, and local urban renewal programs. Neither tax revenue nor federal guarantees should be used to perpetuate traditional discriminatory practices.

2. The Federal Government should give encouragement if not direction to the housing industry and local communities to provide suitable supply of new housing for families of moderate and low incomes. The trickle-down theory has resulted in minority group families always having to live in hand-me-downs at the time when such property is in a state of deterioration.

3. States and municipalities should follow the example of those which have enacted legislation prohibiting discrimination in private housing. Such legislation should prohibit discrimination by any part of the housing industry as well as individual owners, with the possible exception of two-family owner occupied units. It should be administered by an agency with power to initiate as well as receive complaints, and it should have the right to seek injunction during the process of negotiation and conciliation.

4. National and local associations of the housing industry should take the lead in enunciating and implementing an industry-wide policy conforming with the principle of a free housing market. This is not only a social responsibility but is in the economic interest of the industry to broaden the market through removal of restrictions.

5. Freedom of the market place in housing is not achieved through the use of quotas. All families, in a democracy, should have the right of free choice and to compete on equal terms and under the same conditions in this market place. The decision as to where to live should properly be left to individual families. Controlled occupancy has been a useful demonstration that desegregation can take place under certain conditions. However, artificially maintained integrated units require tight controls. No one would advocate that an entire community or city be subject to quota controlled occupancy. Civil rights advocates need to re-examine their position on this question.

IV. PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

Appropriate actions

1. The U. S. Community Relations Service should utilize affirmative action as well as complaint processing in carrying out its mandate under Title II of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

2. The President, through firm leadership and example, can exert enormous influence and help avert crisis situations. When they occur, the President must be heard, pointing to desirable solutions and calling for calm and wise local leadership to cooperate in working out these solutions.

A57 3. States which have segregation laws should repeal them.

A60 4. The right of all to access and use of public accommodations and services must be assured by law in every state. Experience with such laws supports the conclusion that they should be administered by a regulatory agency which has the power to initiate as well as receive complaints. Once the law is enacted, it must be uniformly and firmly enforced.

A61 5. Equal protection under the law must be afforded every citizen. The effective employment of police power will assure the maintenance of law and order in times of social change and is a minimum condition necessary for progress. The right of free speech and of protest must be guaranteed and protected by all law enforcement agencies.

A62 6. The federal government must assume responsibility in situations where local authority has broken down or where the responsibility for maintaining law and order has been subverted.

A63 7. Voluntary agencies and citizen groups must continue to press for equality of opportunity in places of public accommodation and service in place of business, in both North and South. Methods of mediation, education, conciliation and persuasion, including demonstrations and picketing, should be used.

* * *

File in Micro

November 22, 1967

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Executive Director
National Association of Intergroup
Relations Officials
2027 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Dear Fred:

Hope the remainder of your meeting went well and that you have now recuperated from it.

Again, I am sorry I could be there for such a short time.

At your convenience would you be good enough to send me the names and addresses of the people from Los Angeles and San Francisco whom you introduced me to relative to west coast fund-raising?

Look forward to seeing you next month.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

See NAIRO

December 13, 1967

Mr. K. C. Jones, Jr.
Consultant in Intergroup Relations
9915 Old Spring Road
Kensington, Maryland 20795

Dear Casey:

Thanks for sharing the resolution passed by NAIRO after my departure. To me it points up even more the importance of serious work on this question, and my feeling is that the present, or former, committee is inadequate for the purpose.

I am sharing this letter and my earlier comments to you with Galen and Mrs. Hofer.

NAIRO has a responsibility and an opportunity here I think. And, as difficult and potentially explosive as it is, I doubt if we can duck it. If I can be of any help, please call on me.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
cc: Galen Martin, Mrs. Marguerite Hofer

KENNETH C. JONES, JR.
CONSULTANT IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS

9915 OLD SPRING ROAD KENSINGTON, MARYLAND 20795 (301) 942-4256

28 November 1967

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director, Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

I have your letter of November 22nd and I thank you for your comments. Two things took place at the Conference after you left, both of which apply to the content of your letter. First, Galen Martin has appointed Marguerite as Chairman of this committee but did not name any members to it at the time of the Board Meeting. He may have assumed that the committee would stay as it was but he did not make this clear. The second thing that happened was that a resolution relating to Black Power was adopted by the membership and I enclose it (in two parts) for your information. I suspect that our committee will have to make some statement regarding Black Power and if something like the resolution adopted is not satisfactory to the committee then they will probably have to come up with some new wording. (If you think this resolution is bad, I am sending a second one to you which was not adopted but which is not uncharacteristic of the caliber of resolutions presented to the Convention.)

It was good seeing you at the Conference even though it was far too brief a contact. I look forward with hope to an early get-together -- perhaps at the next NAIRO Board Meeting.

Sincerely,

Casey

P.S. Marguerite's address is: Mrs. Marguerite I. Hofer
Director of Church and Community,
Pittsburg Presbytery
300 6th Avenue
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania 15222

No motion

N A I R O

RESOLUTION -

WHEREAS one of the major factors contributing to the present dilemma of Afro-Americans has been his inability to participate in the democratic processes to any meaningful degree, and

WHEREAS one of the main functions of NAIRO is to assist communities in bringing about a meaningful dialogue between blacks and whites, that can lead the way to bring about necessary changes, and

WHEREAS the black community is now calling for its right to self-determination because its voice has been stifled and compromised as as result of the basic racism that is rampant in our society,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that NAIRO does hereby revise its own Guidelines for the traditional Human Relations and Human Rights councils, committees, etc., in order that black people will be able to determine for themselves the course of action needed for such institutions, by stating that such councils, committees, etc. should be 50% black.

Nov. 16, 1967

WHEREAS, there is a present ambiguity of public understand of the concept of "Black Power", and

WHEREAS, NAIRO has a basic responsibility to inform and educate the public concerning important issues in the field of intergroup relations,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the following statement be released to the public news media at the conclusion of this 1967 National Conference:

As professional practioners of intergroup relations we feel impelled to state clearly our understanding of Black Power, its relevance to our societal structure, its importance as an agent of social change, and its manifestation of the intense quest by black people or America for unqualified freedom, dignity and respect.

National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials recognizes further and accepts as legitimate and justifiable the concept of Black Power as an expression of ethnic cohesion among black people in the tradition of historical social and cultural development of American society. We view Black Power as a revolutionary claim to equitable participation in the decision making processes of America, particularly as these processes affect the destinies of black people. And we accept the importance of Black Power as a dramatic and necessary expression of psychological, economic, and political assertion of black people.

Therefore, the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials is committee to working for a constructive and effective understanding of Black Power and eradication of the social, economic and decision making inequalities out of which Black Power concept has emerged.

file
Nairo
" Fred Routh

April 10, 1968

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Executive Director
National Association of Intergroup
Relations Officials
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Fred:

I am so sorry to hear about your aunt. I hope her ordeal and yours will be over soon.

Tried to call you on Sunday morning to get a first-hand account of what was happening in Washington.

Hope to see you soon. In fact, I am scheduled to be in Washington very briefly for a meeting at the British Embassy at 5:00 p.m. on April 18. Will let you know my schedule later.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W. ● WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 ● 387-7050
GALEN A. MARTIN, PRESIDENT FREDERICK B. ROUTH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

file
NAIRO gen.

April 18, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Our plans for NAIRO's "Big Think" Conference are now complete and we very much hope that it will be possible for you to participate. This is an important undertaking, to which a relatively small group of practitioners is being invited. The Conference is scheduled for Friday, Saturday and Sunday, May 17-18-19 at the Foodergong Lodge at Ephrata, Pennsylvania. It is essential that participants be present the entire length of the Conference. The Lodge is on Route 222 near Lancaster, which is served by Eastern and Allegheny Airlines; transportation is provided from the airport to the Lodge.

Our plan is to examine together the rush of events and trends of recent years in our field; to state, discuss and analyze our operational assumptions. Thus, we hope to identify the best current practices in intergroup work. This may sound ambitious but the times require that we do our utmost to organize and state what we have learned in our jobs, and test it in rigorous discussion for later sharing with many others.

This proposed sharing is built into the project; from a transcript of the taped sessions, an editor will distill a report to the profession which NAIRO will publish. It is hoped that this may serve as a spring-board from which to venture into new efforts and areas of our field. It will also serve as a valuable training tool for middle and junior level staff members.

NAIRO is indebted to the Community Relations Service of the U.S. Department of Justice for financing the costs of the Conference; this includes your room and board at the Conference but not travel to and from it -- we must ask participants to bear that cost themselves. We are confident that they will believe the conference to be of sufficient merit that they will be willing to do so.

Dan Dodson is preparing a paper for the conference and Alex Rosen will present findings from a questionnaire he developed and sent to NAIRO leadership Other materials, including Dean and Rosen's A Manual of Intergroup Relations, will be sent participants prior to the conference.

It is essential that we know quickly who will attend the conference. Enclosed is a card upon which you may indicate your acceptance. Please mail it at once for we have some "alternates" who will be invited should any of those first invited be unable to attend. You may want to call the NAIRO office; should you need to call collect, please call on our 387-8978 number so that we can keep track of expenses.

Finally, since the sessions start promptly at 10 A.M. on Friday we expect most will wish to arrive the previous evening and lodging will be provided. Also we will have an informal, unstructured discussion and a chance for shop-talk as well. The Conference will end following the Sunday luncheon.

We expect this to be one of NAIRO's most significant services and we hope that you can be a part of it.

CORDIALLY,

Harold C. Fleming
Co-Chairman, Big Think Conference
Planning Committee

E. Stuart Shannonhouse
Co-Chairman, Big Think
Conference Planning Committee

Free Plaire

June 4, 1968

Mrs. Penny Wright
National Association of Intergroup
Relations Officials
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Penny:

Thanks for your delightful card and your good letter and the interesting material.

It was a pleasure being with you and Tom at "whatcha ma' call it" and I hope to have a chance to visit with you again soon.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

From the desk of

PENNY WRIGHT

WEDNESDAY - FRED'S BIRTHDAY

DEAR PAUL:

OUR TWELVE YEAR OLD TORE THIS OUT OF OUR MORNING PAPER - FRED THOUGHT YOU MIGHT BE INTERESTED BECAUSE MR. SMITH IS ON YOUR SRC BOARD.

I'M ALSO ENCLOSING THE MATERIAL ON THE "HUMAN RESOURCES BANK" WHICH I THINK YOU HAD PLANNED TO TAKE WITH YOU. I'M HAVING GREAT FUN WORKING WITH THE JONKER MAN ON IT.

FRED GOES TO THE BEACH THIS WEEKEND, AND WE CLEAN UP THE GARDEN AND THE HOUSE. I GUESS THIS IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE STATE OF BACHELORHOOD AND THE STATE OF MARRIAGE !

I HOPE YOU WILL HAVE OR HAVE HAD A GOOD HOLIDAY WEEKEND . LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING YOU IN PHILADELPHIA.

REGARDS,

Penny,

NAIRO — 2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036 Telephone 387-7050

Thought you might be interested in taking a look at this. Jan Y. is an old acquaintance of ours - I went to see him while we were in NYC. and he gave me this. Feel free to make a copy - but ~~you~~ would you please return the original. Thanks.

PROPOSAL FOR SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, DESIGN, AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A MAYOR'S INVENTORY OF VOLUNTEER MANPOWER RESOURCES -- "PROJECT INVOLVEMENT"

Prepared by
SYSTEMETRICS
Division of Real Estate Research Corporation

April 1968

Systemetrics

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Purpose

II. Background

1. General
2. Present Situation
3. Problem Definition
4. Proposed System

III. Method of Approach

IV. Cost Estimate

1. Equipment
2. Data Input
3. Systems Analysis and Design

Enclosures

(1) Sample input coding form -- Washington, D. C.
(2) Functional flow chart
(3) Implementation flow chart
(4) Citizens Information Service, Inc. press release
date: 12 April 1968
subject: Data Processor Connects Needs with Resources
(5) Resumes of personnel to be assigned to project

I. PURPOSE

This proposal is for the development and installation of an inventory of volunteer manpower resources within the office of the mayor. The proposed system will provide the mayor and his staff with a data base of personnel and skills which can be used for civil disaster and continuing social/urban relief.

II. BACKGROUND

1. General

At present, there are no established data processing systems which effectively match the talents of specific individuals within the community to pressing urban/social needs.

2. Present Situation

During civil disasters, many civic-minded individuals volunteer their specific skills for disaster relief. This information is usually recorded in a haphazard manner. As the number of volunteers mounts, it becomes increasingly difficult to match the appropriate persons to specific tasks or community needs.

In the recent civil disorders in Washington, D. C. following the death of Dr. King, a large number of people volunteered their time and talents to the Citizen's Information Center. These people wanted to aid by driving cars, answering phones, nursing, providing food and shelter, etc. The names, addresses, skills, phone numbers, and times of availability were written down on 3 x 5 cards. As the number of volunteers mounted, the system collapsed.

A typical search was conducted as follows: a shut-in from the northwest section of town called in saying that she was out of food and was unable to get to a food distribution center. The problem became that of finding a volunteer driver who not only lived in her section of town but was also available at that

specific time. The process used was to sort through the 3 x 5 cards until a likely prospect was found. This hit-and-miss procedure took a significant period of time and often produced an inadequate solution (i.e., sending a driver across town to conduct a ten-minute errand).

Pre-processed lists of volunteers also proved inadequate. It was discovered that these lists lacked the flexibility and speed necessary to meet situations as they developed. It was found that alphabetical lists contained many unnecessary items which had to be screened out; and with lists which were broken down into sub-categories, it soon became impossible to keep the categories up-to-date due to the frequent number of changes which occurred.

3. Problem Definition

The problem in its simplest form is to establish a system in advance that can be used to match available resources with needs. This system should have the following characteristics:

a. Speed
b. Simplicity
c. Flexibility
d. Availability
e. Mobility (light and compact)
f. Specificity of search
g. Operable by untrained personnel
h. Reasonably priced

Methods which utilize linear search techniques cannot satisfactorily solve this problem. The reason for this is that it takes on excessive length of time to screen desired information from among multiple categories. For example: if you wish information on male drivers with station wagons who live in a certain section of town, you have to complete a linear search of each category to find volunteers who would eventually qualify in all categories. This takes a considerable amount of time. A further problem develops when the search yields an inadequate number or when those that qualify are not immediately available. When this occurs you

must modify or change one or more of the search parameters, i.e., a car may be able to do the job almost as well as a station wagon or a larger geographic area might do; and thus the whole search must be reaccomplished.

A major problem with attempts to use linear search techniques with preprocessed lists occurs when a large number of people have to be added and/or the facts about these people (such as availability) change rapidly. If the data base is to remain accurate and responsive -- all of these changes must be entered as they occur. Under these circumstances a list rapidly becomes useless.

4. Proposed System

To meet the problem criteria, Systemetrics has designed a data processing system that takes advantage of coordinate search logic. Using the previous example, the descriptors male, specific geographic location, station wagons, etc., are searched simultaneously instead of linearly (one at a time). This is done by using a separate mylar card (with 10,000 discrete coordinate locations) for each descriptor. A card is assigned for the descriptor male, one for drivers, one for station wagons, etc. When a person volunteers their services, all applicable information is placed on an input coding form (see Enclosure #1). A specific four-digit number representing one of the unused 10,000 coordinate locations on the mylar card is then assigned to the individual. All of the descriptors (mylar cards) that have a positive response on the form are pulled and a hole is drilled through all cards at the assigned coordinate location. The descriptor cards are then returned to the working file and the form is placed in a sequential file. For systems with large numbers of volunteers, an address plate is prepared to facilitate listings, mailings, and maintenance of the system. After the volunteer is entered into the system, his assigned number will be displayed when all or any combination (in any order) of descriptor cards which contain his talents are matched. Similiarly he will not be displayed when any descriptor is used which does not have a hole drilled at his unique coordinate number.

III. METHOD OF APPROACH

One procedure for establishing this type of system follows:*

Upon the decision to establish a system, a consultant will sit down with a representative of the mayor's staff and develop a vocabulary of descriptions to meet potential "need" situations. A form will then be designed, public service advertising developed and requests for volunteers will be placed in local newspapers. (The responses from these ads will form the initial data base and can easily be expanded by adding spontaneous volunteers if and when a crisis occurs.) Upon the delivery of the system, the appropriate personnel will be trained. In large systems, it is recommended that an address plate be added for each volunteer. This will increase the system flexibility and ease system upkeep. Once the system is installed, upkeep cost will be minimal -- requiring on the average less than one day's time per month. (This, of course, will vary with the size and use of the system.) Enclosure #4 gives a pictorial time analysis of the major steps that must be taken.

IV. COST ESTIMATE

The cost of the system varies with the number of volunteers, depth of search desired, and method of payment. The major pricing categories are:

	Cost
1. Equipment	$6,000

This cost covers the Jonker 301 Data Processing System consisting of a J-301 input drill, a J-52B visual card reader and mylar cards. If desired, a long term (5 year) lease can be made for $132.00 per month. (Other equipment financing options are also available.)

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* There are, of course, many options and methods of approaching this problem -- each can be tailored to the unique needs and desires of the client.

	Cost
2. Data Input (per 5000 volunteers)	$1,500
This cost covers the labeling of the descriptor cards, key punching input data, and input drilling of the original data base. The price is roughly $.30 per person (or $.25, if the key punching is done by the client).	
3. System Analysis and Design	$3,000
This cost covers systems analysis, design and implementation. It includes analyzing the client's needs, designing an appropriate system, developing a vocabulary of descriptors, designing the input coding form, preparing public service advertising, installing the system and training the appropriate personnel. The fee is $4,000 for systems with 5,000 to 10,000 initial volunteers, and must be further negotiated if more than 10,000 volunteers are to be input (or if more than one Jonker ADP system is installed).	
Total cost of a completely operational system for 5,000 volunteers:	$10,500

ENCLOSURE #1

THE MAYOR'S COMMISSION ON VOLUNTEER RESOURCES
"PROJECT INVOLVEMENT"
District Building Room _____
Washington, D. C. 20044

Name _____ Title _____
Street Address _____ Office Address _____
City _____ Zip Code _____ City _____ Zip Code _____
Phone _____ Phone _____

I WOULD LIKE TO VOLUNTEER MY SERVICES AND TALENTS AS INDICATED:

1. CATEGORY: (Check one or both)
( ) Civil Disaster Relief
( ) Continuing Urban/Social Relief

2. SEX: (Check appropriate block)
( ) Male ( ) Female

3. YEAR OF BIRTH: (Check appropriate block)
( ) Prior to 1915
( ) 1915 - 1919
( ) 1920 - 1924
( ) 1925 - 1929
( ) 1930 - 1934
( ) 1935 - 1939
( ) 1940 - 1944
( ) 1945 - 1949
( ) 1950 - 1954
( ) 1955 and after

4. HIGHEST EDUCATION: (Check appropriate block)
( ) Did not graduate from high school
( ) High school graduate
( ) College student
( ) College graduate
( ) Graduate student
( ) Postgraduate degree

5. MILITARY STATUS: (Check appropriate block)
( ) None
( ) National Guard
( ) Organized Reserve
( ) Active Duty
( ) Retired Military

6. AVAILABILITY: (Check one or more as appropriate)
( ) After work and weekends
( ) Any work day (or) list days available
( ) Monday ( ) Thursday
( ) Tuesday ( ) Friday
( ) Wednesday

7. DRIVER STATUS: (Check appropriate block)
( ) None
( ) Have passenger car
( ) Have station wagon, VW bus, etc.
( ) Have truck, bus, etc.
( ) Have license - no vehicle

8. CLERICAL SUPPORT: (Check one or more as appropriate)
( ) Answer telephone ( ) Interview
( ) General office work ( ) Type
( ) Stenographic skills ( ) Keypunch

9. SPECIAL JOB QUALIFICATIONS:
(Check one or more if appropriate)
( ) Doctor ( ) Nurse
( ) Lawyer ( ) Teacher
( ) Social worker ( ) Employment specialist
( ) Postal worker ( ) Cab driver
( ) ADP/EDP ( ) Law enforcement
other _____

10. LEADER OF GROUP/ORGANIZATION:
( ) Yes (name) _____
Size of group
( ) 2 to 9
( ) 10 to 24
( ) over 25

11. LOCATION OF VOLUNTEER:
(Check appropriate blocks)
( ) Inside District
( ) Northeast ( ) Northwest
( ) Southeast ( ) Southwest
( ) Across Anacostia River
( ) Outside District
( ) Maryland
( ) Montgomery County
( ) North Prince Georges County (North Route 50)
( ) South Prince Georges County (South Route 50)
( ) Virginia
( ) Alexandria
( ) Arlington County
( ) Fairfax County
( ) Falls Church

12. ZIP CODE:

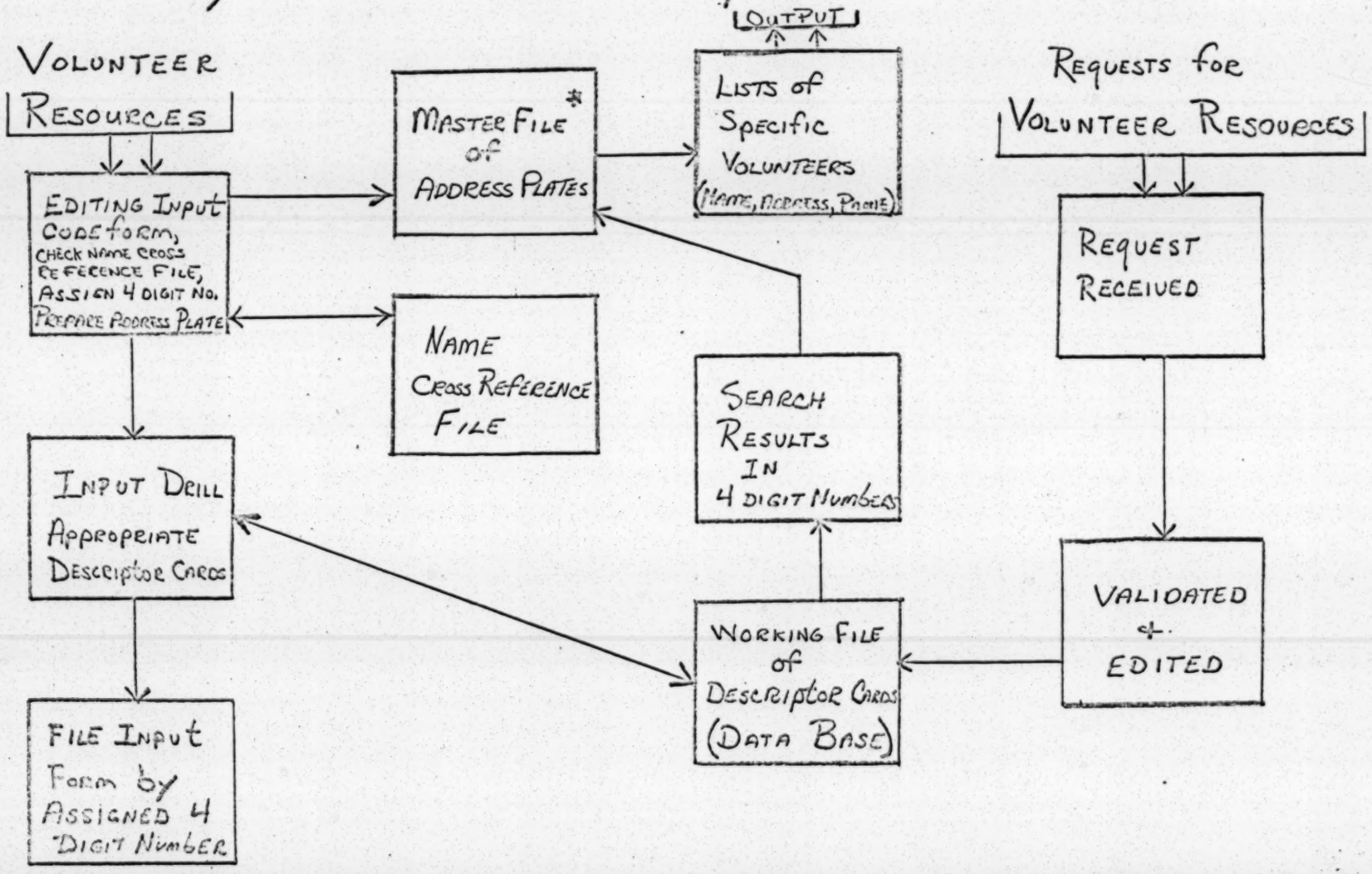
13. MEMBERSHIP WITH CIVIC ACTION/ URBAN AFFAIRS GROUP:
Please list:
a.
b.
c.
d.
e.
f.
g.
h.

14. OTHER SKILLS AND QUALIFICATIONS:
Please list:
a.
b.
c.
d.
e.
f.
g.
h.

15. COMMENTS:

ENCLOSURE #2

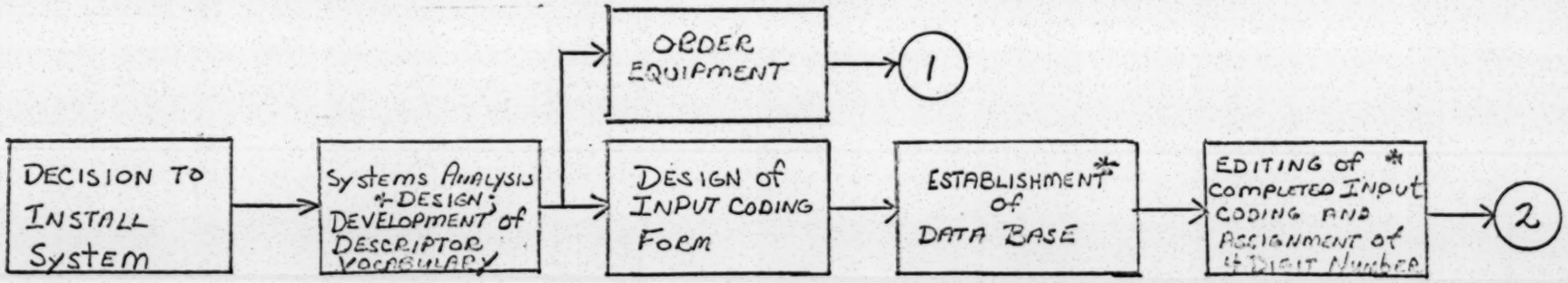
FUNCTIONAL FLOW CHART FOR AN INVENTORY OF VOLUNTEER MANPOWER RESOURCES



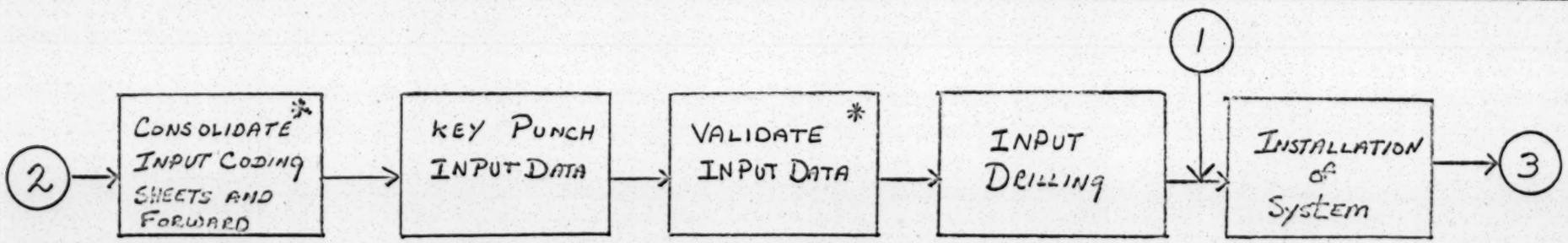
*IN SMALLER SYSTEMS, THE INPUT FORM CAN BE USED TO REPLACE THE ADDRESS PLATES AS THE MASTER FILE

ENCLOSURE #3

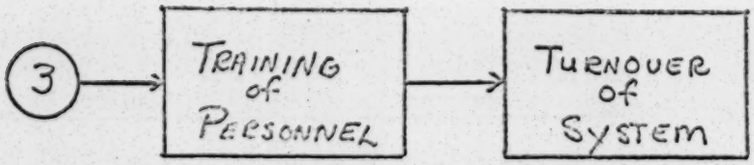
IMPLEMENTATION FLOW CHART



TIME FRAME IN WORK DAYS	0 T=0	5 T=5	2 T=7	15 T=22	2 T=24



TIME FRAME CONTINUED	1 T=25	2 T=27	5 T=32	15 T=47	1 T=48



TIME FRAME CONTINUED	1 T=49	1 ** T=50

* TO BE ACCOMPLISHED BY CLIENT UNLESS OTHER ARRANGEMENTS ARE NEGOTIATED

** TOTAL TIME: 10 WEEKS

ENCLOSURE #4

CITIZENS INFORMATION SERVICE, INC.
451 INDIANA AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20001
TELEPHONE: 347-7757

JAMES W. BALDWIN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
April 12, 1968

PRESS RELEASE

DATA PROCESSOR CONNECTS NEEDS WITH RESOURCES
UNIQUE HUMAN RESOURCE INVENTORY CREATED

A data processing system loaned to the D. C. Government by the Jonker Corp. of Gaithersburg, Md. and staffed by employees of the Systemetrics Corp. of Washington, D. C. has helped hundreds of persons whose homes and possessions were lost in the weekend civil disorders.

The $6,000 system has been in service since Monday at the Citizens Information Service located in the Old District Court House at 451 Indiana Avenue, N. W. (Room 220). Through yesterday, the data processor had met more than 1,000 individual requests for resources.

Here is how the operation works: all available resources which have been volunteered to the Citizens Information Service- workers, homes, food, clothing, etc. - are indexed on "optical coincidence" cards as they become known. By utilizing light which shines through punched holes, the system can match needs to resources in a matter of seconds.

For example: if a request is received for volunteer workers to man a clothing distribution center in N. W. Washington, the system can rapidly identify those individuals who live closest to the need - and who are available to work during the day. The names and telephone numbers are given to operators who then contact the volunteers.

Fred Jonker, President of the Jonker Corp. said that an electronic digital computer could not be used effectively in the present situation because weeks or months would be needed to program it. The Jonker J-301 system was answering inquiries within 20 minutes after installation.

David A. Delo, Executive Director of the Systemetrics Corp. (Washington based consultants in urban affairs and municipal problems who researched and wrote significent portions of the Riot Commission Report) stated that "from our experience and background in investigating the riots of last summer, no city had utilized any type of a disaster system of this type. The Jonker Termatrex system is truly unique and provides a basis for disaster control information systems throughout the country."

The "Human Resources Inventory" was designed by Richard N. Leahy, Staff Consultant for the Jonker Corp. In an interview yesterday, Mr. Leahy stated, "the matching of spontaneous volunteer assistance to disaster needs has seldom been effectively handled. This is not a criticism of previous attempts, but rather, a critical appraisal of standard data processing techniques as applied to human resources. The coordinate search techniques inherent in the Jonker J-301 data processing system allowed me to design and implement a human resources inventory in a very short time. During the present crisis, we were answering inquiries within 20 minutes after installation of the system.

We have learned from this experience that there exists a great need for implementing a continuous human resources inventory in advance of civil disaster throughout the country. Each municipality can and should identify its volunteer talent for potential utilization in pressing urban and disaster relief."

The Citizens Information Servicedata processing system is manned by employees of the Jonkers Corp. and the Systemetics Corp. Both personnel and equipment have been loaned to the city free of charge.

DAVID A. DELO
Executive Director
Systemetrics

Education: U. S. Naval Academy, 1953-1957
American University, Washington College of Law, 1961-1963
Industrial College of the Armed Forces (nonresident courses), 1963-1964

David A. DeLo joined Systemetrics early in 1967 as Executive Director. Prior to this time he was employed by Northrop Corporation where he performed the following functions:

Corporate market planning and development
Program manager of contractual efforts for system integration and engineering support of the U. S. Navy Deep Submergence Systems Program
Division market research and development planning, program definition studies and system analysis.

During this time, Mr. DeLo also performed the following functions as an independent consultant:

Under personal contract to design, develop and implement an integrated computer-based data and communications system for the Office of Economic Opportunity.
Under personal service contract to conduct program planning and systems integration studies for the Advanced Sea Based Deterrent, Deep Submergence and ASW programs for Project SEABED.

Mr. DeLo directed all work performed by Systemetrics for the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. He also served as a personal consultant to the Director and as an investigative team advisor.

Publications: Systems for Planning and Analysis, Special Projects Office, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1963.

Planning the War on Poverty, Office of Economic Opportunity, 1966.

Member Of: Phi Alpha Delta Legal Fraternity
National Security Industries Association
Data Bank Brethren
American Management Association
Urban Coalition
Urban America

DAIL D. DOUCETTE
Information Specialist
Systemetrics

Education: Fresno State College, B.A., 1954
University of Southern California, M.A., Information Systems
American University, Ph.D. Candidate, Information Systems

Mr. Doucette joined Systemetrics in June of 1967, as an information specialist. Prior to this, Mr. Doucette held part-time positions to supplement school scholarships with Comsat Corporation where he was responsible for the design of a corporate management information system, indexing system, and a management information center for Comsat corporate management.

From 1964 to 1965, Mr. Doucette was a management analysis officer on recall to the U. S. Air Force, where he did statistical analysis of management functions and management audit. From 1961 to 1964, Mr. Doucette worked with the Aerojet General Corporation Systems Analysis staff on management reporting systems, project control systems and overall management display systems. Prior to that, Mr. Doucette worked with North American Aviation Corporation and American Potash Chemical Corporation as a systems analyst.

Mr. Doucette has been an instructor in management systems at the University of California in Los Angeles and the American University in Washington, D. C. He has also taught management courses at Aerojet General Corporation.

Mr. Doucette has edited two books on management information and display systems and is also the author of various technical papers and articles on management information systems.

Member of: Systems and Procedures Association
Society for Information Display
American Documentation Institute
Association for Computing Machinery

THOMAS W. MASON
Senior Systems Analyst

Education: University of Kansas, 1957-1961, B.A., Mathematics
George Washington University, candidate for
Master's Degree in Engineering Administration

Mr. Mason joined Systemetrics in April 1968 as a senior systems analyst. His prior experience is in computer programming and operations research. Mr. Mason worked for IBM, Federal Systems Division, for three years as a programmer, where he participated in the design and implementation of information retrieval systems. The retrieval systems were designed to be major components of large management information systems -- in this instance for the Air Force. Mr. Mason also participated in the design and programming of an automated budget system for the Navy.

Prior to joining Systemetrics, Mr. Mason was employed at the Center for Naval Analyses, initially as a computer programmer and later as an operations analyst. He performed several studies while examining Marine Corps operations.

EDWARD P. MYERS
Systems Consultant
Systemetrics

Education: Michigan Graduate School of Business Administration, M.B.A., 1965
Ohio Wesleyan University, B.A., 1960
Department of Defense Computer Institute, Systems Analysis and Design Course, 1967
Air Force Systems Analysis and Design Course, 1963
Air Force Accounting and Finance School, 1961

Mr. Myers joined Systemetrics as a systems consultant in January 1968. Since joining Systemetrics he has been working on a data information and retrieval system that is to be installed in the ten offices of the Real Estate Research Corporation. This system includes form design, microfilming of records, a term indexing system, and a standardized company-wide data retrieval system.

Prior to January 1968, Mr. Myers served as an Operations Officer in the Computer Center of the Joint Chiefs of Staff's National Military Command Center. Mr. Myers' job consisted of supervision of the Computer Rooms with three IBM 360/50's, two IBM 1410's, one IBM 1460, one IBM 1401, one CDC 8090, and one CDC 1604 computers and associated personnel. In addition, Mr. Myers served as the programmer for all immediate information requirements of the National Military Command Center which included queries from the White House and the Secretary of Defense. This entailed formatting and entering the retrieval on remote query devices (IBM 1014, 2250, 2260).

Prior to this Mr. Myers served as the Data Automation Officer at Incirlik Air Base, Turkey. This job included the supervision of programs and operations for all mechanized reporting systems at base level.

From 1961 to 1963, he served as Chief of the Central Accounting Office at Griffiss Air Force Base, New York. In this position he managed all nonappropriated fund accounting and monthly financial analysis of each fund for the Board of Governors.

file NAIRO

June 4, 1968

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Executive Director
National Association of Intergroup
Relations Officials
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Fred:

Tuesday, May 28, 1968 I became 40 years old and promptly went into shock in California. That morning a doctor said that food poisoning was the reason, but it was that turn that did it. They say that life begins at 40, but I have tried it for a week today and those who say such things are perpetuating the greatest hoax since NAIRO.

All of which is my excuse for not having sent you birthday greetings. But, needless to say, I do.

Every good wish.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

Telephone: (404) 688-8778

National Urban League, Inc.

Southern Regional Office

136 Marietta Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

MEMORANDUM

SEPTEMBER 30, 1968

TO: MR. KENNETH CROOKS, JR.
CHAIRMAN, ATLANTA CHAPTER
N A I R O

FROM: MR. CLARENCE D. COLEMAN C D Coleman

RE: PARTICIPATION WITH NOMINATING COMMITTEE, NAIRO

I accept the assignment as indicated in your letter dated September 25 and agree with the objectives and responsibilities given to the committee.

Monday, October 14 at 12:30 p.m., will be satisfactory for me for a meeting date for the committee. Please let me know if the meeting is scheduled for this time.

Paul:
Ruby Hurley is the only representative who might not be able to come
10/3/68

X + mail to Paul Anthony SRC.

December 3, 1968

Mr. Joseph B. Robison
Director
Commisséon on Law and Social Action
American Jewish Congress
15 East 84th Street
New York, New York 10028

Dear Mr. Robison:

Regrettably I will be unable to be with you in Washington on the 16. However, I am holding the date of January 25 open, and look forward to seeing you then.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
cc: Mr. Frederick B. Routh

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COMMISSION ON LAW AND SOCIAL ACTION

GEORGE SOLL, CHAIRMAN

JOSEPH B. ROBISON, DIRECTOR

November 20, 1968

Dear Friend:

I am delighted that you have agreed to serve on the Task Force to draw up the revised version of "Executive Responsibility in Intergroup Relations."

I have conferred with Lloyd Davis and Fred Routh and we have agreed that the first meeting of the Task Force should be held soon so that we can have some preliminary thinking and work prior to the meeting date of January 25 suggested in the "Activity Schedule" sent out by Lloyd. Accordingly, I have arranged a meeting on December 16, from 10 a.m. to 4, at the Potomac Institute, 1501 18th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Please let me know whether you will be able to attend. I know you will make the answer "yes" if at all possible.

Yours sincerely,

Joseph B. Robison

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The Role of the Private Agency

There are a multiplicity of private agencies, local, regional, and national, concerned with some facet of intergroup relations and most of them are growing substantially. So, too, new agencies -- particularly on the local level -- are being created at an unprecedented rate. The resources which these agencies represent should be of particular concern to those interested in social reform.

This is particularly true since it is generally assumed that, whatever the response to social ills from the public sector, there will not be adequate resources and programs from that sector to meet the needs of the country. To the extent that this assumption is correct the recognition of the private agency, its contribution and its potential, becomes all the more important.

Considerable and appropriate consideration is now being given to the skills and resources which can be brought to bear on social issues from the business sector. Further, President Nixon has called on all citizens and groups to join the Administration's efforts to eradicate need and prejudice in the country. In this situation, the existence and role of the private agency looms much larger than many are aware.

There are a number of ways in which the private agency can contribute. In considering these, two things should be kept in mind. The private agency by the nature of its structure and support is generally free of many of the pressures which exist with the public agency. And, the private agency more often than not is tax-exempt and thereby removed from the immediate area of politics and partisanship which to some degree are inevitable parts of the public agency.

The most conspicuous,and important, resources of the private agency are the funds and talent which they command. These funds, to be sure, are small compared to those for the public agency. Nevertheless, they are significant particularly in a time when all resources are limited and inadequate. The talent is an even greater resource. The field of intergroup relations is a relatively new one and it is from the private agency that this field has been developed and these skills have been learned; more often than not by trial and error.

The public agency which has a program with which it is less than satisfied, or the public agency which is developing a new program, would be in error not to determine the private skills available for consultation and to utilize

those skills to the fullest possible extent. So, too, within this public-private relationship, review and critique of public agencies and programs from the private intergroup relations sector should be not only tolerated but welcomed. We have seen a number of instances when public programs have been greatly strengthened by this process.

Frequently, over a period of years, the private agencies have developed programs and experience in "pioneer" areas which are later adopted by public agencies. Pre-school training and minority entrepreneurship represent examples, and the range, of these private agency explorations. As existing public programs are examined and new ones are developed, every effort should be made to assess the experiences and results of these private explorations.

Finally, private agencies can, in many instances, play a unique role in determining the nature and extent of our social and economic problems and of informing the public of the need to respond with urgency to these ills. No public program, no matter how soundly conceived, will, over the long run, be adequately funded or have an opportunity for success if the general public does not understand the need for such a program. Public agencies should give

high priority to forming partnerships with private agencies toward the end of determining the nature and extent of problems, and their solutions. And, within this partnership, private agencies should give the highest priority to informing the public of the particulars of our current national crisis.

Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council

1-23-69

Save NAIRO

SPECIAL ADDENDUM TO

MAY * JUNE NAIRO NEWSLETTER

NAIRO BOARD MEETING

A special meeting of NAIRO's Board of Directors was held in Atlanta, Georgia, June 14-15; the call to the meeting said, "This special meeting of NAIRO's Board of Directors and other Leadership was called in Atlanta, Georgia, at this time because of the civil rights and racial crisis in which the nation is engulfed. NAIRO, as the professional association of those persons who serve on the staffs and boards of intergroup relations agencies, must give assistance and guidance to the resolution of the problems confronting the field and the nation."

The Board approved of the action of the Executive Committee in seeking the establishment of a civil rights secretariat, well staffed and full backed in the White House (A small group of NAIRO officers is meeting with Lee White Special Presidential Assistant for Civil Rights to explore this concept).

The Board discussed a more functional role for NAIRO in this time of crisis; there was consensus that NAIRO could not play a coordinating role but should play a role in opening the lines of communications among the direct actionists and the intergroup relations agencies. It was felt that the regular, old-line intergroup relations agencies might help the direct actionists in such things as: assessing community readiness for change; assessing community leadership and power structure; sharpening skills in the negotiation process and interviewing; differentiating between short and long term goals and seeing the relationship between them; and in laying the ground work for continuing progress after the attainment of a specific short term goal.

The Board appointed a Special Committee on County and Municipal Agencies to develop in the next few weeks a detailed memorandum to assist those communities planning to set up such agencies or those in the South setting up bi-racial committees to deal with grievances. The Special Committee consists of: Galen Martin, Chairman; Marshall Bragdon, George Culberson, Madison Jones, Arthur Levin, Herman Long, Paul Rilling, George Schermer, and (ex-officio) Fred Routh.

The Board passed a resolution calling upon the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights to hold, as expeditiously as possible, public hearings on the denial of constitutional rights of American citizens in the State of Mississippi; and that there be provided, as an essential condition to the holding of such hearings, sufficient federal protection to assure the physical safety and lives of those appearing before the Commission.

The Board created a Special Committee to draft proposals for NAIRO's Executive Committee for further federal action in the civil rights and intergroup relations field; Chairman, David Danzig, John Feild, Herman Long, Edwin Lukas, Alan Reitman, and (ex-officio) Fred Routh.

Edwin Lukas, NAIRO General Counsel, was asked to pick a committee of his own choosing to draft a proposal for NAIRO's Executive Committee to the federal government to provide protection for civil rights and intergroup relations workers in the Deep South.

The Board condemned the "cowardly assassination" of Medgar Evers, NAACP Field Secretary for Mississippi, called for the apprehension of his murderer; and pledged to his widow "to assist with renewed vigor the pursuit of those goals for which her husband gave his life: an America whose practices are identical with its promises for all her people."

NOTE of thanks to the American Friends Service Committee for the B'ham Jail Letter.

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Fair Employment Practices Commission
Detroit, Michigan

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PR - Did you get one? Answer if you feel inclined. HCF

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
ROOM 209, 426 WEST 58TH STREET. NEW YORK 19, N. Y. • JU 6-0782

TO: Members of Dept. of Natl Private Services

FROM: Saal D. Lesser, Chairman

SUBJECT: Department Meeting in Cincinnati

Thursday, November 17, from 4 to 6 P.M., has been set aside for a meeting of National Private Services. I am writing in the hope that you will return the enclosed sheet with your recommendations for the most profitable use of the time set aside for us.

All Departments will be meeting concurrently, and the choice of topics has been left to the individual Departments. Will you therefore send along, as soon as possible, your ideas on what you think our main emphases should be. November is right around the corner, and plans must be made early. Also, if we wish to invite outstanding speakers and panelists, invitations will have to go out very soon.

Hope you had a good summer. Will look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Saal Lesser

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Fair Employment Practices Commission
Detroit, Michigan

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
ROOM 209, 426 WEST 58TH STREET. NEW YORK 19, N. Y. • JU 6-0782

1. I would be interested in having the Dept. of National Private Services sponsor the following type of session on Thursday, November 17, from 4 to 6 P.M.:

(check one)

Speech _____

Speech-Discussion _____

Panel-Discussion _____

Speech-Panel-Discussion _____

Other _____

2. I would ___ would not ___ be available to help plan the Department session.

3. I think the Dept. of National Private Services should address itself to the following question(s) at the Conference:

_____

_____

_____

_____
Signature

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP
2 WEST 64TH STREET
NEW YORK 23, N. Y.

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP
2 WEST 64th STREET
N. Y. 23, N.Y.

D*R*A*F*T

FINAL REPORT: INTERNSHIP TRAINING PROGRAM

This is the final report of SRC's participation in the NAIRO Internship Training Program. This program was envisaged as a means of providing new professional personnel for the field of intergroup relations, without straining the already over-burdened budgets of the various agencies. The Southern Regional Council received a grant for this purpose from the New World Foundation.

Prior to participating in this program, the Council had found difficulty in securing qualified Negro personnel to staff the state Councils on Human Relations then affiliated with it. The professional staff of the Council decided to look for a promising young Negro Southerner for the position of Intern.

A goodly number of applications were received; the more promising applicants were interviewed; the candidate judged "most likely to succeed" was chosen. Thus Machion Garrison came to the Council, in October, 1957.

The training program at the Council consisted of four stages: 1.) Indoctrination -- introduction to the field of intergroup relations and familiarization with SRC and its modus operandi; 2.) Supervised participation in the activities of the Council; 3.) Participation in formal learning situations including the Fisk Institute on Race Relations and the NAIRO Intern Seminar; and, 4.) The increasing assumption of professional responsibility.

From the Council's view the year's experience was not entirely satisfactory; the Intern, in his final report, rated it moderately successful. There are a variety of reasons why the program did not live-up to expectations. 1957-58 in the South was not measured in months but in crises; it opened at Little Rock and drew to a close in Charlottesville and Norfolk. Staff

time, which in calmer days might have been devoted to close supervision of the Intern, was diverted elsewhere. In retrospect, full use was not made of such time as was available for supervision of the Intern's work.

Several aspects of the training program proved most fruitful; introduction to the field and the Council, and participation in formal learning situations, and six weeks special assignment to work with the housing expert with the Atlanta Urban League.

The Intern ended the program with an adequate working knowledge of recent literature in the field; he had met and worked with more than a dozen professionals; he had participated in several inter-agency meetings; he had helped plan and participated in a region-wide conference of Church Women; he had organized and led a local citizens' effort to lessen discrimination in a large department store.

During the year in which the Intern was with SRC he increased his ability to establish rapport with people of diverse backgrounds; he developed new insights into some of his own personality problems; he learned to more readily adjust to new situations; he became more aware of the complexities of intergroup problems.

Despite the advances noted above, it was the opinion of SRC's professional staff that the Intern could use a year of further supervised training or graduate study before he would be adequately prepared to assume full responsibility as a professional member of the staff.

Toward the close of the intern year, several job oppor-

tunities presented themselves. First, an opening with the Atlanta Housing Authority. The Intern was interviewed for the position of Assistant Administrator of one of the Authorities housing projects. Before the Authority had reached any decision another offer was presented which the Intern accepted.

An insurance adjustment firm decided to add a Negro to its professional staff. The person secured was important for this was a "break through" in employment in this field. The firm looked for a young Negro who had experience in working with whites, who could deal successfully with white or Negro claimants, and who would see this role as a pioneering effort. After discussions with the professional staff of SRC and with business acquaintances, ~~Mr. Garrison~~ he accepted the firm's offer. Today, Mr. Garrison is one of three adjustors, and the only Negro working ~~in~~ with this insurance adjustment firm.

Because of his year with the Council, Mr Garrison was offered the position.

If this experiment proves itself, a new field of employment will have been opened to Negroes. If it is, the year of intern training will more than justify itself.

RECEIVED APR 20 1959

April 13, 1959

M E M O R A N D U M

To: All NAIRO Members

From: Joseph Monserrat, Chairman, Conference Arrangements Committee

Re: 1959 NAIRO Annual Conference - San Juan, Puerto Rico

Suddenly everyone is going to Puerto Rico!

That's what the posters say, and that's what NAIRO will do this year. As you know, NAIRO's 1959 Annual Conference will be held in Puerto Rico at the Hotel San Juan Intercontinental from October 13 through October 16, 1959.

During the course of the next few months, you will receive several communications from your Arrangements Committee. We will do everything possible to keep costs down so that as many NAIRO members as possible can attend the conference.

COSTS

In order to assist you with your plans to attend the conference, I am outlining below a preliminary cost estimate. (The maximum is up to you).

For group leaving from New York City

Transportation round trip (chartered plane)	$80.00
Hotel Rates $6.50 per person double	10.00 single
Food Cost (average, not considering liquor)	1.50 (breakfast)
	2.00 (lunch)
	3.50 (supper)

Thus leaving from New York and arriving in San Juan on Monday, October 12th and remaining through Saturday, October 17th, cost would be:

Fare (chartered plane) ($90.00 otherwise)	$80.00
Food	40.00
Room (double)	32.50
Total	$152.50

For those leaving from Miami add $11.40 fare. Those leaving from Chicago add $66.00 to fare. Each additional day in Puerto Rico should average $12 to $13.

A number of suggestions have been made which we pass on to you.

(a) Vacation: Hold your vacation this year for the period around Conference time. You can thus come to the Conference and remain at this resort hotel at convention rates after the conference ends. (There are fine play and beach facilities for the wife and kids while you toil in the air-conditioned conference rooms).

(b) Share Costs with Agency: Some agencies might be willing to split the cost of the conference with you. However, only you can work that out, we just want to pass on the suggestion.

(c) Car Pools: Since transportation to San Juan is easiest from Miami, Chicago, or New York City (all are direct flights to San Juan and cheapest is from New York City) it has been suggested that arrangements might be made to share expenses to the nearest of these three cities.

A post card is enclosed which we hope you will send back to us by return mail. We want to have, as quickly as possible, an idea of the expected attendance at the conference. Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

Also, you may have some special problemson which you may want some specific assistance. Please don't hesitate to communicate these to us so that we can try to help if we can

Our next communication will contain some specific information regarding the benefits that can be derived for you and your agency from attendance at our 1959 conference.

REGARDING NAIRO 1959 CONFERENCE SAN JUAN

I am _____

/_/ Definitely attending

/_/ Not able to attend

/_/ Doubtful but likely

/_/ Doubtful but unlikely

_____

/_/ Will bring (husband-wife)

RECEIVED AUG 5 1959

July 27, 1959

M E M O R A N D U M

To : All NAIRO Members

From : Joseph Monserrat, Chairman
Conference Arrangements Committee

Re : 1959 NAIRO ANNUAL CONFERENCE
San Juan, Puerto Rico

In my last communication, we reminded you that the ANNUAL NAIRO CONFERENCE will be taking place OCTOBER 13th through 16th, in SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO. At that time we asked you to indicate whether you were planning to attend the Conference, and we were very gratified at the hearty response to our request.

As the date draws closer, again we wish to remind you that the time has come for you to begin to make concrete plans and notify us of your hotel accommodation requirements. Those of you who thought you might not be attending, still have time to reconsider your decision, for you will be missing one of the most outstanding conferences in the history of our organization.

San Juan, Puerto Rico was chosen as the site of the 1959 Conference for many reasons:

Firstly, it is a place where no intergroup agencies exist because the concept of a minority group has never taken hold. It is a unique place for us to study and use as a model in our work.

Secondly, although part of the United States, Puerto Rico is outside the bounds of the North American continent, and it is, therefore, closer to the cultural influences of other countries. We, as leaders in our community and nation, cannot think or work without considering the international implications of our actions, and in Puerto Rico the ground has been sown for creative thinking along these lines. (I am enclosing a series of lectures delivered by the Governor of Puerto Rico, which further illustrate this point.)

Thirdly, Puerto Rico is an area which has undergone startling changes during the past ten years. These changes, realized by the determined efforts of the people, have resulted not only in a revitalized economy, but also a revitalized community,--where community

thinking and community problem-solving are the keynotes. Working in this environment will be a stimulating experience to the members of our Conference.

The Conference will be held in the San Juan Intercontinental Hotel. As we have previously told you, the special conference rates for rooms at the hotel are:

Single Occupancy:	$10.00 per person, per night
Double Occupancy:	6.50 per person, per night
Triple Occupancy:	6.00 per person, per night

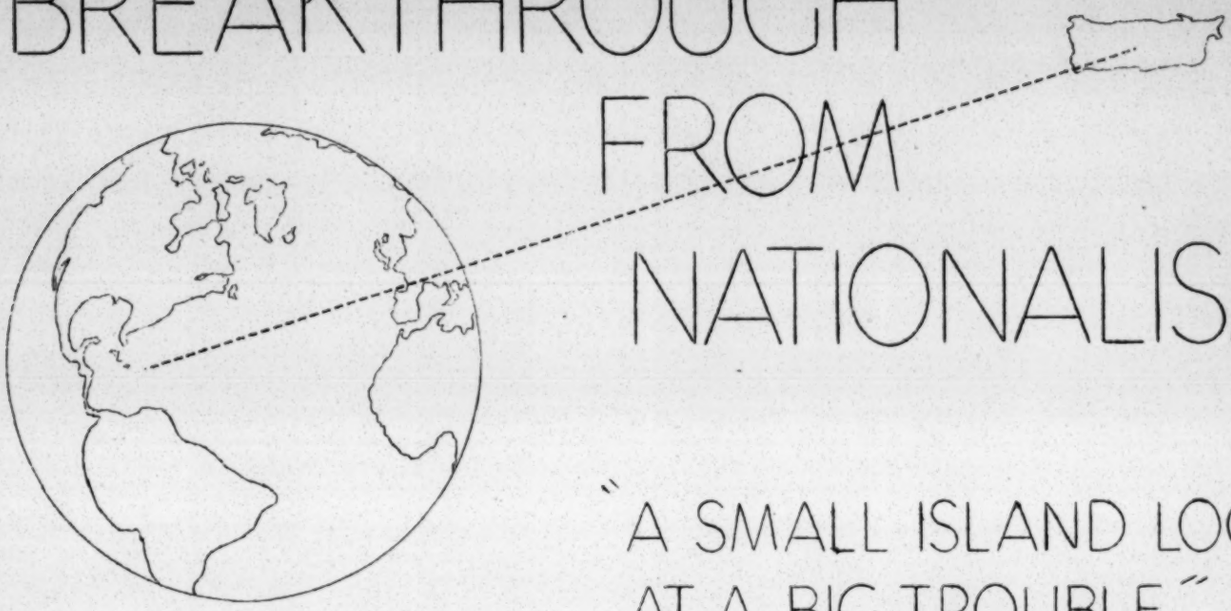
Food costs will most likely range from $7.00 to $10.00 per day, per person, depending on the places you choose to dine, and the types of foods you prefer.

Air transportation to and from the Island is available from many of the major cities in the eastern part of the United States directly to San Juan. Round-trip fare from New York to San Juan, regular scheduled economy fare is $90 (Chicago is an additional $66, and Miami an additional $11.40). Charter fare rates are sometimes slightly lower, depending on the size of the group departing from a given destination. Arrangements for chartering, and calculation of costs can only be made after the exact size of the group is known. Therefore, more information on transportation arrangements will be supplied in future correspondence.

If you like, you can plan to arrive in Puerto Rico a few days before the commencement of the conference, or plan to stay a few days after, (at the special convention rate) and enjoy some of the most wonderful natural resources of the Island, sunshine and tropical breezes. The average mean temperature for the Island during the month of October is 80 degrees.

I am enclosing a postcard, for your convenience, so that you may notify us of your plans with regard to the Conference. Please fill out the card and return it to me within the next week. Also, if you are planning to extend your stay, please note this on the card.

BREAKTHROUGH FROM NATIONALISM



"A SMALL ISLAND LOOKS AT A BIG TROUBLE"

by Luis Muñoz Marín

Governor Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

GODKIN LECTURES GIVEN AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY

April 28-30 1959

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Migration Division, Department of Labor / 322 West 45th Street, New York 36, N. Y.

GODKIN LECTURES

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BREAKTHROUGH FROM NATIONALISM

A Small Island Looks At A Big Trouble

by

Luis Muñoz Marin

LECTURE # 1.

I propose that we ask ourselves certain basic questions; Who are we? What is our real situation? What do we need?

Who are we? Certainly not only those of us that happen to be so pleasantly gathered here today, although I daresay we are of many origins and of several citizenships. I propose that as part of the possible usefulness of the occasion, an effort be made to so limit our sense of diversity as to refer to ourselves as part of the membership of Man. Diversity has its place as a friend of Man, but this is an aspect which I hope to consider later.

So here we are -- a part of the membership of Man. Although the history of this idea -- at least of its practice -- is not too encouraging, I submit it would not at this time prove too difficult an exercise if we consider our real situation: that we are closely pursued by a common enemy of measureless force -- and the presence of an enemy has always intensified solidarities and decreased the capacity to misunderstand. All birds are as if of a feather when the storm blows. So let us practice, even if only as calisthenics, being we, the world. This particular set of muscles will not suffer by a little flexing.

Who is our enemy? The tremendous, incredible destructive power of nuclear energy, this force "brighter than a thousand suns." Faced with the possibility of a return of this man-made apocalypsis, the world is living in terror; this time civilization, life itself, is in danger, in imminent danger, in practically certain danger, of total death. The finger is on the trigger all the time. There is not one minute of each day that does not contain several possibilities of irreparable accident or error. The possibilities have been mentioned often: a radar screen that goes wrong and announces that destruction is on the wing, the miscalculation of a political leader, the frayed nerves of a pilot, the brashness of an unknown colonel. One is reminded of the Archangel Gabriel in "The Green Pastures" living under the constant temptation of putting the trumpet to his lips and blowing hard and with finality.

Now, what do we need? We need peace, a word that part of our membership -- the Russian -- would like selfishly to monopolize. We need peace, but not an interval between killings, not a time in which to fear war, not this deadly game, this continous ride, at once cautious and reckless, along the thin edge of fate. We need peace as the way out of the dead end, as that great leap forward with which we say "no" passionately to the cessation of mankind.

And we need other things, things that can only be brought effectively about in a peaceful world. In stating them, let us not pretend that assurances can be easily given that we will get them within any time that could be called brief. As long range objectives I feel sure we shall achieve them if we break through the cold war in the direction of peace.

We need to abolish economic scarcity and hence provide to all our membership more nourishment, more health care, more adequate shelter and more of the modest good things of life.

We need to close the gap between the poor and the prosperous regions of the world.

We need to have "our" government, the government of all of us. It is obvious that we in America are today being partly governed by the Russians and the Russians are being partly governed by the United States. It would be better if we had "our" own government, the government of all of us, but with more self-government for both America and Russia. A supranational executive power obeyed by all, but only in regards to a few important things. And plenty of local self-government in regards to most things. For you see, we need to be diverse and richly plural if we are to be as good and valuable to ourselves as we no doubt aspire to be.

We need education for all, but not education as a preparation for life, but as the wisdom of life constantly enriching our experience, our growth, our values, our aspirations, as part of its very weave.

We need the maximum respect for that minimum minority which is the individual and hence we need to protect human rights through effective regional and international devices, and more still by making this a concern of all of us.

We need a civilization that shall be less economically determined, of which the human spirit shall be more in command than in attendance.

Probably some of these needs seem contradictory among themselves. Man has so often been a contradictory animal to his own prejudice, that I am sure there can be no objection to his making occasional good use of this talent.

Having stated some of our basic needs, let us once more remember that we are besieged by a great dread. And, like all besieged, we have to aim for a breakthrough. We have been surrounded before. It has been a part of our tradition to fall into big traps. And it has been also a part of our tradition to earn through boldness, courage and good faith, our liberation. We have been the "breakers" par excellence. Were we not in earliest times surrounded by darkness and did we not discover fire to break the wall of shadows? Were we not encompassed by a ring of seas and yet learned to break the ring with the boat, the oar and the sail? Have we not in our times learned to break the mystery of space -- or rather to break personally into it -- and break the sound barrier and break the atom? We carry, like Aladdin, a wonderful lamp, producing, it is true, more genii than illumination.

What is preventing our breakthrough? Why are we in big trouble?

Allow me a little brief authority to look at this big trouble as one belonging to a people who are "breakers" in their own modest way. For the people of Puerto Rico had to break through that great unsound barrier of our times: the barrier of nationalistic feeling, to find their way to a world of hopeful achievement and spiritual creativity.

A basic factor in "our" state of mind lies in that pervasive lack of confidence between the two great blocks of peoples that are locked in cold civil war. East is East and West is West and never the twain shall believe each other, even when both may be telling the truth, which does happen sometimes: This is the barrier of barriers. Without confidence there can be no very fruitful conversation.

Who has no confidence? We have seen that some mutual credence develops when men like Stevenson, Humphrey, Lippmann, talk with men like Khrushchev, Mikoyan. What kind of beings are these that lack this essential attribute for vanquishing the common enemy, Nuclear Force? Almost incapable of confidence are those creatures known as National States. The French Republic has no confidence. The United States has not confidence. The Soviet Union has not confidence. The United Arab Republic has no confidence. Allies have between them something that encouragingly look like confidence, but I need not remind you of how precarious it can get. Still, if not too much strain is put upon it there is confidence among allies. A substantial part of it, I suspect, derives from a sense of common danger seen in terms of nation-to-nation threat, bloc-to-bloc menace. It is all within the civil war. The capacity to fear and hate the human threat while we impotently only fear and have not yet been able effectively to hate and oppose the non-human threat, may not be insuperable impotence, a fatal sign of total mortality.

Our troubled thinking could here be directed to the manner in which cultural political attitudes, specifically that of nationalism, produce a politics somehow at variance with the deeply altered realities.

If we envisage nuclear force as The Enemy we cannot help surmising that the site of the balance of power has radically shifted from nations and armies to the place in the soul of each of us where the will to thwart the common enemy lies bewildered and in torpor. At least, I would say that an additional balance of power between nuclear energy and mankind must be sought. The old concept of balance of power relates to what we are referring to here as the civil war and as such it is still essential to the precarious peace. Between nuclear force and man there is no such balance. It can destroy him any time. He has found no way of destroying It. On the contrary, he reinforces It continually from Eastern and Western sources. It is Nationalism, then, Nationalism inside each one of us, that we are confronted with. Each one of us, of the West and the East, lives in two worlds, one inhabited by our common humanity and the other by our national humanity. The house has two parts; one seldom visited, the other constantly lived-in, full of warm memories, sorrows, proud trophies, little and big plans for the future.

Nationalism, a relatively modern system of solidarity, contains many ingredients and presents itself in many shapes. It is a feeling generated by various causes. "Sometimes" -- as John Stuart Mill pointed out -- "it is the effort of identity of race and descent. Community of language, and community of religion, greatly contribute to it. Geographical limits are one of its causes. But the strongest of all is idendity of political antecedents, the possession of a national history, and consequent community of recollections; collective pride and humiliation, pleasure and regret, connected with the same incidents in the past". This is as good a brief definition as any. Still, on the basis of this definition, would Puerto Ricans be proud or humiliated because of the results of the Spanish-American War? Would they feel dissatisfied that slavery had been abolished peacefully with the land owners willing to free their slaves without compensation, or should they feel the sorrow that a tragic war had to be fought before the same purpose could be accomplished in the United States? Or are they to feel a pride in the fact that the New World was settled by hard-working Puritans or a shame that it was conquered by military adventurers in search of gold? There is a comfort in the thought that Puerto Ricans, North Americans and Spaniards can probably agree to the proposition that the United States, Puerto Rico and Spain all won the Spanish-American War.

Nationalism, although it is a phenomenon of unusual strength and can be clearly distinguished among any other of the powerful ideas that have moved history, defies exact definition. It can be unmistakably recognized wherever seen; the eye perceives it, even while the tongue refuses to give us an adequate description. This in itself is significant of its personality among ideas. It is real; it is elusive.

What beliefs and conditions are present in Nations? Is a common language one? Yes, often enough; but in many countries, like Switzerland, Belgium, Canada, Russia, more than one language is spoken, while many nations which speak a common language do not join together in a national unity; such is the case in Latin America.

Is it the belief in cultural nationality? Yes, in many cases! The French, the British and the Germans, for example. But a cultural nationality does not necessarily have to coincide with a juridical and political nationality. It does not in Switzerland, in the Soviet Union or in the case of the United States and Puerto Rico, where juridical nationality does not preclude cultural diversity.

Is it a common religion? Yes, as in most Latin American countries and in Spain and in large segments of the Arab world, not in the United States, not in France, or Germany, or India, not even in England, where there is a state religion. It can be said, though, that in the Western World Christianity, considered as a unit, is a common denominator. But Christianity is more a supranational than a national common denominator.

Is it a common history? It must be common for some time back, but that time is often very short, and many nationalities, like the East European, contain groups that were not together a few generations back and they joined in the present nationality, as in the case of Yugoslavia, from varied historical sources. The same can be said, more strongly still, about a common "racial" origin.

Is it a community of habits, attitudes, value-judgements? In many cases; by no means in many others, as witness the Southern part of the United States, Catalonia in Spain, and the Walloon country in Belgium, not to speak of Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Bolivia in America.

Is it the sharing of common economic institutions? Common economic institutions, like capitalism in its different degrees of development, have, of course, characterized modern nations, as communism has characterized some others in more recent times. This is not a characteristic of one nation but of many. This is more the characteristic of a time. As yet, we have no nation that combines capitalism and communism.

(There is, of course, a little socialism in every capitalism and vice-versa, as, according to an old song, there's a little bit of bad in every good little girl and vice-versa). Mr. K. is proposing it, no doubt with his versatile tongue in his chubby cheek, for Germany. Could we assure that it will not happen in the future when technology has made productivity ample enough to transcend and minimize the importance of systems of economic management?

Is it a certain preference for fellow nationals, in general, although they may not be held individually in high esteem; and, in general also, a certain indifference or hostility to foreingn nationals, saving when, by exception, their individual qualities endow them with a special appeal not connected with their nationality?

Defining the term is so difficult that, as Florian Znaniecqi has pointed out, several encyclopedias have omitted the word "nation" altogether. Among them the Encyclopedia of Social Sciences, the International Encyclopedia and the Encyclopedia Britannica. And still everyone does know what it is. Have we empirically any doubt as to what France is, or Switzerland, or Sweden, or Spain, or Cuba, or India? We have already noted that definition is difficult, recognition inescapable. A look at Puerto Rico will bring about the same recognition, -- not because it resembles, for instance, Cuba, which in some ways it doesn't, nor the United States, which in some ways it does, but because it has its own way of resembling them both and of not resembling either.

Nationalities are strong, self-assertive entities, but only as to time are they more enduring than the shape of this morning's cloud. If, as Puerto Rican poet has said, "Civilization is a gesture of nature," Nationalism is amoment of that gesture.

Hans Kohn has written: "Nationalities are products of the living forces of history and therefore always fluctuating, never rigid... Nationality is therefore nothing absolute, and it is a great mistake, responsible for most of the extremities of today to make it an absolute, an objective a priori, the source of all political and cultural life."

Political growth has not stopped with nationalism. In the contemporary world new forms of federalism are emerging. Puerto Rico itself is contributing, I hope usefully, to this growth. For Puerto Rico has by-passed the political emotions of nationalism.

In Puerto Rico we are not Puerto Rican nationalists and have not become American nationalists. We are loyal, non-

nationalist citizens of the United States.

Puerto Rico had been a colony during practically all of the 450 years since its discovery by Columbus and the beginning of its settlement by Ponce de León and its peoples were seeking, groping for a way out of colonialism. To overcome the obviously obsolescent colonialism, we shall see, Puerto Rico did not embrace the darkly hidden obsolescence of nationalism. Puerto Ricans are anti-colonialists and still not nationalists -- a fact unique and of some illumination.

In other regions, where the prevailing colonial relationship was between peoples of European and non-European stocks, nationalism was adhered to as a necessary step in creating a new social cohesion, a sense of differentiation, a people and a state.

I do not question the usefulness or validity of the national idea in those specific historical circumstances nor when it came to substitute the people for undemocratic royal and feudal masters. But I hold that for the larger task now confronting mankind, the national idea -- the sovereign-nation-state -- is obsolescent.

The idea of the nation, the sovereign-nation-state, is not obsolescent because it is weak. It is far from weak. It has a fearful strength. The obsolescence comes from the measureless changes in the world in which it lives. It is precisely its pertinacity in a world in which it is coming not properly to belong, that makes our time so tragic in its potentialities.

Civilizations based on certain ideas have fallen along with the collapse of those ideas, and a new civilization brought forth by the very destroyers of the former one. This we all know has happened before. Did not the barbarians revitalize European society as Roman power vanished? The barbarians of yesterday are the priests and nobles and intellectuals of tomorrow. By this token the West can envisage itself as being threatened by waves of Eastern barbarians, including Far Eastern. The Russians and Chinese certainly see themselves as the vigorous peoples destined to overthrow the effete profit-mongering, pleasure-loving, featherbedding, fin-de-race, of a historical period, and perhaps the Chinese in turn will come to see the Russians in that light.

This is not the case. It would not be the case, either, if it were reversed, if the West looked upon itself in the role of vigorous conqueror of an unjust, unfree, unworthy civilization to the East. The Barbarian of our times is quite another. He is the Ultimate Barbarian, for all practical purposes infinite in strength therefore final, a thing constructed by the magnificent scientific intelligence of man and practically out of con-

trol by his poor political intelligence. If Man perishes, as Rome did, there will be no equivalent of Germanic barbarians to bring forth with time another civilization. The Barbarian of today moves by enslaving the intelligence of man and lashing it into operating him. It has a slave brain to move it. His body is boundless power. His mind is the unwisdom of man, the nationalistically split mind of man. We can only change its mind by changing "our" mind the mind of the World.

Has "our" society, the human society that is menaced, the vitality to respond to this challenge like national societies have had it in the past to respond to each others' challenges? The signs that it has are weak. It finds it difficult to conceive itself as a basic unit facing a basic problem. It is too immersed in the feelings, attitudes, and values of nationalism. And yet it is too clear that we cannot handle our common enemy with divisive national policies nor deal hopefully with the times in which we live with ideas of another time. Perhaps if there were an invasion from Mars composed of well-armed Martian nationalists, our own nationalism would dissolve and our strength would remake itself in the strong bonds of common solidarity born of common human danger. I wonder whether an invasion from a still more mysterious place than Mars, has not arrived already -- this invasion from the depth of the mystery that is in the human heart and soul, this Fire-God, this Moloch that we have invented out of the strength of our knowledge and creativeness to pursue us in the weakness of our vision and the adolescense of our politics. It is in the paucity of our talent for confidence (almost structural in humanity), our proness to error and miscalculations, our taste for power and esthetic enjoyment of belligerence. All this may have come from the Garden of Eden, but a number of legacies from that Garden have been considerably tamed. And one thing that did not originate in the Garden was nationalism!

We shall escape only by the extremely good luck that no accident will happen, by a mellowing of our present stalemate, or by a breakthrough.

Perhaps it will be a technological breakthrough, like an air-tight manner of detecting nuclear explosions, or even of nuclear weapons, this leading to a feasible disarmament.

It is quite possible, as a matter of fact, that a technological breakthrough has been made already, that we have been living with it, promiscuously and immorally instead of respectably, imaginatively and creatively. The techniques of mass production, those developed from the electronic sciences, the availability of automation, the creative power of the atom itself, all these combined and added unto each other constitute in themselves a great, even if not a sudden, breakthrough. Only

one thing is wrong with it: It has not broken through. It has largely served to clutter the Sears-Roebuck catalogues. What actually is wrong is the archaic cultural and political prison in which it lives. The technological breakthrough in this sense has been made, is continually gathering force. It awaits the political breakthrough, the great, imaginative breakthrough to peace.

Is there a possibility of a mellowing of tension? Can "our" present behavior, the behavior of us, the world, offer some hope in this regard? Are the ways in which we are attending to our needs offering some possibility of creating conditions that will enable us gradually to overcome the bitter stalemate?

What are "we" doing about it? Regarding peace, the world has stumbled into the techniques of cold war to avoid the hot war. Insult, I suppose, was originally an ingenious invention to avoid murder, though it often has provoked it. The cold war is a distressing invention that at any moment may provoke hot war, but, so far, since Hiroshima and Nagasaki, wars have been localized or prevented, and the Ultimate Barbarian has not heaved its destruction upon mankind. One element of the Cold War has been the Russian bent of absorbing neighbors or creating satellites, a bent that the Red Chinese have been prone to imitate. Let us admit that not only ideological considerations, but also fear has played a vital role in the Red expansionist tendencies. I can conceive that some communist leaders may sincerely believe that the capitalistic West would annihilate the Communist government if it could. However desirable military strength might have appeared to the Bolsheviks for the propagation of their ideas, force became a measure of desperate urgency for the survival of the system. And every move of the capitalist countries was to be viewed with fear, every motive interpreted as aggressive.

In the wake of ideology wedded to force and fear, followed expansionism and absorption. In quick succession the Baltic States, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, Czechoslovakia, China, North Korea, found themselves in the Red orbit. This was not merely the triumphant march of the communist ideology. It was also the plunging, reckless devices of Red fear, the hasty erection of buffer states against possible western aggression and of bases convenient for an attack upon the West.

The West answered with the policy of containment. It stopped the Communist thrust to the Mediterranean. It began lining up friends with no questions asked as to their democratic convictions. Asking no questions in Latin America, by the way, or ignoring the obvious answers to the unasked question, has recently yielded some adverse results. The West recreated a grand alliance against the Kremlin. It developed a defensive

ring around the impatient, rash movements of the Russo-Chinese giant, with military bases. This the West viewed as proper precaution against aggression. But the Russians -- remember the incapacity for confidence -- could not accept these measures as defensive any more than their own expansionism in Europe and Asia could be accepted by the West as purely defensive devices of the communist system.

The West, to its everlasting credit -- if we ever survive the present crisis -- did not launch a preventive attack on Russia when the West had the monopoly of atomic weapons -- a demonstration of sanity in a time out of joint.

The Russians have their nuclear bombs and their missiles, and although they remain dangerously addicted to their probing and testing in search of chinks in the Western armor, they have refrained from using their nuclear power. And this is, so far, a gleam of sanity though from a possibly less civilized motive, since the West has adequate power of retaliation. In spite of the bewildering succession of crises, of which Berlin II is the latest example, it seems safe to presume that the Soviets do not wish to initiate a war that under optimum circumstances from the viewpoint of its leaders, would break all hope, different but not conflicting, for the materialistic communist dream for generations. So "we" have strong motivations for not going to hot civil war, for not committing suicide or at least inflicting disastrous mayhem on "ourselves". However, our finger is on the trigger all the time. Certainly we are not trigger-happy; but trigger-sad, and someone at any moment might become trigger-nervous or trigger-careless.

So far "we", the world, have escaped the attack of the Ultimate Barbarian. The men who have accomplished this deserve the deepest of gratitude of all peoples, East and West. They are, so far, men of the West. Not much help has been forthcoming from the East. The fact that solutions sought by current diplomatic methods are difficult, involved, and in need of long time and utter patience, could encourage us to think that taming the wild horses of nationalism is a task that can be feasible and of deeper results and of vaster reach.

GODKIN LECTURES

April 28-30, 1959

BREAKTHROUGH FROM NATIONALISM

A Small Island Looks At A Big Trouble

by

Luis Muñoz Marín

LECTURE # II.

I referred, in our first meeting, to the fact that Puerto Rico is a place where obsolescent nationalism has been by-passed. The case well bears examining, not because it may be considered as a model to any other country, but because it shows that ways and means can be found to transcend an attitude that needs to be transcended in a nuclear world. What Puerto Rico suggests is that a break is possible through the entangling and frustrating web of nationalistic attitudes without sacrificing love of country or the possibility of cultural creativeness and cultural identity. What Puerto Rico also suggests is that the federalist principle is very much alive, that it is dynamic and not a fixed pattern, and can constantly create new ways of relationships between diverse peoples, quite distinct from the known constitutional forms.

There is another significant fact about Puerto Rico of interest to our analysis of the wider theme. Puerto Rico shows a rather untypical behavior in the intensely nationalistic Latin American area, although it shares with the Latin American peoples a community of history, language and ethnic origins.

Of interest also to our wider theme is the fact that Puerto Rico is engaged in a strenuous and successful operation, with United States encouragement and helpful support, to abolish scarcity and do away with extreme poverty. It is proving to be a fast horse in the race to close the gap between the rich and poor countries and regions. It provides a dramatic demonstration of the falseness of the claim advanced by the Soviet in Asia, Africa and Latin America, that only under communist procedures can the race be really won. Puerto Rico's rate of economic growth--under an exemplary democratic regime -- is as rapid as that of Russia and Red China. Many of the uncommitted peoples of the world are watching the performance of this democratic dark horse.

The spirit of freedom in Puerto Rico found itself trapped and besieged by a narrow geography, lack of natural resourses, colonialism and despair.

The political consciousness did not emerge until the beginning of the 19th Century, at a time when most of the Latin American area passionately embraced the nationalistic pattern. But because of the strength of the Spanish power and the narrowness of Puerto Rican geography, the people of the island would have been completely thwarted had they tried to follow the typical revolutionary trend that freed the whole of the mainland Hispanic Empire. Our only experience with separatism was a brief revolution in the mountain town of Lares in September 1868, which failed to gain wide popular support and was quickly suppressed by Spanish power. But political consciousness refused to give up and surrender to this seemingly ineluctable encirclement.

It is worthy to note, at this stage, that in this particular year -- 1868 -- the long Cuban struggle for independence started. The two islands were the last remnants of the Spanish Empire. Much of their development had run a parallel course. They bore -- and still do -- a very close resemblance to each other, historically, racially and in manners. But Cuba, using its great geographical advantages sought its freedom through armed and dramatic conflict in the Oriente Mountains -- just like Castro has done so bravely in recent times -- while Puerto Rico took the more anguishing, patient, unspectacular road of relentless civil pressure and effort, of logic and debate. What in Cuba came to be the passionate adherence to the tenets of a revolutionary separatist ideology, in Puerto Rico became the arduous search for practical economic and political formulas that could assist the growth of the society and economy, in freedom within a larger unit.

This trend came to be known as the liberal autonomist movement. It sought to do away with the anachronistic absolutism which was then prevalent in Puerto Rico.

The path of Puerto Rican liberalism was a hard one. It had to break through the crust of colonialism in a pattern different from that of the rest of Latin America. It was in itself divided between those that favored complete assimilation to the Spanish political system with the extension of the Constitution and the laws of the Kingdom without variation to Puerto Rico, and those that, with a more realistic consideration of the island's needs and peculiarities, sought for an association patterned somewhat after the Canadian example of the time, based on the maximum decentralization of power compatible with the union with Spain. This was the trend that won the largest bloc of liberal opinion in 1887. It soon had to face a strong and violent repression from the Captain General supported by a party that was known as the Unconditional Spanish Party which claimed that the Liberals were subversive.

The repression that took place in 1887, weakened the liberal ranks, but did not vanish their ardor. A new realistic approach

emerged to promote autonomy. Why could not a pact be made with an influential Spanish political party that would pledge itself to grant self-government to Puerto Rico?

This tactic was highly successful. The Spanish Liberal Party on coming into office later 1897, issued decree subject to ratification by the Spanish Cortes, by which the autonomous government of Puerto Rico was created. Puerto Rico was to elect a Chamber of Deputies, and an Upper Chamber was to be formed by elected and appointed members. The Governor, appointed by the Crown, would in turn appoint a Cabinet. This Cabinet would be the executive branch of the government, so long as it retained the confidence of the Chamber of Deputies. The government so constituted had authority over all local matters, including customs tariffs and participation in the process of treaty making by the Madrid government when it considered the economic interests of Puerto Rico affected. No commercial treaty concluded by Spain would be effective in Puerto Rico if objected to by the Puerto Rican government. Puerto Ricans were to send a proportionate number of members with full voting powers to the Spanish Cortes. Tax paying in Puerto Rico would not be assessed by the Crown but a formula was provided for the Puerto Rican government as such, obtaining the money from whatever source of taxation it thought appropriate, to contribute to the general expenses of the kingdom. The Cabinet, through an appropriate minister, directed the police, the governor directed the armed forces.

It is worthy to note that the Charter, once approved by the Cortes, would not be amended "except by virtue of a law and upon the petition of the insular parliament."

The Autonomous government was established in November, 1897. The blowing up of the battleship MAINE in the harbor of Havana was only a few weeks off. In April, the United States declared war on Spain. American troops landed on the south coast of Puerto Rico; shortly afterwards an armistice was signed followed by military government and a few months later by a treaty of peace. History denied the Autonomous government a chance to show its worth. But it stands nevertheless as an example of Puerto Rican support for greater unions and a native readiness to search for flexible relationships, based on shared values, beliefs and interests, unconcerned with the all-absorbing claims of nationalism.

As the United States regime began, all thoughtful Puerto Ricans wondered whether under United States rule a self-respecting status could be found. Statehood loomed as the evident solution, sponsored by the newly created parties, the Federal and the Republican. But the Federal party proposed an original contribution to the American system. It proposed that Puerto Rico should immediately elect its own governor and its own Legislature. In other words, Puerto Rico would have all the rights of a state,

excepting the election of Senators and Representatives to the United States Congress.

The Unconditionally Spanish Party had naturally disappeared, and the two parties that expressed the above views had sprung from the Autonomist Party. The Party that brought out the original notion of a self-governing territory was following the thread of freedom within association -- a tradition that views Puerto Rico as a distinct personality in any form of association. No claim was made of separation from the United States system, but a definite assertion was made of the country's particularity. Behind this desire for autonomy, lay certain basic social and cultural traits. Puerto Rico was, at the beginning of the century a poor community, with many health problems and great educational needs, but it had a sense of its distinctiveness. It was, in other words, a people.

This was no island that could be colonized by a heavy influx of settlers from the North. Its people did not stand, as the Spanish or Indian groups in the Southwest, as isolated outposts of Hispanic America, surrounded by a vast and largely uninhabited land.

And, furthermore, no effort was made at United States colonization of Puerto Rico. Not the people of the United States, with its overwhelming tide of pioneers, came to the island, but only the representatives of their new might: the soldier, the administrator, the educator, the public health officer, the trader, the investor.

Some of the early United States administrators did not understand the complex cultural problem involved nor did they understand the local desire for self-government.

The United States was unskilled in the politics of empire, but generous economically. Puerto Rico could be made an incorporated territory of the Union only at the cost of rendering it a great economic diservice. Under the United States Constitution, as is well known, "all duties, imports and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." If Puerto Rico had to be included under that rule, its development would have been open to the accusation of yielding to the primitive imperialistic motivation of extorting taxes from conquered populations. When the first civil government was established in 1900, a differential tax system was provided for, so that Puerto Rico could retain all its revenues and free trade with the United States. Politically, however, it was a drastic step backward from the autonomy that Puerto Rico had at long last succeeded in obtaining from the Spanish Crown. An appointed governor, with large powers, an appointed cabinet, an appointed auditor, an appointed Supreme Court, a bicameral legislature with only one of the houses elected by the people while the second house was the Cabinet plus five extra members, also appointive; a system completely at variance

with the American tradition of the separation of powers, and more in line with the British style of administering Crown colonies. The Supreme Court declared that the fiscal system devised for Puerto Rico was constitutional and a new American concept was created, that of "an organized but un-incorporated territory."

An up-hill struggle began again on behalf of the right of self-government. In 1904, the Unionist Party, direct successor of the party that had presented the new idea of self-governing incorporated territory, made a change in its platform. It held that its basic idea was self-government and that it was eclectic as to what form was assumed by the substance of self-government. It claimed self-government either as a state, as an independent republic or as an autonomous affiliate of the United States. The significance of this is not limited to the appearance of independence for the first time in a political platform, but also -- more important still as I see it -- the re-afirmation of a tradition of seeking political freedom beyond particular forms of it. Political parties in Puerto Rico have not often been representative of this healthily eclectic love of freedom.

The U. S., in turn, faced a perplexing issue. U. S. citizenship had been denied to Puerto Ricans under the Foraker Act . And this gave many Americans a bad conscience. But would the granting of U. S. citizenship involve the promise of eventual statehood? The Republican administration, at first under Theodore Roosevelt and later under William H. Taft, came to make a basic distinction between the two issues. There was no sentiment for statehood, but strong sentiment for the granting of citizenship. In May, 1912, a young Republican statesman, Henry L. Stimson, expressed the distinction with remarkable clarity when appearing before the Senate to support a citizenship bill for Puerto Rico.

"I see myself," he said: --no inconsistency in the grant of American citizenship to Porto Rico; no inconsistency between that and the ultimate ideal that Porto Rico shall have practically an independent local self-government. I think that is what most of the people of the United States would prefer to have them do--that is, a relation where they exercise supervision over their own affairs, over their own fiscal and local self-government; with the link of American citizenship between the two countries as a tie, and in general such relations between the United States and Porto Rico as subsists, and as has been found perfectly workable in the case of the various self-governing portions of the territory of Great Britain--Australia, for instance, and Canada, to the mother country."

Citizenship was finally granted in 1917 in an unilateral act of the U. S. Congress under a Democratic administration which also enacted a welcome reform. A transfer of authority was made to the Puerto Rican people: an elective Senate was provided to substitute for the mongrel executive-legislative Council and this

body, besides having legislative powers similar to those of the Lower House, must concur, to make them valid, in all cabinet appointments by the governor. Only two cabinet posts, the Auditor, and the Justices of the Supreme Court remained outside the purvue of the Puerto Rican Senate powers. The President of the United States appointed those. The Legislature, upon creating new posts of importance, would usually make them subject to Senate confirmation. The Governor continued to be appointed by the President of the United States.

For thirty years no further change in governmental structure occurred. During that time the economy had developed lopsidedly. For practical purposes Puerto Rico developed into a one-crop country: sugar cane. There was some coffee, tobacco, some food crops, some cattle. But the specially important crop was sugar cane and the only substantial manufacture was processing the cane into sugar. Sugar production grew to be 15 times what it had been at the turn of the century.

The next political change fulfilled the early program of establishing the right of a territory to elect and designate its whole government. This came in 1947, when Congress approved what was known as the Elective Governorship Act. It placed the selection of the governor in the hands of the Puerto Rican voters, transferring also to the governors authority from the United States President for the appointment of all cabinet heads without exception, subject to the confirmation of the Puerto Rican Senate. There was one difference from the early century proposal: Puerto Rico, as an un-incorporated territory, retained maximum flexibility for political creativeness within the United States constitutional tradition.

I have said that Puerto Rican political parties have not often in this century expressed the non-doctrinaire eclectic love of freedom of the Puerto Rican people. For many years before 1940, political struggle centered about the ideas of independence and federated statehood, with some form of autonomy sometimes a poor competitor. This dichotomy could hardly be more unrealistic. The Puerto Rican economy could not withstand, without a tragic collapse, the economic and fiscal conditions of independence nor the fiscal conditions and the compulsion of uniform federal legislation involved in federated statehood. Those of us who at the time advocated independence found some facility in rationalizing away its economic impossibility. Presumably, the Congress of the United States could establish the independence of Puerto Rico under any economic conditions that it saw fit -- there would certainly be no legal impediment. So one could conjure any set of economic provisions that would make independence workable: independence with free migration between the United States and Puerto Rico. How the statehood advocates could rationalize the practically rigid formula which must accompany admission to the Union is difficult to figure out.

But the fact that the supporters of one political objective enjoyed a greater facility for deceiving themselves than the supporters of the other was of importance. Both abstractions -- statehood and independence -- were inimical to the solution of Puerto Rico's many other problems. So the perennial issue presented to the people was tantamount to asking them the following absurd question: What is your favorite way of preventing the solution of the vital problems of Puerto Rico?" With independence the free market would disappear. With statehood an overwhelmingly impossible burden of federal taxes would destroy all hope of economic improvement. But the premise was that aside from independence or statehood there was only the indignity of colonialism. Would you choose to eat your bread in shame or proclaim your dignity in hunger? The burden that that choice, for years, assumed to be inexorable, put upon the soul of a decent, kind and proud people cannot easily be exaggerated.

In spite of the gradual advances made, the status of Puerto Rico continued to have a colonial imprint. It was an unilateral grant, graciously bestowed by Congress with paternalistic caution. Although colonial status had been in practice gradually disappearing, there had been lacking the basic moral element of freedom, which is consent. As I said to the proper Committee of the Congress at the time, "Kindness, or even justice, unilaterally bestowed, may denote an anti-colonial spirit, but it does not finally and decisively create an anti-colonial status." Colonialism is a festering sore in the human spirit. It is not conducive to a healthy play of the constructive energies. Independence and federated statehood being, in Puerto Rico's case, impossible, and colonialism, the only apparent alternative, being morally intolerable, Puerto Ricans oscillated pathetically between what was impossible and what was intolerable, and groped for a breakthrough. Besieged within the walls of the statehood-independence-colonialism triangle, pressed by the need of putting their hand to other urgent problems, they first attempted the device of ignoring deliberately that there was a siege. Since a whole generation had somehow managed to pretend that there was no economics but only politics, Puerto Ricans now decided that it could be possible to proceed on a reverse premise. The Popular Democratic Party, founded in 1940 declared that so far as it was concerned, political status would not be an issue until substantial economic and social programs had been set in motion. It turned out a profoundly realistic method, as well as an ingenious device. Energy was concentrated on what to do about land, industrial expansion, agricultural modernization, planning and budgeting techniques, an efficient civil service, and providing the laboring man with adequate instruments for his protection.

The energy released for the economic drive now began to work on the political side of the triangle also. Colonialism must come to an end. Could it be that there was no other way out but

separation or federation in the classical way? Was democracy running dry in this field of the relationship of peoples and countries within large associations? Justice Felix Frankfurter had written in 1914, "One of the great demands upon inventive statesmanship is to help evolve new kinds of relationships so as to combine the advantages of local self-government with those of confederated union. Luckily our Constitution has left this field of invention open." We moved into this field of invention.

What did we invent? Let me recount what happened and then tell you first what those that in Puerto Rico think meagerly on the subject think we invented. In March of 1950, our Resident Commissioner in Washington introduced, at the request of our people, a bill to provide for the organization of a government by the People of Puerto Rico under a Constitution of their own adoption. This Bill became law a few months later. The Act, known as Public Law 600, stated that the principle of government by consent was thereby fully recognized and that the Act was adopted in the nature of a compact. It accordingly was not to become effective unless accepted by the qualified voters of Puerto Rico in a referendum. If accepted, the legislature was to call a constitutional convention to draft a Constitution. The Constitution was to provide a republican form of government and to include a Bill of Rights. Upon adoption of the Constitution, the President of the United States was to transmit it to Congress if he found that it conformed to the applicable provisions of Law 600 and of the Constitution of the United States. Upon ratification by Congress, the Constitution would become effective according to its own terms; some specified sections of the old Organic Act, the Jones Act, referring mostly to internal matter, would be deemed repealed, and others, dealing largely with the terms of relationship between the United States and Puerto Rico, would remain and be known as the Puerto Rican Federal Relations Act. The Puerto Rican Federal Relations Act contains, among others, the provisions referring to the common citizenship, free trade, common coinage, a customs union, the Resident Commissioner, the federal judiciary, and the applicability of federal laws, with the exception of the internal revenue legislation. Public Law 600, was overwhelmingly accepted by the people of Puerto Rico, the Constitution drafted and adopted, and the Commonwealth, which it created, formally establish on July 25, 1952.

The opponents of this status in Puerto Rico consider that the process which I have just outlined has not changed Puerto Rico's character as a possession or territory of the United States. They think that the Congress of the United States just wanted to make some changes that would look good in the appearance of Puerto Rico's status as a United States colony. They say that the people of Puerto Rico were only empowered to prepare a rough draft of a Constitution which when corrected and approved by

Congress would go into effect as the regulation determining the functioning of government branches and departments in Puerto Rico. In other words that which the people of Puerto Rico did was merely to draft and propose to Congress a new organic act -- an obvious error since our Resident Commissioner could have done that any day by dropping a bill into the hopper without any previous action by Congress or any referendum in Puerto Rico, without the idea of compact entering into consideration at all. It is their view that this Constitution can at any time be unilaterally revoked or amended by Congress; that the Federal Relations Act can also be modified or anulled without the consent of the Puerto Rican people; that the laws of the Puerto Rican Legislature can still be voided by Congress; and that Congress continues to exercise over Puerto Rico as full a power as over an unincorporated territory or possession. To the holders of this view, it appears that the whole thing was only a change of nomenclature presumably to make child-like natives feel good; that the word, "Compact" was used for purposes of decoration, not too different from the sense in which it is employed to describe the container of rouge and face powder in a lady's handbag; and that the word "fully" in the phrase "fully recognizing the principle of government by consent" was really meant to be spelled not with "u" but with a double "o".

Let me say now what kind of status we are confident we have established, and after that I will ask your leave to explore how far it can further develop.

As we see it, Puerto Rico is a new kind of state, both in the sense of the United States Federal System and in the general sense of a people organized to govern themselves. It is a system of government and it is a new manner of relationship to the United States, as it could be in the cases of any large union or confederation of political societies. The relationship can no longer be said to be based on a military occupation or a treaty of peace ending a war between two other nations.

The idea of "compact" determines a basic change in the relationship. It takes away from the very basis of the relationship -- the nature and onus of colonialism. It cannot be revoked or changed unilaterally. Even if it were legally possible, it cannot be conceived as morally possible. A body with the record of the Congress of the United States could not do so. After all, we know that the world of order and justice is not a nakedly legal world and that the ingredient of morals is a vital part of it.

The following was the view presented by the governments of the United States and of Puerto Rico at the United Nations, upon consideration by that body of the notification by the United States that it no longer considered necessary, in view of the change in Puerto Rico's status, to continue transmitting information about Puerto Rico as a non-self-governing area under

Article 73 (e) of the Charter:

"Contrary to the position taken by the Independence Party, as well as that held by the Nationalist and Communist groups, the people of Puerto Rico hold that the Constitution and the laws of the Commonwealth can be amended, suspended or repealed only by their authority and that the compact between the United States and Puerto Rico can only be amended or repealed by mutual consent... This is also the understanding of the United States of America." In uttering these words at the United Nations, our Resident Commissioner, Dr. Fernós Isern, was acting as a delegate of the United States and thus was an extraordinary symbol of the unity of purpose and understanding of the United States of America and the people of Puerto Rico.

And with respect to the Federal Relations Act it was also said on this occasion by another United States Delegate, Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton, "The relationships previously established... by law of Congress, which only Congress can amend, have now become provisions of a compact of a bilateral nature whose terms may be changed only by consent."

So, the political status of Puerto Rico is one of free association with the American Union. It is a new way of abolishing a colonial status under the constitutional system of the United States. I do not say that the details of our relationship cannot be improved, both from the view of the American Union and that of Puerto Rico; but the principle that such relationship, however it may change, is one of free agreement, makes the step we have taken the definite one in self-government.

It represents a novel, flexible, imaginative relationship within the American constitutional tradition. As Chief Justice Earl Warren said, on the occasion of the inauguration of the new Commonwealth Supreme Court Building: "In the sense that our American system is not static, in the sense that it is an organism intended to grow and expand to meet varying conditions and times in a large country -- in the sense that every governmental effort of ours is an experiment --so the new institutions of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico represent an experiment -- the newest experiment and perhaps the most notable of American governmental experiments in our life-times." It is as well an experiment in non-nationalistic political freedom for a Latin American people.

There are, to be sure, other possible and necessary developments. The establishment of the principle of compact and the adoption by the people of Puerto Rico of a Constitution of their own are one phase in the task of developing the Commonwealth idea. Puerto Rico no longer "belongs" to the United States; it is associated to the United States as a free body politic on the basis of a common citizenship and a common loyalty to the ideals

of democracy and freedom.

What further developments can advantageously take place in the growth of this new kind of state? The second phase of this process has just begun. The Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico has passed a Resolution, approved by me, proposing to the Congress of the United States a number of clarifications and modifications of the Federal Relations Act -- which, if approved, would have to be voted also by the Puerto Rican electorate. These changes are intended to perfect the Commonwealth status, and not to transform it into federated statehood or independence. They represent the criterium of what the experience of the seven years that have elapsed since the proclamation of the Commonwealth points out as desirable, as mutually fair and advantageous for the United States and Puerto Rico.

In line with this Resolution, the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico in Washington has introduced H. R. 5926 which would amend the compact by clearly establishing what the bill calls "The Articles of Permanent Association of the people of Puerto Rico with the United States." Clearly all changes should imply the greatest possible scope, within our association with the United States, of the powers and faculties of the people of Puerto Rico to govern themselves internally and the greatest efficiency for the government of the Federal Union to carry out the responsibilities retained by it with respect to Puerto Rico at any point in the course of history.

What is the basic meaning of the Puerto Rican experience? The Puerto Rican experience denotes that a people with a love of freedom facing difficulties to achieve it along accustomed lines, can develop a new form. It would seem to show that Nationalism can be by-passed upon departure from colonialism, and might also give rise to some hope that the strong and narrow power of the nationalist idea itself may be subdued in the mind. And not at the expense of freedom.

GODKIN LECTURES

April 28-30, 1959

BREAKTHROUGH FROM NATIONALISM

A Small Island Looks At A Big Trouble

by

Luis Muñoz Marin

LECTURE # III.

I should like to return this evening to some of the main concepts that were put forth in our first meeting. Let me once more state our theme: a small island looks at a big trouble. Now, we have seen that our big trouble lies in the world's incapacity to conceive itself as a basic unit facing the basic problem posed by the possibility of nuclear extinction of all of our membership -- the membership of man. The incapacity is rooted, to a very high degree, in the entangling web of nationalistic feelings and values which prevent the liberation of our thinking and our action.

I have looked at our predicament as one coming from a people who once considered themselves caught in a seemingly impossible trap and yet, by transcending the emotions of nationalism, were able to create a new, imaginative form of political association, well fitted to their needs and aspirations.

Puerto Rico modestly shows that there is plenty of life in the dynamic of federalism. Can we try, then, another exercise of federalistic calisthenics? Can we imagine, even if for only tonight, what we in the world can do, if we substitute our emotional readiness to go along with federalism?

We start with a simple assumption: That in view of the absolute power of nuclear weapons there can be no victor in any great war. Victory is a word that properly can never again be used meaningfully in connection with war, not by anybody. Wars in the past between national states or national blocs were fought with the expectation that victory was possible, and recently with a mutual expectation of unconditional surrender. The next unconditional surrender would be that of mankind to the Moloch of nuclear energy itself.

A few days ago, Senator Fulbright, in talking about the European democracies, gave some pertinent advice: "Federate or perish", he said. This holds true beyond Europe. Nuclear force has decreed a compulsorysolidarity for all.

The idea of federation on a world scale, has of course, been approached many times before as a general and vague aspiration. Aside from its historical and poetic projection, Wendel Wilkie eloquently expressed the idea in his ONE WORLD and at the end of the war a group of distinguished citizens brought forth proposals

for world federation. I remember how at one time some kind of public discussion was going on as to who should be president of the world. My recollection is that I voted for Ghandi.

The mention of these things brings to mind the thought of noble but utopian ideas. At the time I am referring to they were that. But I cannot believe that we can afford, as the danger to our survival becomes more and more acute, to continue discarding such ideas as only proper for discussion in what used to be called "a little group of serious thinkers." While I do not believe, of course, that any such solution can be pulled out of a hat or established by a few rapid and masterly strokes of statesmen, it seems obvious there is need of giving the most effective thought to transcending nationalism and developing a deep conviction that man must unite somehow, not too late, against the menace of nuclear force.

We are on the threshhold of an era of great explorations, very much like Mediterranean Europe was at the end of the Fifteenth Century. Just as we then sailed many an uncharted sea, so are we now about to fly into space. As menacing nuclear force is a powerful negative motivation for changing our ways, the threshhold of this new era in which an infinite field for the adventurous man's spirit is opening is a positive motivation of the utmost validity, changing our ways, for looking to a great federalism as a difficult, a tremendously difficult, but unavoidable purpose. It would seem so puny if in this great adventure to a sideral Cathay, we take with us the petty concepts and emotions of nationalism, the clashing wills of empire, the intense jealousies and hates of a divided humanity.

We are engaged in an intense rivalry of economic systems, as part of our Civil War. Each side believes that the other side is resolved to the destruction of its system. It is true that those systems have been proclaimed as irreconciliable. But it is also true that with time each system has been taking on the more workable or the more necessary characteristics of the other. Certainly, Capitalism is not today what Marx saw nor is it anything like the future that he envisaged for it. Certainly, Communism as a way of production, (to be distinguished from its aspect as a political system) is not only different from what Marx calculated the historical process would make of it, but even substantially what the Bolsheviks of 1917 decreed. Mikoyan, a vastly important Russian manager, seemed to get along very well with the vastly important American managers during his recent visit. But what makes the most important change is the growth of science and technology, the common growth, on both sides of the Curtain, of this massive and decisive fact. The Russian leaders keep up a propaganda barrage on the theme of exploitation: certain evil capitalists get many pounds of labor out of the workers, giving him as few ounces of pay as possible. On the Western side, the insistence was that the bureaucratic Russian state could not provide a decent living for its people, even if it did not support a vast war machine, because without private initiative and private property and the incentive of profits, prosperity cannot be built.

The West is not insisting on this any more, but only on the fact that whatever is achieved economically it is at the expense of freedom.

Let us look at this clash from a different angle, the angle of the great technological revolution. Suppose we accept that this revolution that is taking place can bring about prosperity in the Socialist system, even if all the drawbacks assigned to that system by the West were true, and this same technology of production can abolish poverty under free enterprise, even if all the evils attributed by the Soviet to Capitalism were true. Suppose we say that poverty can be abolished under both Capitalism and Socialism and that our remaining differences are in political freedom and religious attitudes. Does anyone sincerely think that once the economic realities that I have briefly dwelt upon have been understood, anyone in Russia can believe that the United States and the West will deliberately risk nuclear destruction to impose congressional or parliamentary government on the Russians or to compel their leaders to join the Greek Orthodox Church? Can anyone in the West think that Russians will deliberately risk destruction to impose their manner of production on the West or their doctrine of the withering of the state? This doctrine, by the way, must hold some allure for reactionary capitalists, if they only believe it! Both these assumptions would credit mankind with a deadlier fanaticism than it has exhibited even at its most fanatical periods. The deepest religious differences have accommodated themselves to coexistence after struggles which would perhaps have been final if there had been Moslem and Christian atomic bombs or Catholic and Protestant guided missiles.

Each system of abolishing poverty, because of the common treasury of science and technology, can function, is functioning in different parts of the world. And the peoples concerned will decide, according to their own psychological and cultural traits, as well as to their historical circumstances, whether the political institutions under which this prosperity grows and functions are to their liking or not.

With these diverse manners of providing an ample base for the cultures of the world, the competition will be highly useful and profoundly interesting. This is a revolution in the manner in which economic systems can creatively use their rivalry. It should help us all toward the state of grace -- of federalist grace -- we are seeking, for <u>that</u> is the profound, the obvious, the disregarded revolution of our time.

(Economic rivalry in a world of great productivity cannot be the same as economic rivalry in a world of scarcity.)

Either in rivarly or in supranational cooperation, the underdeveloped areas of the world must be helped so that the gap between their economic facilities and that of the areas that have been more active or more fortunate can be closed, bringing a great sense of equality to all the peoples.

With the right kind of help, wisely give, the impoverished peoples of the world can develop, we can be sure, tremendous unused energies. I am speaking from knowledge of a people that did. They will seek out their naturally gifted sons and daughters, as was done in Puerto Rico, and give them educational opportunities limited only by their capacity to use it. They will develop groups of young people who will show extraordinary enterprise in converting inert natural resources into national wealth, who will be dedicated to their communities' progress, who will endeavor to endow all this with a meaning and a serenity, perhaps by reaching deep into their ancient philosophies.

When these young people dig into the great stock of innovations of the Twentieth Century, it should not be expected that they will come out every time with mere imitations. Every innovation has to be grapped with indigenously. They may prefer, for example, to form cooperatives instead of companies. They may prefer village community work, administered by the people themselves, to government directed work. All of us must respect them, even when they do not imitate the known systems. Perhaps they deserve even more respect for having the creative courage not to imitate, side by side with a non-nationalistic eagerness to learn freely all that there is to be learned from whatever source. The great and only question is whether the product of their hands and minds goes to increase human freedom and human happiness.

Let us, then, accept diversity as a basic need of human creatures and human society, yielding precedence only to survival, peace. Let us look at it as the living and multiple and dynamic method through which mankind achieves its potentialities.

This diversity, this rich pluralism of experiences, might require a new habit of looking at the living society of men and forces and facts. It demands an understanding that our goal is not a homogenous world, dominated by any given system and economically determined either by capitalism or socialism. We should insist that the spirit of man, in the new federalist era that we are envisaging should more than ever be in command and not in attendance of the economic process.

On my previous visit to Harvard in 1955, I described this task as Operation Serenity. "A society in which Operation Serenity has been successful" -- I said -- "would use its economic power increasingly for the extension of freedom, of knowledge, and of the understanding imagination rather than for a rapid multiplication of wants. It is a basic duty, although clearly an insufficient one, to fight poverty. Priority obviously goes to fighting the old-fashioned poverty that consists of vast masses of people being ill-fed, ill-housed, ill-clad, ignorant, insecure in illness, orphanhood and old age; That is an undebatable common denominator of the social conscience. There is room also, it seems to me, for an awareness of a new fangled poverty, that of the feverish desires outstripping the feverish production and of the feverish production provoking new desires that must go for many unfulfilled.

We are in the midst of a technological revolution that will require more than what Dr. Galbraith has called the conventional wisdom. With an all-frontal attack on a world-wide basis -- through strong joint, or rival action -- very few barren rooms will eventually be left in our house of the world. But as Professor Galbraith in his brilliant, provocative book THE AFFLUENT SOCIETY, has indicated, "To furnish a barren room is one thing. To continue to crowd in furniture until the foundation buckes is quite another. To have failed to solve the problem of producing goods would have been to continue man in his oldest and most grievous misfortune. But to fail to see that we have solved it and fail to proceed thence to the next task, would be fully as tragic."

What, then, shall be our dominant aspiration? Can we possibly be efficient in production and at the same time wise and modest in consumption? Can we be feverish in output and serene in intake?

Some economists could tell us that a higher and higher rate of multiple consumption is necessary to a high rate of production, and therefore of employment and of income, and that what I am talking about would bring economies tumbling down on our heads. It need not be so, because of the evident possibility of re-gearing high productivity to higher ends. If it were so it would most certainly be time to ponder what to do about a situation in which Serenity could bring about catastrophe.

Perhaps it is well at this stage to hear some wise words from the Orient for just as the West has brilliantly applied to human productivity the gift of science, so has the East probed deep for centuries into the concept of serenity as a refutation of disorder and chaos. "To say that it is necessary to adhere to old methods in order to maintain our old standards and values"-- Premier Nehru has written -- "means that we must remain poor and backward and only then can we maintain those values. It is true that as we adopt higher techniques for productive and creative activities these will affect our thinking and our lives. But it does not necessarily follow that this must lead to our discarding spiritual and higher cultural values of life. We must not combine spirituality and culture with privilege on the one hand and poverty on the other. We must separate basic values from the temporary and changing social or economic setup in which we live,

"Indeed it has become inevitable for us to fit in with the modern world of science and technology and it will be dangerous for us to imagine that we can live apart from it. It will be equally dangerous for us to think that we should accept technology without those basic values which are the essence of civilized man."

To give effectiveness to that synthesis so ably expressed by Nehru, involves a basic investment in education, a tremendously increased educational effort, quantitatively and qualitatively.

A great debate has been going on about education for a better world. I am, of course, not going into it as to technical

merits. Since the first Sputnik flew into orbit, it has become increasingly dramatic to many of us that certain basic concepts in American education require searching reconsideration. In Russia, where educational methods are said to have had a very direct relation to the space progress symbolized by the first and subsequent artificial satellites, there seems to be no complacency with even the scientific education that made possible such results; we hear of Mr. Khrushchev calling for a tightening of the system. Russian education, geared to the purposes of the state, does not make it less efficient in the service of those purposes. We may question the purposes, but the effectiveness seems clear. "We should be wiser" says Admiral Rickover, "to investigate how Europe educates her children, for she prepares them better than we do, for a more difficult life we must expect in the future, yet she maintains a decent and comfortable standard of living on her very limited resources and her crowded land." Although I do not share the Admiral's certainty that if we overcome the cold war the future will be harder than the present, (I don't think it will be, saving as it should develop into civilization in which man imposes upon himself higher tasks) his counsel is a profoundly valid one, to look to Europe, to the successful European democracies, when seeking important growth in the educational system, to make each man as effective an intellectual force as God gave him the potential to be. The spirit of this should not be that of a humble pilgrimage to sit at the feet of masters as much as of an opening of windows to let in fresh winds. In Puerto Rico, where United States education has been very influential, we say that one should feel a reasonable pride in his home, but keep the windows open on all sides.

The dichotomy of mass education and the education of the exceptionally gifted should be broken through; it should not be a matter of choice. Both are profoundly needed. One should not take means away from the other. They should both raid the conspicuous consumption fund.

The dichotomy of education-for-adjustment and education-for-knowledge and intellectual skill should be broken through, putting the emphasis on knowledge and skill and accepting whatever of the adjustment method may have proven to have validity.

The dichotomy that there is a time-of-life in which one studies and a time in which one does not certainly ought to be broken through. Education in a world of affluence and serenity would have to be woven into the whole pattern of the way-of-life.

It would have, furthermore, the task of making quite compatible the love of country with the adherence to a great federalist idea, surpassing the narrow bonds of nationalism. We should divorce the love of country from the narrow habits of the nationalist attitude.

There is a Spanish word, "patria", which can be translated as fatherland. Once, while speaking to Puerto Ricans of the

process by which I had come to feel the need of a new form of political freedom, I described the "patria" as the colors of the landscape, the changes of seasons, the smell of the earth wet with fresh rain, the voices of the streams, the crash of the ocean against the shore, the fruits, the songs, the habits of work and of leisure, the flowers, the typical dishes for special occasions and the austere ones for everyday, the valleys, the pathways; but even more than these things, "patria" is the people, their way-of-life, spirit, folkways, songs, the way of getting along with each other. Without these things, "patria" is only an abstraction, a piece of scenery. With them it is an integral whole, the homeland and the people.

"Love of country," I went on to say, "must mean both the love of "patria" and the people. But some of us confused love of the homeland with a narrow and petty concept of the national state. We felt that love of Puerto Rico had as a necessary corrollary the desire for separate independence. We had not yet comprehended that no law, divine or human, demands that countries must be suspicious, vain and hostile, that they must live separate from other countries whose peoples are a part of the broad equality which the Lord created on earth."

During the time of reappraisal that I am alluding to, I learned much from the wisdom of simple men and women, and that to them freedom is something deep in the heart, in the conscience, in everyday life, in personal dignity, in the furrow, the plow and the tools. I learned that among them, the nationalistic concept is as absent as the love of their native land is present; in its place there is a deep understanding of freedom. I learned that in their wisdom they preferred -- if they should be put in the dilemma of choosing, to be governed respectfully from a distance rather than to be governed despotically from nearby. Those imbued with the nationalist concept would prefer the despotic government of the nearby to the democratic government of the remote. Naturally, this need not and should not be the choice: democratic federalism requires that this dichotomy be not allowed and that freedom be prevalent at all levels. Such an understanding is the strong root for great federalist concepts, for great unions of men and women cutting across climates, races and languages, leaving unviolated, but not necessarily sacrosanct the things that make them love their native land.

We have heard much of the revolution of rising expectations. Could we not then proclaim another revolution, the revolution of deepening expectations, a revolution that would send to a common grave stultifying nationalism and power-politics, a revolution that would break through the world of gadgets and superficiality, through the wastelands of scarcity, and the jungles of illness and ignorance, into the exhilarating air where man, diverse in his creations, is one in the freedom of his intelligence? Thus "we", the world, may suddenly discover how strong and powerful and free is the membership of Man. If we don't succeed fairly soon in this discovery, in the face of the big trouble now confronting us, we might as well say with E. B. White: "Our science will have won the day, and the people can retire from the field,

to lie down with the dinosaur and the heath-hen -- who didn't belong here either, apparently."

NAIRO ANNUAL CONFERENCE -- OCTOBER 13-16, 1959

I have reconsidered and definitely will not attend. ☐

I am doubtful but will notify you before September 1 as to whether I will attend. ☐

I will definitely attend. ☐

I will require reservations for ____ persons. I would prefer the following accommodations: (please check one, all rooms have private baths)

☐ Single

☐ Double

☐ Triple

(Name - please print or type) (Address)

M E M O R A N D U M

July 27, 1959

TO: MEMBERS OF NAIRO

FROM: Lloyd Davis, Chairman, 1959 Conference Program Committee

SUBJECT: 1959 Conference Program

I ON THE PROGRAM

The theme of this year's conference is: "Intergroup Relations - The Decade Ahead." The goal envisioned by your Program Committee was that of examining the problems and needs, the potentialities and resources, available to our field in light of expected social, economic, cultural and political change in the decade ahead. For many weeks, time and effort have gone into the exacting job of defining what we have in mind when we talk about economic, political, and socio-cultural change in the decade ahead. These reflections, (presented in Appendix Number Two), have been exciting and fascinating, and I can assure you that every hard-working member of the Committee has grown that much more professionally. We thank you sincerely for affording us this opportunity.

While we recognized that a discussion of the decade ahead was vitally important, we also endeavored to keep in mind the unique opportunity afforded us by our presence in Puerto Rico to view the problem of discrimination in its world-wide perspective. Here, too, since this represented a departure of NAIRO from the traditional, we made every effort not to over-emphasize this aspect of our deliberations. Faced with an added out-of-the-ordinary feature -- a four-day meeting -- we have endeavored to provide ample business sessions, adequate time for Commission and Departmental meetings, committee sessions, recreation and socializing, plus a chance to see first-hand, Puerto Rico's "Operation Bootstrap."

As you will readily note, the most difficult task facing the Committee was that of taking all these fine ingredients and mixing them up in such a way as to achieve the very best kind of balance, continuity, and smoothness of control. With respect to speakers, we have made every effort to secure the most outstanding and competent people available. With respect to the involvement of NAIRO personnel, (and only in this way can we individually continue our professional growth), we have scouted the country from North to South and from East to West ... with the resulting conviction that this conference will mark a new all-time high in the involvement of the membership.

One final word or two: last year a very successful feature of the conference was the "clinic." We have scheduled twelve of these informative sessions. They will deal with a number and variety of subjects which should attract the interest of our members and help make their visit to Puerto Rico even more rewarding.

As for our Departmental meetings and Commission sessions, we have attached a list of suggested items for discussion as derived from the weeks and months of discussions pursued by your Program Committee. Essential for participation in this conference is some knowledge of the subject matter of the various sessions, some awareness of current literature available, and a great deal of independent and collective reflection and thought. With this in mind, we have attached a bibliography to our report. You will shortly receive one of the most excellent lists of reading matter ever compiled in this field -- the bibliography of Herbert Blumer, (July 6, 1957), University of California.

The members of your Committee have earnestly endeavored to present you with a complete program package. We have sought to make this program substantial in content and far-reaching in the implications, and we are well aware that to do it real justice will require far more than a four-day meeting. A program of this sort must be worked at -- studied and promoted locally and regionally for years yet to come.

A few days ago, I had occasion to write Louise Blackham, Northwest Regional Chairman for NAIRO. In that letter, I stated:

> "Members of the Program Committee are sincerely convinced that the success of our national meeting will, in large part if not entirely, be dependent upon the efforts at a local and regional level. We feel that the program this year, the theme of which is, "The Decade Ahead," presents NAIRO and its members with a new kind of challenge. It gives us the opportunity to get away from the day to day workings of our individual agencies ... it affords us the opportunity to think and reflect on new and provocative concepts ... it forces us to view our work in terms of an international dimension, and it causes us to take time out to look ahead ten years and re-evaluate our agencies in light of anticipated economic, political, and socio-cultural changes. This is a big job and we'll be at it far be-beyond the meeting in San Juan.
>
> "I might add that it is absolutely essential for NAIRO members to do some reading and a great deal of thinking if they are to make a worthwhile contribution to this effort. Puerto Rico provides us with the opportunity to seriously THINK - LEARN and eventually, to ACT, with the competency of real professionals engaged in a noble and worthwhile activity, which seeks the betterment of society and the elevation of mankind."

II BOARD PASSAGE

Enclosed please find the proposed 1959 program which was presented respectfully to members of the NAIRO National Board on Saturday, June 6th, and which was adopted with these specific changes. Please note these changes carefully.

A. Board and/or committee meetings have been cancelled for Monday evening, October 12th. A joint meeting of the Board and those persons chairing Commission and/or Department meetings will take place at 8 a.m., breakfast on Tuesday, October 13th. If necessary, the Board will conduct a dinner meeting on Tuesday evening at 6:30 p.m.

B. There is a possibility that the Governor will sponsor the reception for delegates, and that the Mayor of San Juan will host delegates at dinner.

C. We have invited Governor Luis Munoz Marin to discuss the subject: "The Decade Ahead," on Tuesday, October 13th, at the 12:00 luncheon.

D. On Page 6, you will find the clinics listed. With respect to Clinic Number 10, delete the word "color" from the title of the subject matter.

E. Board policy is that, with respect to clinics, NAIRO personnel be utilized where possible.

F. A special clinic and/or seminar will be slated, (using local Island officials), for the purpose of assisting those persons who want more detailed information with respect to Puerto Rico's "Operation Bootstrap" and/or any additional related subject matter.

G. On Page One of the basic document, the word "junket" should be deleted and the word "trip" inserted. Although we are encouraging our members to work in their vacations with the conference to Puerto Rico, the meeting itself is primarily concerned with NAIRO and the business at hand.

III SINCE THE BOARD MEETING

With respect to our General Sessions (Speakers and Topics)

(1) THE DECADE AHEAD Tuesday, October 13th - Noon Luncheon Session

Presentation: Governor Luis Munoz Marin, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

Commentary: Arnold Aronson, past President, NAIRO

(2) DISCRIMINATION A WORLD WIDE PROBLEM

Wednesday, October 14th - Noon Luncheon Session

Presentation: (Invited) Ralph Magill, Editor, Atlantic Constitution, Atlanta, Georgia

Commentary: Roy L. Wilkins, Executive Secretary, NAACP

(3) ROLE OF THE AGENCY IN CONFLICT SITUATIONS; ITS RESPONSIBILITY - ITS OPPORTUNITY Thursday, October 15th - 9:30 a.m.

Chairman: John V. P. Lassoe, Executive Secretary, NAIRO

Presentation: Dr. Dan Dodson, Director, Human Relations Center and Community Studies, New York University

Discussants: George Schermer, Executive Director, Commission on Human Relations, Philadelphia, Pa.
Arnold Forster, Director, Department on Civil Rights, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai Brith

(4) INTERGROUP RELATIONS, THE ALLIED DISCIPLINES AND RELATED FIELDS OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES Friday, October 16th - Noon Luncheon

Panel Discussion:

Chairman: John Slawson, Executive Vice President, The American Jewish Committee

Members of Panel: John C. Kidneigh, Director, School of Social Work, University of Minnesota and President-Elect, National Association of Social Workers
Dr. Goodwin Watson, Professor of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University

(Note: Additional panel members will be added)

With respect to Clinics -- Subject matter, Clinic chairmen, and dates (Discussion Leaders for clinics will appear in printed program to be mailed shortly.)

Wednesday, October 14th
2:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.

(1) "How can we establish and maintain integrated communities without adopting a quota plan?"

Chairman: Stanley Lowell, Corcoran, Kastelanetz, Gladstone & Lowell

(2) "How do we go about defining what areas of intergroup relations should be publicly supported and which areas should be left to the private or voluntary agency?"

Chairman: John Y. Yoshino, Liaison Officer, President's Committee on Government Contracts

(3) "How can our present exchange programs be better utilized, improved upon, and how can NAIRO be related more adequately to these efforts?"

Chairman: William Gremley, Executive Director, Commission on Human Relations, Kansas City, Missouri

(4) "How can we structure our various scholarship programs and services so that they do not become devisive in terms of race and class distinction, and thus harmful to our democratic process?

Chairman: John B. Sullivan, Education Director, New York State Commission Against Discrimination

(5) "How can intergroup relations agencies differentiate methods and techniques appropriate to urban, as distinct from those appropriate to suburban, situations?"

Chairman: Elmer Paul Brock, Regional Director, National Conference of Christians and Jews, Wilmington, Dela.

(6) "Operation Bootstrap," a look at economic, political and socio-cultural developments in Puerto Rico.

Chairman: (To be announced)

Thursday, October 15th
4:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.

(7) "What can we expect by way of trends (conflicts, overlapping, etc.), in jurisdiction and programming of public intergroup relations agencies at the State and local level?"

Chairman: Daniel G. Jacobowski, Executive Secretary, F.E.P.C., St. Paul, Minnesota

(8) "How can private intergroup relations agencies attract more Foundation funds?"

Chairman: Dr. Frank S. Loescher, Foundation Consultant and Director and General Secretary, United States - South African Leader Exchange Program

(9) "How can public and private agencies work to offset increased religious conflict stemming from the Supreme Court decisions and the approaching 1960 presidential campaign?"

Chairman: John G. Feild, Special Legislative Assistant, U. S. Senator Philip Hart, Michigan

(10) "How can de facto segregation in public schools be eliminated?"

Chairman: Edwin C. Berry, Executive Director, Chicago Urban League

(11) "What are the effects of prejudice on the adjustment of Puerto Rican in-migrants in the States, and what can be done about it?"

Chairman: Margaret Madden, Director, Migration Services, Commission on Human Relations, Chicago

(12) "How can we go about organizing regional and local functions for NAIRO groups?"

Chairman: John A. Buggs, Executive Secretary, County Committee on Human Relations, Los Angeles, California

IV MOVEMENT IN THE RANKS

NAIRO Commissions, Departments, and Committees are going all out to make 1959 at San Juan a year to remember. The members are really beginning to stir in the ranks and their ingeniousness is building even greater body and substance into our conference program. For example:

Virgil L. Border, Chairman of the Department of Local and State Private Services informs us that their Department meeting will be concerned with the following subject matter:

"Professional Roles and Intergroup Relationships in the Decade Ahead."

-Will the decade ahead find intergroup relations agencies ready to meet demanding changes?

-Will we "keep up" professionally?

-What about "lines of Communication" with fellow professionals and their agencies?

-How important are respect, trust, rapport, honesty among us professionals?

-Does an agency shift roles to meet new problems?

-Do we confuse methods with principles?

-Are we becoming abstruse as intergroup professionals?

-Will the trend to suburbia strip-cities, etc., effect the status of intergroup agencies?

Louis A. Radelet, Chairman of the Commission on Interreligious Relations, confidently and enthusiastically announces that the noted Dr. Andhil S. Fineberg, Consultant on Community Relations, American Jewish Committee, has consented to present a special paper at the meeting of his Commission on the topic: "Christimas and Chanukah in the Public Schools." This promises to be one of the outstanding presentations at the conference.

Out west or perhaps up Northwest, Louise Blackham informs us that the NAIRO membership in Washington, Oregon and Idaho, are undertaking a regional meeting in preparation for the San Juan conference. They are developing their regional confab around four major topics being considered in Puerto Rico:

-Intergroup Relations - The Decade Ahead

-Discrimination - A World Wide Problem

-Role of the agency in conflict situations; its responsibility; its opportunity

-Intergroup relations, the allied disciplines and related fields of professional activities

ALL IN ALL - it looks like a great conference! One which you simply can't afford to miss.

OH YES, Joe Monserrat who heads up our Arrangements Committees, is really doing an outstanding job to make your stay exciting - pleasant and above all, rewarding. Our conference headquarters will be at the beautiful: El San Juan Intercontinental Hotel, set on a lush 15-acre tropical estate. It offers 325 air conditioned rooms, each with private balcony; Olympic-size pool; and nearby golf course. The 1500 foot beach is one of the most beautiful in Puerto Rico. For superb food - Le Pavillon dining room. For exciting evenings - the magnificent Tropicoro nightclub. Low-rate travel accommodations are being arranged for you and this information will be forthcoming. We have also made arrangements for the temperature to be "80.0" degrees - how's this for comfort! Puerto Rico offers a whale of a time for the small fry, so why not bring the kids along.

You'll be receiving additional information as our program continues to build. It really has been a pleasure for each and every member of the Committee to have served you. SEE YOU IN SAN JUAN.

RECEIVED AUG 24 1959

August 19, 1959

M E M O R A N D U M

TO : NAIRO Members

FROM : Joseph Monserrat, Chairman, Arrangements Committee

RE : TRANSPORTATION TO THE 1959 NAIRO CONFERENCE - OCTOBER 13-16, 1959

In a few weeks we shall all be looking down at fluffy white clouds and the Atlantic Ocean as our planes speed in a southeast direction to San Juan and the 1959 NAIRO Conference.

After careful deliberation and cost studies, the Arrangements Committee has made a series of recommendations for traveling to the Conference.

(1) We will not charter planes since the cost will not be lower to the membership, and in the event of last-minute cancellations the cost per ticket may be higher than the cost of a ticket on a regularly scheduled plane.

(2) Since this is the first time NAIRO finds it necessary to participate directly in securing travel arrangements; and since these arrangements involve hundreds of persons from all points throughout the nation, the committee felt it necessary to secure professional assistance. Therefore, we are securing the help of a travel agency that has had experience in making arrangements of this type for groups going to Puerto Rico.

(3) The decision with regard to choosing a travel agency will not only be helpful to us in making the most direct and economical arrangements for travel to Puerto Rico from our various points of origin (at no extra charge to either you or NAIRO) but will also enable the Arrangements Committee to have up-to-the-minute information on all members' travel itineraries so that we may coordinate your hotel, transportation and other arrangements.

(4) The travel agency and members of the Arrangements Committee have selected certain scheduled flights on which the majority of NAIRO members can fly. The advantages of traveling in large groups are: faster baggage and check-in service from the major points of departure, cheaper transportation to and from the hotel in San Juan, faster baggage service upon arrival in Puerto Rico, tour leaders who can help you with any transportation difficulty which may arise,

and the congenial companionship of your fellow NAIRO members.

(5) The majority of NAIRO planes will be economy service from New York to San Juan ($90 round-trip) and tourist service from Miami to San Juan ($91.40 round-trip). (Economy service is only available from New York, the least expensive means of flying from Miami to San Juan is tourist service.) However, if you wish to travel first class ($189 round-trip from New York to San Juan; $121.70 round-trip from Miami to San Juan) or tourist service from New York ($135.20 round-trip New York to San Juan) the travel agent will make the necessary arrangements.

(6) The economy service NAIRO planes will be leaving New York City on October 12 at 2:00 P.M., 4:30 P.M. and 11:45 P.M. All persons must check in 45 minutes to one hour before departure time. Average flying time from New York to San Juan is 5-1/2 hours. If you cannot arrange to leave on October 12, smaller groups will be set up leaving the major points of departure on other days.

(7) Those who wish to save one night in hotel costs can plan to take the late evening flight from New York on October 12 which arrives in San Juan around 6:00 A.M. on the 13th, in time for a short nap and a shower and the early morning sessions of the Conference. The majority of persons traveling on the night flight sleep during the five and one-half hours of travel. The planes are large and the trip is pleasant.

We ask your cooperation in helping us plan all the arrangements for the Conference, and suggest that you contact Mr. Ortiz of the Arco Travel Agency, 200 West 54th Street, New York 19, New York for your travel arrangements. We urge you to make your flight reservations as soon as possible since the flights to San Juan have very heavy bookings and are usually completely sold out weeks before departure time. If you delay making your reservation you might be forced to travel on another day, at an inconvenient hour, or not be able to travel the type of service you prefer, be it first-class, tourist, or economy.

For your convenience in requesting tickets we are attaching a form letter and a postage-stamped envelope which you can fill out and forward to Mr. Ortiz of the Arco Travel Agency. When filling out the form please do not neglect to fill in the complete information on:

(1) Names and addresses of all persons to whom tickets are to be issued.

(2) Point of departure in the United States.

(3) Date you wish to leave and general time preferred.

(4) Type of service you desire--economy, tourist, first-class.

(5) Date and general time you expect to depart from San Juan.

When Mr. Ortiz receives your request, he will inform you of the exact charges, and make your reservation from your point of origin to San Juan. You will be routed through either New York or Miami, depending upon whichever is faster and less expensive (unless you state some preferences).

Mr. Ortiz will forward your tickets after you send him a check or money order to cover the cost.

If you should have any further questions concerning your transportation, do not hesitate to contact me or Mr. Ortiz (Arco Travel Agency, 200 West 45th Street, New York City, Telephone PLaza 7-8496).

Arco Travel Agency, Inc.
200 West 54th Street
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Ortiz:

I would appreciate it if you would make all necessary arrangements for my transportation to the 1959 NAIRO Conference.

Please prepare ____ tickets for the following persons:

NAME(S)	ADDRESS(ES)
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

We are planning to leave _____ (city) on October _____ (date) and prefer to begin our travels around _____ o'clock __m. I would like to fly _____ (1st., tourist, economy) service from New York (or Miami*) to San Juan.

(Fill in only if applicable:) From my city of departure to New York (or Miami) I would prefer to fly _____ (first class, coach).

We are expecting to leave San Juan on October ___, 1959, in the _____ (morning, afternoon, evening) to _____ (destination).

Please make the above reservations for me, and upon notification of the exact amount I shall mail you a check covering the cost. I shall expect to receive the tickets after I have sent you the check.

Yours truly,

_____ _____

_____

_____

* There are only tourist and first class flights departing from Miami. Economy service is only available from New York.

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram	
FULL RATE TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

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WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 10-51

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHIP RADIOGRAM	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
			SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

CABLEGRAM

CABLEGRAM

OCTOBER 13, 1959

MR. FREDERICK B. ROUTH
INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL
SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

THE MEMBERS AND STAFF OF SRC SEND PROUD CONGRATULATIONS TO THEIR FAVORITE SON. BEST WISHES TO YOU AND NAIRO FOR A GREAT YEAR.

HAROLD C. FLEMING

~~October 8, 1959~~

oct 12

Reminder:

Send congratulations to Fred Routh
at 1959 NAIRO Annual Conference
San Juan Intercontinental Hotel
San Juan, Puerto Rico

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
426 West 58 Street New York 19, New York

NAIRO CONFERENCE BULLETIN

This bulletin will seek to answer -- in capsule form -- some of the questions that NAIRO members have been asking about:

HOTEL RESERVATIONS	LUNCHEON MEETING COSTS
TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS	SOCIAL ACTIVITIES
NON-MEMBER FEES	CONFERENCE PROGRAM
OFF-ISLAND TOURS	ETCETERA

But first, some statistics, The Conference will begin at 9:30 AM on Tuesday, October 13, and will end at 2:30 PM on Friday, October 16. It will be held at the San Juan Inter-continental Hotel. It is NAIRO's Thirteenth Annual Conference.

HOTEL RESERVATIONS

NAIRO has been granted special Conference room rates: Single, $10 per night; Double, $6.50 per person, per night; Triple, $6 per person, per night. The regular room rates are considerably higher!

To take advantage of these rates, you must make your reservations through: Joseph Monserrat, Chairman, NAIRO Conference Committee, 322 West 45th Street, New York 36, New York.

And you must make these reservations now!! Reservations received after September 23rd will be accepted at the regular hotel rate only -- if the hotel still has space.

In making reservations (if you have not already acted), be sure to send your name and the names of any sharing your accommodations, the type of accommodations desired (single, double, triple), and dates and approximate time of arrival and departure.

The special Conference room rates will be extended to those wishing to arrive a few days before the Conference or remain a few days afterwards.

Telephone inquiries about hotel reservations may be made by calling Mrs. Joan Finder (Mr. Monserrat's office) at CI 5-0700 (New York City).

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

San Juan is served by three airlines (Transcaribbean, Pan American & Eastern). There are many flights daily, especially from New York but also from Miami, Washington, Philadelphia, and Chicago. There are three classes of air travel: First, Tourist, and Economy. However, not every city can offer all three types.

There will be no NAIRO charter flights, largely because of the difficulty in filling planes at any given time or date. Economy flight rates from New York are, in any case, almost as low as charter fares.

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You must make your own transportation arrangements -- through a travel agency or directly with an airline. Special attention to the needs of NAIRO members has been promised by an experienced agent, Mr. Ortiz of the Arco Travel Agency, 200 West 54 Street, New York City (Telephone: PLaza 7-8496). However, you may deal with any travel agency that you choose.

You must act now, in any case! If you delay, you may be forced to fly at an inconvenient hour -- or at a higher class fare.

Suggested flight times mentioned in an earlier bulletin are not the only flights that you can take. While arrangements are being made to secure extra amenities on the suggested flights, there are many others -- at the same rate.

NON-MEMBER FEES

IMPORTANT As announced in a recent Newsletter, all those who are not NAIRO members in good standing (dues paid for 1959) and who do not join NAIRO at Conference-time must pay a $15 registration fee!

This will be waived for spouses and blood relatives of members, and for non-members with program assignments. Residents of Puerto Rico need pay only the customary $3 registration fee. There can be no other exceptions to the rule....

OFF-ISLAND TOURS

The Conference Committee is making no plans for organized tours off the island of Puerto Rico -- or, indeed, outside the San Juan vicinity. If you have such in mind, consult your travel agent now or make such plans when you arrive in San Juan (there is a travel agency in the lobby of the hotel).

There are, of course, many things to see in Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are only minutes away. Other islands are quite accessible. However, such visits must be arranged by you; the Conference Committee's tours or trips will be limited to the San Juan area.

LUNCHEON MEETING COSTS

A very attractive "package deal" has been arranged for Conference delegates. For the modest sum of $12.50, payable at registration, you will receive:

1 - ticket to the Tuesday luncheon (Governor Munoz Marin)
1 - ticket to the Wednesday luncheon (Ass't Secretary of Labor George Lodge)
1 - ticket to the Friday luncheon (Panel discussion: The Allied Disciplines look at Intergroup Relations)
1 - invitation to the Buffet Supper & Reception to be given by the Mayor of San Juan (your spouse included)
1 - invitation to the Reception to be given by the Governor of Puerto Rico (your spouse included)
1 - ticket to the Wednesday evening Swimming Party (your spouse included)

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Among the social activities being arranged by the Conference Committee are such divertissements as: rum parties, a visit to the cockfights, the Wednesday evening

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Swimming Party, and several special events for spouses who might not be attending Conference sessions.

In a slightly more serious vein, the Committee is also trying to arrange Friday afternoon tours of local housing developments, educational facilities, and the important community development projects in the San Juan area.

The Buffet Supper-Reception planned by the Mayor of San Juan, and the Reception to be given by the Governor, should be highlights of your visit.

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Final details of the Conference program will be mailed to all members and other registrants in late September. The printed program will probably not be distributed before the Conference, however.

Free time (no meetings scheduled) will include: Thursday luncheon, Friday afternoon, Wednesday dinner (and the evening for those not planning to attend the Swimming Party), and one other dinner period to be announced.

All inquiries about the program should be addressed or telephoned to the NAIRO office.

ETCETERA

We have been advised that members attending the Conference may deduct their own expenses in computing federal income tax. This does not apply to spouses.

If you did not receive the helpful three-page bulletin on what to wear, how to dress, what to bring, etc., drop a postcard to the NAIRO office. (Prepared by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, this bulletin was mimeographed on blue paper and illustrated with cartoons. Remember it?)

We will repeat the section on money and credit: "The same green stuff we use in the States, as well as the same credit card systems, are honored in Puerto Rico. The Intercontinental Hotel accepts the American Express and Diners Club credit cards. Personal checks can be chacked at the hotel with proper identification. However, if you wish to be on the safe side, I personally recommend that you carry some Travelers Checks with you. They can be cashed anywhere at almost any hour."

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
426 West 58 Street, Room 209 New York 19, New York

A STATEMENT OF CONCERNS AND COMMITMENTS

adopted by
THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE 1959
of the
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
October 16, 1959
San Juan, Puerto Rico

In convention at San Juan, we, the members of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, salute the Puerto Rican people and Government, not only as gracious hosts of this occasion but especially as our continuing partners in the building of a society which shall deny no man or group full dignity and fulfillment. We share with them, on island and mainland, the hard tasks and tough hopes of this enterprise.

We rejoice to see in Congress its first members of Oriental ancestry, from Hawaii. We hope to see Alaska's statehood marked in time by qualified Indian, Aleut and Eskimo voices in our counsels -- just as we wish an early end to the denial of voting rights to residents of the District of Columbia. More than symbols, all such advances strengthen our nation at home and abroad, as Senator Fong's visits to Asian countries are likely to demonstrate.

Without evaluating the beginning of the Eisenhower-Krushchev talks, we join all peoples' deep desire for some way out of the nuclear nightmare, in order that mankind may yet have time to work out the "ordinary" -- but difficult -- problems of living together in cities, countries and continents.

For dealing with such problems, our nation's development in 1959 of skills and tools for intergroup adjustment includes both advances and lags. However, if American leadership and public opinion utilize the existing resources, public and private, our people can progress toward "unity amid differences."

Civil Rights Developments

One year ago, NAIRO in convention surveyed the state of civil rights in the U.S.A. Perceiving that a turning point had been reached in the struggle for desegregation of the public schools, it urged complementary use, by government and private organizations, of law and education toward an eventual solution. It called for effective national executive leadership, creatively utilizing the powers and the moral influence of our nation's highest office to strengthen compliance with law. Protection of the right to vote was emphasized. Outside the South, equal access to housing was seen as the major issue, requiring both legislation and voluntary action at the state and local level, and a "single, consistent, definitive" federal housing policy.

In terms of the foregoing prescriptions, one development at the federal and one at the state level are especially notable. The Report of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission was a comprehensive and vigorous scrutiny of voting, education and housing problems, accompanied by specific and imaginative recommendations for action by Congress and the President. Beside supporting bills to require preservation of voting records, it proposed that the federal authority take over the registration of voters when local officials practice racial discrimination. This is a trenchant

reminder of all citizens' basic right, that of participation in their government.

The housing recommendation re-emphasized the 1958 findings of the independent Commission on Race and Housing, by calling for an Executive Order to erase discrimination in all housing built with federal assistance. Both Commissions recognized the damage done by discrimination in housing to the lives of millions of Americans of all groups, and to government as a party to injustice.

It is at least to the credit of Congress that it extended the Civil Rights Commission's life, though it failed to pass any other notable civil rights bills.

At the state level, 1959 saw passage of the first state anti-discrimination laws covering private housing, in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Colorado and Oregon. They will be administered by commissions already experienced with employment and other civil rights laws.

Thus experimentation proceeds in one or another of our 50 "laboratories." Also in 1959 Ohio and California enacted enforceable fair employment practices laws, the 15th and 16th since 1945. (Illinois is now the exception, among major industrial states, to the trend.)

Unity Amid Diversity

Representing all parts of the U.S. network of intergroup relations agencies, we remind ourselves and all citizens who support this work that unity in diversity must be practiced among us most of all. Each of us should recognize and understand the "other" group problems which are not one's own immediate specialty. No "balkanization" of awareness and sympathy should divide concerned Americans.

Therefore our concern touches many sorts of people: the Spanish-speaking folk from Puerto Rico, facing a mixed welcome in the urban Northeast (as did most of our ancestors before them); migrants from Mexico to Southwest farms and cities; rural Negroes northbound to industrial cities; the Ozark and Appalachian migrants, hungry in the hills, lost in the big town; the American Indian, whose condition on the reservation and whose relocation to our cities equally merit re-examination; the migratory farm laborers, of varied ethnic origin, who have no voting address or lobbyist; and finally the refugees and immigrants from Europe, who sometimes mistake the bigot's view for that of America itself.

All these are objects of our concern, not merely the victims of the more widely recognized discriminations. Nor do we forget such situational victims as: the "unprejudiced discriminator" who feels pressured to acquiesce in practices of inequality; the majority member who potential for accepting diverse people is stunted by his one-group environment; the minority member marked by equivalent ghetto limitations of acquaintance, plus real discrimination.

We think of the innumerable decent, kindly families, now experiencing neighborhood-change ordeals, who could accept new neighbors, if somehow the panic factors of change were controlled. Equally we feel for the incoming minority families, whose efforts to better themselves in the American way have evoked hostility, not praise. All these problems of people are the unfinished business of democracy.

Major Concerns of 1959 - '60

The question of political candidates' religious affiliations, raised in some 1958 state elections, has become prominent in the preliminaries to the 1960 presidential nominations. The news media and opinion polls reflect a mounting discussion and debate which will test our pluralistic unity. We hold it salutary to examine differences, rationally. The asset-liability balance of this open debate will depend upon the manner in which it is conducted. Intergroup relations workers will share with religious spokesmen and other leaders a difficult responsibility: to encourage a fair debate which avoids irresponsible assertions, name-calling and impugning of motives; to conduct a dialogue with constant regard for the public interest.

The process of defining the relations of government and religion, especially in edication, continued this year in the courts and public forums. This challenges the attention of agencies beyond those immediately involved. We all have a duty to support in this area the rule of fair debate mentioned above.

While progress in race relations continued in 1959, tensions and blocks were visible at certain points in American life. Causal factors included: the carryover of southern tensions into other regions; population movements; unmet housing needs; the minority's impatience where basic rights were still withheld; the majority's fear of the seeming swiftness of change; and so on. Part of these anxieties evidenced the progress made in recent years, for they reflected individuals' anxious adjustment to new status relationships.

To intergroup and community leaders, such blocks and tensions are a challenge to contrive additional -- and frank -- interchanges between group spokesmen. Not all impediments to communication are in the South.

Relevant here is the so-called "race and crime problem." Many of us have long been stating the realistic factors, in stressing needed job opportunity, decent housing, and more education for and motivation of minority youth. Now, when "minority crime" is headlined widely, we are surprised and disturbed to see so much of the nation's news network failing professionally to interpret what the raw facts mean.

We honor those men, services and publications which present a balanced and perceptive account. We know the difficulties of reporting events which can trigger emotions. But the fact remains that 1959 has been marked by an increase of group-labelling in crime news and in "community problems" reporting, including juvenile delinquency stories. Local incidents which were left to the local press two years ago are being picked up by wire services; the distorting effect, if not the intent, is to convince many citizens that a racial crime wave has broken out. It is a public disservice at this time to depart from the premise that crime is personal; or, where group membership is a factor in social problems, to inflame without informing citizens of the causes. The excellent but occasional interpretations to be found in all news media illustrate what should be the standards of reporting.

Conferences are needed, from the local to national level, to bring news executives into touch with community leaders, intergroup workers and minority spokesmen; to get past the stage of protest and retort, and into true consultation. This approach is urgently needed.

Police-citizen frictions have marred the year in a number of cities. Experience suggests three remedies: (1) Human relations training has been tried and

tested by many police departments (aided by intergroup agencies), so that any city can borrow what is working elsewhere. (2) The same is true of complaint procedures, which must not only be fair but appear so. (3) Most vital is the promotion and maintenance of "conference" relations involving police, minority, civic and intergroup leaders.

Finally, we join many leaders and observers in recognizing as a major problem -- or cluster of problems -- the whole state of our larger cities and metropolitan areas. In its myraid elements it is a technical, an economic and a political conundrum. But it is no less a problem of human relationships. How can the metropolitan area be shaped in all its parts to meet the needs of people?

The problem elements are familiar: exodus of upper and middle-income families to the suburbs, leaving lower-income families, usually swelled by non-white in-migrants; efforts to rebuild streets and slums for traffic and blight control; consequent relocation efforts encountering segregated housing patterns, causing overcrowding and still more "white flight" from the city; overtaxing of educational and social services; juvenile delinquency; city budget crises; a confusion of demands upon political leaders; a growing, felt conflict of interest between different parts of the metropolitan population.

Truly the American ideal of "E Pluribus Unum," of unity amid diversity, is being tested today in our cities and suburbs.

We intergroup workers of the nation have no package of answers. But we do suggest some general principles of approach: (1) The planner will fail if he does not keep contact with, and get the reactions of the people his plans affect. (2) During implementation there must be two-way communication. (3) The news media and public officials must continually attempt to interpret the often unpopular but inescapable fact of interdependence, of give and take, to all population elements. (4) Finally, every technique and effort must reflect the foundation values of our nation -- a balance of rights and responsibilities, equal treatment and opportunity for all, respect for differences, and a moral obligation to consider our neighbor's needs.

We discern in 1959 some heartening signs, amid the visible frictions, that more citizens are rethinking the American creed in terms of the many problems we have sketched here.

What all men share, all men will cherish and defend.

fib
NAIRO
November, 1959

WILLIAMS
OR

STATE OF MICHIGAN

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FREDERICK B. ROUTH
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
WILLIAM M. SEABRON
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

December 18, 1959

Please Reply: DETROIT

Mr. John G. Feild
Office of Senator Philip A. Hart
Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear John:

This is a double-barreled letter; one barrel of which is to ask you to serve as Chairman of NAIRO's Annual Conference Program Committee. It seems to me that this is entirely logical since we plan the 1960 Conference around the two consultations and the papers which come from it. Since you are the chairman of the special committee representing both the Resources and Planning Committee and the Commission on Nature, Scope and Theory for these consultations, it would seem that you will be the person best qualified to chair the Program Planning Committee. I recognize how busy you are, but I also recognize that you would have considerable help available to you among the NAIRO membership in the nation's capitol. As you probably know, Virginia Coffey is Chairman of the Arrangements Committee for the annual meeting. Please give this your most serious consideration. I think it is highly important to the success of our next annual conference.

The second barrel is loaded and contains a blast. In terms of the proposed consultation in conjunction with the AJC, it seems to me that we are missing a real boat. Let me explain. We are dealing with such problems as the future of the Negro in American life and have no one out of the South, where more than half of the Negro population still resides. I would suggest - more than this - strongly urge that we consider someone like John Hope or Herman Long in this area. In the future of interreligious relations, perhaps nothing more significant is being done than the job of the National Council of Churches in the South in the area of the desegregation controversy. In that sad region, the deep concerns of religiously motivated people

are being translated into constructive action. I believe that Will Campbell, for instance, could do a significant job of forecasting future developments in this area. I believe this to be very significant to our field.

I don't mean this to sound chauvinistic or provincial - it is not; but I recall only too well that time and again as I wandered about the South at a time when I was Regional Chairman for NAIRO, I was told that it was thought of as the Northern Association of Intergroup Relations Officials. I believe that the inclusion of more professionals out of the South would help dispel this thought.

All good regards.

Cordially yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Executive Secretary

FBR/mvz

bc/ Harold Fleming

NAIRO

1959 ANNUAL CONFERENCE

PROPOSED PROGRAM

To: BOARD OF DIRECTORS

From: Lloyd Davis, Chairman
Program Committee

INTRODUCTION

DEFINITIONS

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

TOPICS AND SPEAKERS

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE (CHART)

Appendix I

Appendix II

Appendix III

1959 NAIRO Program Committee

I. INTRODUCTION

The theme of this year's conference is: "Intergroup Relations - The Decade Ahead". The goal envisioned by your Program Committee was that of examining the problems and needs, the potentialities and resources, available to our field in light of expected social, economic, cultural and political change in the decade ahead. For many weeks, time and effort have gone into the exacting job of defining "what we have in mind" when we talk of economic, political and socio-cultural change in the decade ahead. These reflections have been exciting and fascinating, and there has been a great tendency for the committee to get carried away with speculation on things to come. While we recognized that discussions of this nature are in themselves thought provoking and stimulating, they are not conclusive.

We have also endeavored to keep in mind the unique possibilities afforded us by our presence in Puerto Rico, to view the problem of discrimination in its world-wide perspective. Here too, since this represents a departure of NAIRO from the traditional and the conventional, we leaned over backwards not to over-emphasize this aspect of our deliberations. Faced with an added "out of the ordinary feature" — a four day meet, we have made every effort to provide ample business sessions, adequate time for Commission and Departmental meetings, committee sessions, recreation and socializing, plus a chance to see first-hand, Puerto Rico's "Operation Bootstrap".

As you will likely note, the most difficult task facing the Program Committee was that of taking all these fine ingredients and mixing them up in such a way as to get the very best kind of balance, continuity and smoothness of control. Final selection of speakers rests with the Board, but we have respectfully suggested some individuals in whom we have confidence that they will do justice to the subject matter.

One final word or two: last year a very successful feature of the Conference was the "clinic". We have scheduled several of these informative sessions again. They will deal with a number and variety of subject matters which should attract the interest of our members and help make more rewarding their junket to Puerto Rico. As for our departmental meetings and Commission sessions, we have attached a list of suggested items for discussion as derived from the weeks of discussions pursued by your Program Committee.

II. DEFINITIONS

A. Business Meetings — These are meetings attended by the full membership for the discussion and transaction of NAIRO's organizational business. Three such meetings have been slated.

B. General Sessions — These, too, are attended by the full membership for the discussion of topics which are of general interest to the profession. Four of these sessions have been slated, three of which will be luncheon sessions at which a fee for meals will be charged. This will not be over-taxing on delegates because the Governor's Banquet and the Mayor's Reception are without charge.

C. Concurrent Sessions — These are meetings of either Departments or Commissions, so labelled because, since treatment is given to problems directly concerning particular segments of the profession, all the Departments or Commissions meet simultaneously. Concurrent sessions are of two types: to discuss in detail particular topics first discussed generally by the full membership at a General Session; and to discuss other items of Departmental or Commission business. In either case, the Department or Commission itself arranges for the manner of presentation and discussion. Two concurrent meetings of Departments and Commissions have been scheduled. One of the two meetings will be reserved for a topic of their own choosing.

D. Clinics — These represent a new attempt to formalize something the members have, over the years, considered of great importance because they offer an opportunity for those with questions to get together with those who may shed light on them. Clinics at last year's Conference proved to be very successful and attendance at them was excellent. Ten concurrent clinics have been scheduled: five on Wednesday of the Conference and five on Thursday. Slating this number of clinics will afford us the opportunity of utilizing as many members of NAIRO with talent as possible. The attached sheet will give a breakdown of the suggested topics for these clinics.

III. SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

There is appended hereto a timetable of the conference, as recommended by the Committee. In connection with Sections I and II above, it will be seen that:

A. Three business meetings have been arranged. One session has been slated for Tuesday morning, another for Wednesday morning, and a final one for Friday morning. These meetings should afford adequate time for the transaction of all business and also, if need be, to anticipate and cope with any emergency situations.

B. Four general sessions have been scheduled — lunch on Tuesday; lunch on Wednesday; morning on Thursday, and lunch on Friday.

The first has been structured so as to relate specifically to subsequent concurrent sessions of Commissions and Departments. This session will be devoted to a searching analysis of the expected socio-cultural, political and economic changes in the decade ahead, and how these changes will relate to the field of intergroup relations.

The second session is designed to focus our attention on the world-wide aspect of the problem of discrimination.

The third session is provided in order that we might undertake a more thorough analysis of the practicality and applicability of the Dodson's, "Creative Role of Conflict," thesis, to actual situations confronted by private and public agencies.

The fourth and final session is structured in such a manner as to give persons of stature in allied disciplines and related fields of professional activity the opportunity to discuss NAIRO, the field of intergroup relations as they see it from afar, and how their fields of interest and that of NAIRO's might better complement one another.

C. The Mayor of San Juan will entertain delegates at a reception at the Mayor's residence on Tuesday evening. Governor Luis Munoz Marin will entertain delegates at a banquet in the Governor's residence on the evening of Thursday, October 15th. This banquet will take the place of the traditional "President's Reception" and it will also afford Governor Marin the opportunity to discuss Puerto Rico's "Operation Bootstrap." Wednesday evening, October 14th, has been reserved for a swimming party at the Hotel San Juan Intercontinental. This party is optional for delegates. Many persons may prefer to make the round of some of the outstanding night spots, while others may want to do both.

D. As for tours: Friday afternoon has been reserved for tours of the Island, University sites, historic landmarks, etc. Details with respect to this item will be dependent upon the local Committee on Arrangements.

IV. TOPICS AND SPEAKERS

A. It would appear that the respective Commissions and Departments are charged with responsibility for programming their own concurrent meetings even when these are geared to a presentation made at a general session. It is hoped that these Commissions and Departments will utilize as much NAIRO talent as possible.

B. It would seem to be the Board's responsibility, therefore, to select topics and speakers for the general sessions and the committee's responsibility to make appropriate recommendations. Listed below are the proposed general sessions, together with one or more suggested topics and speakers.

1) Tuesday Lunch Topic: "The Decade Ahead" — a searching analysis of expected economic, political and socio-cultural changes in the decade ahead and how these developments will relate to the field of inter-group relations.

Speaker: DAVID REISMAN

or ALDOUS HUXLEY and/or REUEL DENNEY

2) Wednesday Lunch Topic: "Discrimination a World Wide Problem." The world has made tremendous progress along technical and scientific lines. It has made relatively little significant progress in matters of human relations. Human relations' problems are no longer local, sectional, or even national. They are world-wide in scope. The speaker is expected to bring new insight into the importance of the international dimension of the problem, especially in light of the existing cold war.

Speaker: AMBASSADOR JOHN CABOT LODGE

or DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE

3) Thursday Morning Topic: "Role of the Agency in Conflict Situations; Its Responsibility — Its Opportunity." NAIRO has had Dan Dodson's initial presentation on this challenging new concept. Last year we were presented with an over-long panel on practical application. We now appear ready for a more searching analysis of its practicality and applicability to actual situations confronted by private and public agencies.

Possible Discussants: Arnold Forster, National Civil Rights Director, Anti-Defamation League

Dr. Dan W. Dodson, Director,
Human Relations Center and Community Studies
New York University

4) Friday Lunch Topic: "Intergroup Relations, The Allied Disciplines and Related Fields of Professional Activities." There has been far too little communication and cooperation between workers in the field of intergroup relations, the allied disciplines of sociology, anthropology, socio-psychology, and related fields of professional activities like social welfare services. What do these other disciplines and fields of professional activities think of NAIRO? Are there grounds for effective communication and cooperation between NAIRO and members of these allied disciplines, and field of related professional activities? A panel of experts will look into this matter.

Suggested Panel: (1) Head of the National Association of Social Workers
(2) Dr. Lyman Bryson, Columbia University
(3) Dr. Goodwin Watson, Columbia University

ONE FINAL WORD.

A bibliography will be provided delegates in advance with appropriate reading materials, and notations as to where said materials may be obtained. Commission chairmen and Department heads will be sent selective reading materials in order that they may more adequately prepare for attendance at this important conference.

Recorders will be provided for all General Sessions, Business Sessions, meetings of Commissions, and meetings of Departments.

* * * * * *

MON.								6:30		9:00
								BOARD DINNER		Resolution Committee and/or other Committees
	8:00	8:30	9:30	12:00	2:30	4:30	6:00	6:30	8:30	10:30
TUES.	Breakfast Meeting of those chairing Commission & Department Meetings	Registration	1st Business Session: Welcome Presidential Address Report of Executive Sec. Report of Treasurer Statement of Concern Announcement of Elections	LUNCH General Session Topic: "The Decade Ahead"	Concurrent Commission meetings Discussion of Previous Topic	Concurrent Department Meetings Discussion of Previous Topic		DINNER PERIOD FREE	MAYOR OF SAN JUAN RECEPTION	EVENING FREE
WED.	Breakfast FREE	Registration (cont'd)	2nd Business Session: Planning & Resources Professional Standards Education & Training Membership	LUNCH General Session Topic: "Discrimination World Wide Problem"	5 Concurrent Clinics	Concurrent Commission — Own Topics		DINNER PERIOD FREE	SWIMMING PARTY (OPTIONAL)	
THURS.	Breakfast FREE	FREE	General Session: Topic: "Role of Agency in Conflict Situations; Its Responsibility — Its Opportunity"	LUNCH FREE	Concurrent Department Meetings Topic of own	5 Concurrent Clinics		DINNER AND PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTION GOVERNOR LUIS MUNOZ MARIN		
FRI.	Breakfast FREE	FREE	3rd Business Session: Statement of Concern	LUNCH General Session Topic: "The Allied Disciplines and Related Fields of Professional Activities"	TOURS OF ISLAND (OPTIONAL)					

APPENDIX NUMBER ONE

SUGGESTED CLINICS

(1) Topic: "How can we establish and maintain integrated communities without adopting a quota plan?"
Possible discussants: Morton Grodzins, Frank Horne, Saul Alinsky, Stanley Lowell

(2) Topic: "How do we go about defining what areas of intergroup relations should be publicly supported and which areas should be left to the private or voluntary agency?"
Possible discussants: George Schermer, Robert Williams

(3) Topic: "How can our present exchange programs be better utilized, improved upon, and how can NAIRO be related more adequately to these efforts?"
Possible discussants: Louis T. Olom, Staff Director, U.S. Advisory Committee on Information

(4) Topic: "How can we structure our various scholarship programs and services so that they do not become devisive in terms of race and class distinction, and thus harmful to our democratic process?"
Discussant: Dr. Annabel Carey Prescott

(5) Topic: "How can intergroup relations agencies differentiate methods and techniques appropriate to urban as distinct from those appropriate to suburban situations?"

(6) Topic: "What can we expect by way of trends (conflicts, overlapping, etc.), in jurisdiction and programming of public intergroup relations agencies at the state and local level?"

(7) Topic: "How can private intergroup relations agencies attract more Foundation funds?"
Possible discussants: Robert Sargent Shriver Jr., President, Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., Foundation — Vernon Eagle, Executive Director, The New World Foundation — David Freeman, Rockefeller Brothers Fund

(8) Topic: "How can public and private agencies work to offset increased religious conflict stemming from the Supreme Court decisions and the approaching 1960 presidential campaign?"

(9) Topic: "How can de facto segregation in public schools be eliminated?"

(10) Topic: "What are the effects of color prejudice on the adjustment of the Puerto Rican in-migrant in the States and what can be done about it?"
Possible discussants: Rev. Joseph P. Fitzpatrick, S.J. — Mrs. Matilde Perez Desylvia

APPENDIX NUMBER TWO

SUGGESTED AREAS OF CONCERN FOR COMMISSIONS AND DEPARTMENTS

Departments

Departments may want to confine their inquiry to the area of expected political change.

Dr. Scammon's speech at the closing session of last year's Annual NAIRO meeting would be a good reference for this section. Basically, what we should be examining is the role of agencies and professionals in view of the expected changes in the decade ahead. In the area of political change we have some rather good bench-marks: Our questions should be aimed at what this means in terms of the total society; what it means for minority groups, and what tentative suggestions we have for developing creative, flexible programs that will be effective in increasing the equal participation of all people in decision making, in shared responsibility, and in the benefits which come from a growing democratic society.

In the area of political change, the other area of inquiry should be aimed at how we, as professionals, can assist the electorate and public officeholders in establishing a national policy which demands the recognition of the equal dignity and worth of each of our people as citizens of the United States and children of God.

Commissions

Commission on Housing, Manpower, Nature, Scope & Theory, Research Services, may best confine their inquiry to the area of expected economic change.

We are in the midst of a rapidly expanding economy, and all indications point to a vastly increased gross national product in the decade ahead. It has been said that we are now an Affluent Society and that failure to realize and recognize this is leading us down the path to self-destruction. Big Labor and Big Business are playing an increasing role in decision making of national policy. How can the intergroup relations agencies and professionals help both these powerful groups become more sensitive to intergroup relations considerations? For instance, do we professionals believe that national policy should be aimed at the creation of a national FEPC or even broader agency USCAD governing employment, housing, public facilities, education, etc., etc.?

The decade won't be without its ups and downs. Does experience in the recent recession indicate that the old adage, "The first to be fired and the last to be hired," has any validity? If so, what can we do about it for future recessions?

What does automation mean for working people? Will it displace large numbers of workers? If so, how can we help prevent an unfair share of lay-offs for minority group workers?

Another basic area of consideration is the changing farm economy and the mass migration

of people off the farms and into the city. Should we be concerned about keeping people "down on the farm?" What can we do to help prepare those who leave the farm for city living and non-agricultural employment?

What can we expect in the decade ahead by way of an advancing economic status for our major minority groups, and how will this relate to our work?

What about our problem of housing minority group members in the North? What fresh new solutions can we advance?

Will the trend toward suburbia, strip cities, standard metropolitan areas and the like, make the so-called city public and/or private intergroup relations agency, a thing of the past?

Will the decade ahead find intergroup relations agencies turning increased, if not major, attention to the problems of the aged?

It has been said that, in the real contemporary world, the population problem has not been solved. On the contrary, it is becoming more grave and more formidable with every passing year. How will this population explosion relate to our work in the decade ahead?

Which will be the minority groups of the next decade, and by what symbols will we identify them?

Some intergroup relations professionals have contended for some time that socio-economic class distinction can be, and often is, the proper concern of intergroup relations agencies and professionals. General attacks on labor or general attacks on management are no more acceptable in a democratic society than attacks on minority groups. One of the very basic questions which faces this nation is the extent to which social mobility is possible. There are indications that American society is becoming more class-rigid; that the children of workers shall be workers, the children of professionals shall be professionals, and the children of the managerial elite shall be leaders. At the same time, we recognize that, through the development of a caste system based on race, nationality or religion, we have limited the ability of some to move into middle class status. The question which faces the intergroup relations agencies and professionals is how to remove the artificial barriers which keep people frozen in their assigned class. We should also seek to find who does the assigning.

Is it true that what we need is an overall strategy for integration, as well as a set of principles and good intentions? When do we start to formulate such an overall strategy?

How can we more adequately prepare minority group youth to meet the manpower needs of the decade ahead? Are there any "new" ideas we can advance along these lines?

* * * * *

Commission on Education, Interreligious Relations, Other Civil Rights, Nature, Scope & Theory, Research Services, may best confine their inquiry to the area of expected socio-cultural change.

We have not had a major presentation in this area at a NAIRO Annual Meeting. What will change in this area mean in terms of the roles of agencies and professionals?

Granting that interfaith tensions will be with us for a long time, what basic work can be done in laying out ground rules for social conflict at the community level?

What will the medium of public communication be like in the decade ahead and how can we relate this to our field? Will the things cited in Huxley's "Brave New World Revisited," come to pass, and how can we prevent these tools of mass manipulation from falling into the wrong hands?

Will the decade ahead find NAIRO with an office on the moon? Can we expect to find at least an "international NAIRO," and, if so, how can we move to make such a thing a reality?

What developments in the field of education can we expect in the decade ahead? What about matters of curriculum, integration, Negro teacher placement, role of degree, etc.?

What will be the effect, if any, of a prolonged cold war on the decade ahead as it relates to our field? Can intergroup professionals do anything to stimulate and promote a more intensive cultural exchange program?

What effect will increase leisure time activity have on intergroup relations problems in the decade ahead? How can we prepare now to cope with these additional problems?

How important will religion be in the decade ahead in determining and/or directing the behavior of individuals, and how will this relate to the field of intergroup relations?

APPENDIX NUMBER THREE

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Some suggested reading materials which proved helpful to members of your Program Committee:

DECADE AHEAD

(1) BRAVE NEW WORLD REVISITED — by Aldous Huxley, Harper, 1958

(2) THE POWER ELITE — C. Wright Mills, Oxford University Press, 1956

(3) THE AFFLUENT SOCIETY — John K. Galbraith, Houghton Mifflen, 1958

(4) AMERICA AS A CIVILIZATION — Max Lerner

(5) THE LONELY CROWD — David Reisman

(6) THE ORGANIZATION MAN — William H. Whyte, Simon & Schuster, 1956

DISCRIMINATION A WORLD WIDE PROBLEM

(1) THE PITIFUL AND THE PROUD — Carl T. Rowan

(2) BLACK POWER — Richard Wright

(3) COLOR CURTAIN — Richard Wright, World Publishing Company, 1956

(4) THE NEGLECTED FRONTIER — a talk by Frank Stanton, President, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., at the Anti-Defamation League Freedom Forum, New York, December 6, 1958. Copies can be secured from Anti-Defamation League, 515 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York.

PROBLEM AREAS

Education

(1) AND YOUR BROTHER SHALL LIVE WITH YOU — an address by Robert Sargent Shriver, Jr., President, Chicago Board of Education, on problems of defacto segregation. Can be secured from Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago, 21 West Superior Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Employment

(1) THE NEGRO POTENTIAL — Eli Ginzberg, Columbia University Press, 1956

Housing

(1) THE EXPLODING METROPOLIS — Editors of Fortune Magazine, Doubleday Anchor, 1958

(2) GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING IN METROPOLITAN AREAS — Morton Grodzins and Edward C. Banfield, McGraw-Hill, 1958

(3) THE NEGRO GHETTO — Robert C. Weaver, Harcourt Brace, 1948

(4) RACIAL INVASION - SUCCESSION SEQUENCE — an article by Eleanor P. Wolf, Journal of Social Issues, 1957

(5) MAJOR STUDY RAPS INDUSTRY PRACTICES — an article from December, 1958, issue of HOUSE & HOME

(6) HOUSING AND PROBLEMS OF URBAN RENEWAL — a series of articles from February, 1959, issue of "House & Home"

(7) WHERE SHALL WE LIVE — Report of Commission on Race and Housing, University of California Press, 1958

(8) TESTIMONY OF SAUL D. ALINSKI before Civil Rights Commission in Chicago, May 5, 1959, in which Mr. Alinski advanced the idea of a "quota plan" as the only solution to current minority group housing problems. Available from Industrial Areas Foundation, Chicago, Illinois, 8 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

(9) NONDISCRIMINATION CLAUSES — in regard to public housing, private housing and urban redevelopment undertakings — prepared by Racial Relations Service and the office of the General Counsel. Copies may be obtained from Housing and Home Finance Agency, Office of the Administrator, Washington 25, D.C.

The Profession of Intergroup Relations

(1) RESPECTIVE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PRIVATE AND PUBLIC AGENCIES IN ADVANCING COMMUNITY RELATIONS OBJECTIVES — National Community Relations Advisory Council, 55 West 42nd Street, New York 36, New York.

(2) TRENDS IN HUMAN RELATIONS RESEARCH — Charles Winick and Gilbert Shapiro. Can be secured from National office of the Anti-Defamation League, 515 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York.

(3) REGIONAL PROBLEMS AND ISSUES IN HUMAN RELATIONS EDUCATION — Gertrude Noor and Herman Case, Anti-Defamation League, 515 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York

The Profession of Intergroup Relations (cont'd.)

(4) THE CREATIVE ROLE OF CONFLICT IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS — Dr. Dan Dodson. Can be secured from Anti-Defamation League, 515 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York

Racial and Ethnic Groups

(1) ONLY IN AMERICA — Harry Golden

(2) BREAKTHROUGH ON THE COLOR FRONT — Lee Nichols, Random House, 1954

(3) CASTE, CLASS AND RACE — Oliver C. Cox, Doubleday, 1948

(4) MINORITIES IN AMERICAN SOCIETY — Charles F. Marden, American Book Company, 1952

(5) STRANGERS AND NEIGHBORS: —The Story of Our Puerto Rican Citizens — Clarence Senior. Can be secured from National office of Anti-Defamation League, 515 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York

(6) WHERE PEOPLE MEET — Everett C. Hughes, Free Press, 1952

Religious Conflict

(1) RELIGION IN THE SCHOOLS — Robert Gordis and William Gorman, and others. Copies can be secured from the Fund for the Republic, 60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York

The South

(1) THE SOUTHERN TEMPER — William Peters, Doubleday, 1959

(2) SEGREGATION AND DESEGREGATION — a digest of recent research by Melvin M. Tumin. Copies can be obtained from the National office of the Anti-Defamation League, 515 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York

1959 NAIRO Program Committee

Mrs. A. B. Counselbaum
Anti-Defamation League
343 South Dearborn Street
Chicago 4, Illinois

Mr. John T. Kenna, Director
Church Safety Activities Division
National Safety Council
425 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 11, Illinois

Mr. J. Vivas, Executive Director
Greater Lawndale Conservation Committee
3152 West Roosevelt Road
Chicago 12, Illinois

Miss Eleanor Dungan, Director
Educational Services
Commission on Human Relations
54 West Hubbard Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

Mrs. Annabel C. Prescott, Director
Board of Education
Committee on Human Relations
228 North LaSalle Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

Mrs. Rachel R. Ridley
Community Services Department
Commission on Human Relations
54 West Hubbard Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

Mr. Ted Cobb
Chicago Urban League
2410 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago 16, Illinois

Miss Belle Allen
Bureau on Jewish Employment Problems
22 West Monroe Street
Chicago 3, Illinois

Mr. Joseph Monserrat
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Department of Labor
322 West 45th Street
New York, New York

Miss Olive Diggs
320 North Clark Street
Chicago Land Clearance Commission
Chicago 10, Illinois

Miss Margaret Garrity
President's Committee on Government Contracts
105 West Adams Street
Chicago 3, Illinois

April 6, 1960

Mr. David Danzig
The American Jewish Committee
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Dave:

I appreciate your invitation to serve on the NAIRO 1960 Conference Program Committee and am strongly tempted by it. But, in view of the fact that I cannot make the impending meeting, and probably any subsequent ones, I feel I must decline.

If I can be of help to the Committee in any way, you know that you can call on me.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000 • Cable Wishcom, New York

March 31, 1960

Dear Harold:

I hope you will accept membership on the NAIRO 1960 Conference Program Committee, which the Board has asked me to chair.

The first meeting has been set tentatively for Thursday, April 14 at 3:30 p.m. at the AJC Institute of Human Relations, Rooms 405-406, 165 East 56 Street, New York.

I look forward to hearing from you that you will serve on this committee and be present at the April 14 meeting. A form to indicate your plans is enclosed for your convenience.

Sincerely,

Dave

David Danzig, Chairman
Conference Program Committee

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

DD:vrp
Enc.

53rd Annual Meeting **April 22, 23, 24** **Hotel Commodore, N.Y.C.**

HERBERT B. EHRMANN, President
FREDERICK F. GREENMAN, Chm., Executive Board
MILTON WEILL, Chm., Administrative Board
WILLIAM ROSENWALD, Chm., Nat'l. Advisory Council
MAURICE GLINERT, Treasurer
ARTHUR D. LEIDESDORF, Associate Treasurer
JULIUS S. LOEWENTHAL, Secretary
JOHN SLAWSON, Executive Vice-President

JACOB BLAUSTEIN, Honorary President
IRVING M. ENGEL, Honorary President
JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER, Honorary President
HERBERT H. LEHMAN, Honorary Vice-President
SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF, Honorary Vice-President
RALPH E. SAMUEL, Honorary Vice-President
HORACE STERN, Honorary Vice-President
FRED LAZARUS, JR., Hon. Chm., Nat'l. Advis. Council
ELY M. AARON, Chicago, Vice-President

JOSEPH M. BERNE, Cleveland, Vice-President
MAX H. BLOCK, Seattle, Vice-President
JULIUS H. COHN, Newark, Vice-President
WILLIAM P. ENGEL, Birmingham, Vice-President
MARTIN GANG, Los Angeles, Vice-President
JACK A. GOLDFARB, New York, Vice-President
J. M. KAPLAN, New York, Vice-President
JAMES MARSHALL, New York, Vice-President
BARON deHIRSCH MEYER, Miami, Vice-President
A. M. SONNABEND, Boston, Vice-President

I shall _____ serve on the NAIRO
shall not ___

1960 Conference Program Committee.

* * * * * *

I shall _____ attend the meeting
shall not ___

set for Thursday, April 14, at

3:30 P.M., at the AJC Institute of

Human Relations, 165 East 56 Street,

New York City.

_____
(please print)

Memorandum from . . . . AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS
15 East 84th Street, New York 28, N. Y. • TRafalgar 9-4500

September 21, 1960

To: NAIRO Members

From: Joseph B. Robison, Chairman,
Resolutions Committee

The attached draft of the 1960 Statement of Concerns and Commitments is sent to you for consideration and suggestions prior to the Conference in November. It is based in large part on communications received from a number of NAIRO members, to whom I take this opportunity to express my thanks. Please note:

1. The Statement will have to reflect the final election results as well as the treatment of the religious question and civil rights issues during the campaign. Since that must wait until after November 8, I have indicated in brackets in the enclosed draft the points at which such material will probably be inserted.

2. The draft is being circulated now to obtain your suggestions so that a revised draft can be prepared for circulation at the beginning of the Conference. Please let me have the benefit of your thinking as soon as possible. Most important, try to make your suggestions in the form of actual language to be used in the Statement.

3. Please send your suggestions to me at the American Jewish Congress, 15 East 84th Street, New York 28, N. Y. As soon as possible. No deadline -- but anything that comes later than November 9 won't help much.

Att.

D R A F T

NAIRO 1960 STATEMENT OF CONCERNS AND COMMITMENTS

This conference of the members of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, held in Cincinnati in November 1960, follows immediately upon a presidential election that again demonstrated to the world the continuing vitality of the democratic process in the United States. We have every reason to believe that the newly-elected government will continue to lead the fight for freedom in the world and will press vigorously for the attainment of full equality for all Americans and the amelioration of intergroup differences.

/Brief reference to religious issue in the election to be inserted./

This conference takes place in a time of world crisis, a crisis in which the raw fact of race threatens to take over the center of the arena. /Description of current scene to be inserted. Will presumably cover Africa, summit talks and the threat of nuclear warfare./

CIVIL RIGHTS DEVELOPMENTS

The Statement of Concerns and Commitments adopted by the 13th NAIRO Conference last year reviewed the major obstacles to equality and outlined the principal points of concern for the immediate future on the part of intergroup workers. In almost all respects the tasks there outlined remain before us. Without repeating the details of that Statement, we shall here stress the most important developments of the past twelve months and their implications for the future.

The most striking development of 1960 was the upsurge of mass protest activity against inequality manifested in the "sit-in" demonstrations against lunch counter segregation in Southern cities. The facts have been well publicized -- the use of picketing, the occupation of space in lunch counters, restaurants and public libraries, the nationwide wave of support expressed through picket lines in other parts of the country, the mobilization of legal and illegal, even violent, opposition and, most important, the wide measure of success that the movement has already achieved. The "impossible" has become fact in more than thirty cities from Virginia to Texas. The whites and Negroes who are now eating together in public places in those cities are proof that the rate of progress in race relations can be greatly increased by effectively organized protest.

Some aspects of the sit-in demonstrations raise moral and legal issues that have not yet been fully resolved. The members of NAIRO, however, have no doubt as to the validity of the basic aims of the demonstrations -- the vigorous expression of personal determination that the indignities of inequality shall be ended.

We welcome this exercise of the constitutional right to assemble and to petition for redress of grievances. If the number of demonstrators continues to grow, the weapon of mass activity could drastically change the nature of the struggle for equality and bring it to rapid success.

The increased vigor of civil rights forces was undoubtedly responsible for the sweeping nature of the civil rights pledges in the Democratic and Republican Party platforms of 1960. While party pledges do not always mean party action, particularly on civil rights, the civil rights planks clearly reflect growing voter sentiment for equality. In 1956, neither party found it politically advantageous to express approval of the 1954 decisions of the Supreme Court condemning racial segregation. In 1960, both did.

The strength of the opposition to racism was also recognized by both candidates during the campaign. [To be done, particularly as to successful candidate.]

Realism compels us to recognize that, despite this support, only a very small advance was made by Congress in 1960. No more than a few of the recommendations made by the Civil Rights Commission established under the 1957 Civil Rights Act have been put into effect. The Civil Rights Act enacted this year is extremely limited. Far more sweeping legislation will be needed to redeem the pledges just made by both parties. As persons directly concerned with intergroup relations, we know that a greater mobilization of forces will be needed to bring those promises to fulfillment.

Much remains to be done even in the vital area of the franchise. Despite provisions in the 1957 and 1960 Civil Rights Acts, denial of the vote because of race is still widespread. It is generally accepted that the two Acts had little appreciable effect on who was allowed to vote in the election just concluded.

In the area of public school segregation also, there is imperative need for new approaches and greater mobilization of forces. The rate of progress in the last three years has been alarmingly slow. There is no sign of a major breakthrough.

Outside the South, where segregation exists in public schools because of discrimination in housing rather than official state policy, intergroup workers have continued their efforts to find ways of reducing the damage done by this evil to our nation's children. More broadly, they have been concerned with other forms of inequality of educational opportunity based on religion, ethnic background, economic class and place of residence, particularly at the higher educational levels.

Gratifying progress continued to be made in many parts of the country against discrimination in employment, public accommodations and other areas of our daily lives. Enactment of fair employment

laws in Delaware and Baltimore, was an encouraging development in the border area.

In the more difficult and more important area of housing, significant gains were made, particularly under the anti-discrimination laws now in effect in a number of states and cities. It is particularly encouraging that the Supreme Court of New Jersey upheld the application of that state's anti-discrimination law to the 16,000-home Levittown development and that the owners of that project accepted the decision and began to sell homes to Negroes. However, housing continues to be the major concern of civil rights groups outside the South. It is still unfortunately true that the great bulk of the housing market is segregated, that the federal government continues to support segregated housing and that none of the recommendations of the Civil Rights Commission on this subject have been implemented.

Controversies over the relationship between government and religion reveal fundamental differences among religious groups that continue to claim the attention of intergroup workers. Experience shows that the American people are prepared to recognize and accept the right to differ on this issue and to assert unpopular minority views.

/Discussion of religious issues in election to be inserted./

The 1960 Census documented a development that has had a profound effect on intergroup relations -- the changes in the nature of urban populations brought about by migration of new groups into the cities and the movement of the earlier city elements into the suburbs. The strikingly rapid change in the racial makeup of city populations that these movements cause requires constant readjustment in our treatment of intergroup problems. It becomes ever more clear that those problems cannot be solved independently of the transportation, police, tax and other difficulties that face most of the metropolitan areas in which the majority of Americans now live.

Touching both problems is the matter of relationships between metropolitan police forces and the groups with which they deal. NAIRO has long actively supported programs on this subject. A recent favorable development has been the establishment by a number of cities of civilian boards independent of the police department to review police practices.

THE CHALLENGE TO THE INTERGROUP WORKER

The years since the founding of NAIRO have seen a steady broadening in the range of our concerns and in the techniques that are used in fulfilling our responsibilities. That trend continues today. In the years ahead, we will need to extend our use of every possible discipline -- sociology, psychology, mass communication,

the arts and the law. We will need to create greater public support for intergroup work -- to build an understanding that such work must be as much a part of the fabric of our government as the agencies for public health, police protection, education, and public works. We will seek to increase the role and responsibility of the intergroup worker in the agencies established for promoting housing, education and other public benefits.

It will also be necessary to continue to strive to reduce friction among religious groups, while recognizing that they may differ strongly on matters of deep concern to them. Nothing in the philosophy of our democratic society requires suppression of those differences. It requires only that they be allowed full freedom of expression. We therefore welcome the airing of differences concerning the place of religion in our society. We are confident that we have ample resources to deal with any tensions that may result from that development.

Perhaps the greatest challenge to the intergroup worker in the immediate months ahead will be to work with the mass protest movement symbolized by the sit-ins. That movement is certain to cause changes in the methods and techniques used to achieve equality. While old procedures will not be abandoned, new methods will demand more attention and expenditure of funds and energy. It will also be necessary to give consideration to the application of the nonviolent protest technique to problems of bias outside the South.

A special feature of the sit-in type of activity is that it cannot occur until the situation is ripe for it and that, when the situation is ripe, it frequently occurs spontaneously. Civil rights leaders must therefore be alert to sense the climate so that they can help when and where they are most needed. Recent events show only too well the need of applying the skills and experience of intergroup workers to the tensions that are likely to develop out of these situations. All citizens have an interest in preventing these expressions of protest from leading to outbreaks of violence.

In this connection, special attention should be given to the work of bi-racial committees through which communications among diverse elements in the community can be maintained. Such committees have worked very effectively in a number of cities during the past year. We believe they are an appropriate and effective way of dealing with intergroup tensions. We therefore urge much wider use of this technique.

The sit-in development is only one aspect of the fact that the continuation of the most extreme forms of segregation and discrimination in the South is a matter of vital <u>national</u> concern. All parts of the country have a stake in speeding up the present slow pace of improvement in the South. We fully realize that there

is far too much discrimination in the North to permit any sense of complacency. We believe, however, that the existence of extreme forms of discrimination in any part of the country breeds an atmosphere of evil that spills over into the rest of the land. Thus, reduction of discrimination in any one section of the nation advances the anti-bias struggle in every other section.

Ultimately, this principle will have to be extended to international as well as national affairs. The philosophies, techniques and resources of the intergroup relations field should be applied to our dealings with other countries, particularly in the effort we must make to help them cope with the acutely dangerous interracial tensions now erupting in so many parts of the world.

Equality is a goal that must be sought everywhere by elimination of inequality everywhere.

9-20-60

John Hope

Can you be on panel at NAIRO annual meeting Nov. 15 evening subject state advisory committees? Please wire me collect.

Harold Fleming

Telephoned in
10/25/60

via air mail

November 8, 1960

Mr. Dan Bowers
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
3-B Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Dan:

Not having heard from you to the contrary, I'm assuming you will make the NAIRO session the evening of the 15th.

We have merged with Will Campbell's Commission session on the religious issue in the campaign; this means only that he'll present Arthur Lazell on that subject. The rest of us will focus on what the next administration can and ought to do about civil rights in the South. If you feel moved to add anything on the religious issue, that too will be welcome. Each panelist will speak for about 15 minutes, after which there will be discussion.

If by any unwelcome chance you're not going to be able to make it, let me know right away. Otherwise, I'll look forward to seeing you next week.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

via air mail

November 8, 1960

Dr. Herman H. Long
Race Relations Department
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Herman:

This is just to confirm our recent conversation in Atlanta, when you agreed to serve as panelist at the NAIRO session of the Commission on Other Civil Rights, the evening of November 15.

As you may have noticed, we have merged with Will Campbell's Commission which is to deal with the religious issue in the campaign, mainly in the South.

Our focus will still be on the civil rights responsibilities of the next administration. But if you have any observations to make on the religious issue, they will be welcome. Each panelist will have 15 - 20 minutes.

I'm delighted that you've consented to serve on the panel, and I'm looking forward as always to seeing you again.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

NEWS from
Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.
822 Perdido Street, New Orleans 12, La.

November 5, 1960

NEW ORLEANS Nov.5--Rudolph Peters, young unemployed musician, and Walter Rogers, age 60, a union construction worker, were freed from criminal charges here Nov.3 when the district attorney's office dropped the case.

Peters, a Negro, and Rogers, white, a pile-driver fireman, had been charged with "criminal mischief, criminal trespass, disturbing the peace" at a Woolworth lunch counter. Conviction on all three charges could mean $1200 plus a year and 10 months in jail.

Assistant District Att'y A.I.Kleinfeldt told Judge Thomas Brahney that the state will not prosecute either defendant "since both Mr. Peters and Mr.Rogers have stated they had no criminal intent."

Police who arrested Peters and Rogers had seen Peters sitting at the counter and Rogers standing beside him, chatting. They asked Rogers, "Were you encouraging him?" Rogers said "No." He revealed afterward that he thought Peters had won his sitdown. "A man who's just won a sitdown single-handed don't need encouragement," he said. "He needs congratulations."

Rogers acted as his own attorney, stating that construction jobs are too scarce nowadays to cover attorney's fee.

On the same day, in another section of Criminal Court, Judge J. Bernard Cocke took under advisement a motion to quash criminal charges against four youths--three Negro and one white--who sat down at McCrory's lunch counter. The white youth, Sydney L. Goldfinch, 21, a Tulane University student, is charged with "criminal anarchy." Conviction could mean 10 years in prison.

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CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = International Letter Telegram

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HAROLD FLEMMING

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL 5 FORSYTHE ST FONE JA-28764 ATLA

GLAD TO SERVE AS PANELIST IF YOU DESIRE CAN DISCUSS DETAILS WITH YOU TUESDAY

GALEN MARTIN.

File

Telephoned to Western Union
By HCF 11/9/60

Night Letter
~~Telegram~~

Galen Martin, Knoxville

CAN YOU SERVE AS PANELIST AT NAIRO COMMISSION SESSION EVENING OF NOVEMBER ~~xxx~~ 15? SUBJECT IS EXECUTIVE ACTION NEEDED. YOUR KNOXVILLE SURVEY PERFECT SUBJECT MATTER. WIRE REPLY COLLECT. THANKS AND REGARDS.

HAROLD C. FLEMING

JA 2-3700

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
ROOM 209, 426 WEST 58TH STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. • JU 6-0782

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION

15 October 1960

TO: Members of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials
FROM: Virginia Coffey, Secretary

The Annual Meeting of the Association will be held this year at the Netherland Hilton Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio. It will begin at 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday morning, November 15, and end at 2:30 p.m. on Friday afternoon, November 18.

As required by the Association By-Laws (Article XVI), I submit to you the following proposed amendments, which will be voted upon at the Annual Meeting. One would establish a standing Legal Committee and grant ex officio Board membership to its chairman. The other would enlarge the maximum number of Board members to permit ex officio service by the Legal Committee Chairman and the Membership Committee chairman. (The latter was granted ex officio Board membership in an amendment adopted at the 1959 meeting, but, through an oversight, the maximum Board membership was not increased correspondingly.)

Proposed by Frederick B. Routh

In Article IX, Section 1, insert as sub-section:

"d. A Legal Committee, which shall advise the Board of Directors (and Executive Secretary, if any) on legal matters relating to the Association. The Chairman of this Committee and its members shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Board. The Chairman shall be designated as Legal Counsel and, if not otherwise a member of the Board, shall serve ex officio during his term in office."

In Article VII, Section 1, change the first sentence to read:

"1. The affairs of the Association shall be managed by a Board of Directors which shall consist of not more than thirty-four (34) members, and not less than eighteen (18). . . ."

fib

announcing . . .

the
fourteenth
annual
NAIRO
conference

world nation community

nov. 15 - 18, 1960
cincinnati, ohio

Conference Bulletin #1

F O U R T E E N T H A N N U A L C O N F E R E N C E

National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials

Netherland Hilton Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio

July 8, 1960

To: NAIRO Members

From: Conference Chairman, Virginia Coffey

Subject: Annual NAIRO Conference

Theme: Looking Ahead in Intergroup Relations: The World, The Nation, The Community

Time: November 15-18, 1960

This is the first bulletin to inform you of the forthcoming conference of NAIRO. This particular bulletin will give only a broad picture of conference plans to date. Later bulletins will provide the details of program content, speakers and consultants.

Remember -- this is a four day conference. The success of its program will depend on you.

Our 1960 Conference will climax a 10-months reassessment of the "goals, directions and priorities" in intergroup relations in the 1960s. Begun at the January "Big Think" sessions of some of our leaders, this process has continued among members in the various regions. And now that the Spring Journal of Intergroup Relations has given us all the papers of the January session, each one of us can be a part of the mind-stretching preparation for November.

Building upon the reassessment, our Program Committee will offer you at Cincinnati such topics as "The Changing Status of Racial Groups", "The Changing Status of Religious Groups", "The Changing Nature, Scope and Theory of Intergroup Relations", "The Changing City".

Your hosts, members of the Cincinnati Interagency Council, are doing everything possible to provide you with Cincinnati's customary hospitality.

CONFERENCE DATA

Headquarters -- from now until November 11 conference headquarters is the Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee, Room 105 City Hall, Cincinnati 2, Ohio. Inquiries about the conference can be sent to this address.

Registration -- registration in advance will be handled by the Ohio Civil Rights Commission, 814 Schmidt Bldg. (detailed information will be supplied later).

Hotel Reservations -- the conference hotel is the Netherland Hilton hotel. Advance reservation cards will be mailed you in Bulletin #2. Early reservations are encouraged.

Conference Opening and Closing -- the conference opens at 9:00 A.M. on Tuesday, November 15, with registration beginning at 8:00 A.M. Conference closes at 4:00 P.M. on Friday.

Transportation - We are centrally located; half the nation's population can reach Cincinnati overnight, and our city is served by twenty-one divisions of eight main trunk line railroads, and by major airways, which facilitates connections with rail or air routes. The hotel rates meet the present price level and organizations repeatedly return to Cincinnati for successful meetings.

During our usually mild winters, good highways make travel by automobile an attractive possibility for agency staffs. Reduced traveling expenses induce greater attendance.

Fourteenth Annual Conference
of the
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

Looking Ahead
IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS

The World

The Nation

The Community

NOVEMBER 15-18, 1960

Netherland Hilton Hotel

CINCINNATI, OHIO

GENERAL INFORMATION

All meetings will be held at the Netherland Hilton Hotel. Meeting rooms are designated in the program. Changes in room assignments or schedule will be announced at General Sessions and posted at the Registration Desk.

REGISTRATION: All Conference participants *must* register before attending their first session. There is a $5 registration fee for *all* participants, but students may register for $2.

CONFERENCE PACKAGE: The package fee for three luncheons, the Banquet, and the President's Reception, is $19. Tickets for these events may be purchased separately.

NAIRO will hold its Fifteenth Annual Conference in San Francisco, California, from November 7th through 10th, 1961. In 1962, NAIRO will meet in Washington, D. C.

National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials

ROOM 209, 426 WEST 58th STREET
NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK

CONFERENCE PROGRAM COMMITTEE

DAVID DANZIG, *Chairman*

Daniel S. Anthony
George Beebe
Max Birnbaum
George W. Culberson
Lloyd Davis
John G. Feild
H. Harry Giles
Irving Goldaber
George Grier
Virginia Huebner
Saal Lesser
Theodore Leskes
Howard W. McKinney
Joseph Monserrat
John A. Morsell
Joseph Robison
Edward Rutledge
Philip G. Sadler
Alfred E. Smith
Virginia Coffey, *ex-officio*
Frederick Routh, *ex-officio*
John Lassoe, Jr., *ex-officio*

P R O G R A M

Tuesday, November 15, 1960

8:00 a. m.

REGISTRATION ***Third Floor Foyer***

9:30 a. m.

OPENING GENERAL SESSION ***Hall of Mirrors***

Presiding: MRS. VIRGINIA COFFEY, Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee, Cincinnati.

Welcome: THE HON. DONALD D. CLANCY, Mayor of Cincinnati

Presidential Addresses:

FREDERICK B. ROUTH, Michigan Fair Employment Practices Commission, *President*

GEORGE W. CULBERSON, Commission on Human Relations, Pittsburgh, *President-elect*

Report of Resolutions Committee:

JOSEPH B. ROBISON, Commission on Law and Social Action, American Jewish Congress, *Chairman*

Report of Nominating Committee:

BOOKER T. McGRAW, Housing and Home Finance Agency, *Chairman*

12:00 noon

LUNCHEON ***Pavillon Room***

Presiding: RICHARD GUGGENHEIM, Chairman, Ohio Civil Rights Commission

Invocation: DR. DAVID THORNBERRY, Archdeacon, Diocese of Southern Ohio

THE CHANGING STATUS OF RACIAL GROUPS

ROBERT C. WEAVER, Vice-Chairman, City of New York Housing and Redevelopment Board

Benediction: REV. J. W. HENDERSON, Brown Chapel AME Church, Cincinnati

Tuesday

2:30 p.m.

CONCURRENT DISCUSSION GROUPS

***Subject:* The Changing Status of Racial Groups**

GROUP A ***Parlor A***

Chairman: SHELTON GRANGER, Cleveland Urban League

Recorder: PAUL E. ERTEL, JR., Commission on Human Relations, Chicago

GROUP B ***Parlor B***

Chairman: SAMUEL B. DANLEY, U. S. Department of Labor

Recorder: ROBURT DUMAS, Board of Community Relations, Toledo

GROUP C ***Parlor C***

Chairman: FREDERICK A. SCHREIBER, American Jewish Committee, Los Angeles

Recorder: MRS. MURIEL SNOWDEN, Freedom House, Roxbury, Massachusetts

GROUP D ***Parlor D***

Chairman: WALTER GREENE, Michigan Fair Employment Practices Commission

Recorder: MRS. ALICE LEV, Interracial Committee, Youngstown, Ohio

GROUP E ***Parlor H***

Chairman: JOHN BINKLEY, Colorado Anti-Discrimination Commission

Recorder: MRS. ALMA SCURLOCK, Commissioners' Council on Human Relations, Washington, D. C.

GROUP F ***Parlor I***

Chairman: AIMEE M. ISGRIG, Illinois Commission on Human Relations

Recorder: EDWARD E. SHELTON, Commission on Human Rights, Des Moines

GROUP G ***Parlor N***

Chairman: DENNIS CLARK, Commission on Human Relations, Philadelphia

Recorder: PAUL RILLING, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta

Tuesday

GROUP H ***Hall of Mirrors***

Chairman: GEORGE NESBITT, Urban Renewal Administration

Recorder: IRVING LEVINE, Indianapolis Jewish Community Relations Council

GROUP I ***Hall of Mirrors***

Chairman: JAMES MADISON, Ohio Civil Rights Commission

Recorder: GALEN A. MARTIN, Unitarian Service Committee, Knoxville

GROUP J ***Hall of Mirrors***

Chairman: DR. HANS SPIEGEL, Community Tensions Center, Springfield College, Massachusetts

Recorder: ROBERT H. MAST, Commission on Human Relations, Pittsburgh

GROUP K ***South Hall***

Chairman: DANIEL S. ANTHONY, Mayor's Commission on Group Relations, Newark

Recorder: WADE MACKIE, American Friends Service Committee, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

GROUP L ***South Hall***

Chairman: WALTER CARRINGTON, Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination

Recorder: K. C. JONES, JR., Community Relations Board, Cleveland

GROUP M ***Parlor E***

Chairman: JOHN McKNIGHT, Illinois Division, American Civil Liberties Union

Recorder: ROBERT T. ADAMS, Commission on Human Relations, Kansas City

GROUP N ***Parlor F***

Chairman: RICHARD FOX, Minnesota Fair Employment Practices Commission

Recorder: RICHARD B. ANLIOT, Pennsylvania FEPC

Tuesday

5:15 p.m.

SPECIAL SESSION *Hall of Mirrors*

Presiding: FRANK S. HORNE, Executive Director, Commission on Intergroup Relations, New York City

DISCRIMINATON AGAINST FOREIGN STUDENTS: A PROBLEM FOR U.S.A.-WORLD RELATIONS

Discussion Leader: JOHN B. SULLIVAN, Director of Education, New York State Commission Against Discrimination

Panelists: JAMES M. DAVIS President, National Association of Foreign Student Advisors

MEHDI KIZILBASH, Assistant to the Director, Foreign Student Office, Cornell University, New York

MYRON H. VENT, Assistant Chief, Evaluation and Orientation Division, Office of Participant Training with the International Cooperation Administration

6:30 p.m.

FREE PERIOD FOR DINNER

8:30 p.m.

CONCURRENT MEETINGS OF NAIRO COMMISSIONS

EDUCATION *Parlor A*

Presiding DR. H. HARRY GILES, School of Education, New York University

(1) Research Progress Report: Community Conflict Related to Religious Differences
(2) NAIRO Survey Report: As the Field Sees its Educational Task

HOUSING AND FAMILY LIFE *Parlor B*

Presiding: EDWARD RUTLEDGE, State Commission Against Discrimination, New York

Tuesday

HOUSING BIAS IN COLLEGE COMMUNITIES

Discussants:

THERON A. JOHNSON, Division of Intercultural Relations, New York State Education Department

FRANK BALDAU, Ohio Civil Rights Commission

HANS SPIEGEL, Community Tensions Center, Springfield College, Massachusetts

Resource Persons:

JAMES M. DAVIS, National Association of Foreign Student Advisers

MEHDI KIZILBASH, Foreign Student Office, Cornell University, New York

MYRON VENT, Office of Participant Training with the International Cooperation Administration

INTERRELIGIOUS RELATIONS *and* CIVIL RIGHTS (Joint Meeting) *Parlor C*

Presiding: HAROLD FLEMING, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta

Intergroup Relations in the South:

(1) Religion in the Campaign

(2) The New Administration's Civil Rights Responsibility

Discussants:

THE REV. J. ARTHUR LAZELL, Community Relations Section, Democratic National Committee

~~DANIEL BOWERS, Virginia Council on Human Relations~~

~~THE REV. WILL D. CAMPBELL, National Council of Churches, Nashville~~

~~MRS. RUBY HURLEY, Southeartern Regional Office NAACP, Atlanta~~

DR. HERMAN H. LONG, Race Relations Department, Fisk University, Nashville

Galen Martin – Mary Ellen Goodman

MANPOWER UTILIZATION *Parlor D*

Presiding: DR. JOHN HOPE, II, Race Relations Department, Fisk University, Nashville

Role and Program Priorities of Intergroup Agencies in Minority Manpower Developments During the Decade Ahead

Tuesday

Discussants:

M. LEO BOHANON, Urban League, St. Louis

JOHN G. FEILD, Office of U. S. Senator Philip Hart, Washington, D. C.

NATURE, SCOPE AND THEORY ***Parlor H***

Presiding: JOHN V. P. LASSOE, JR., NAIRO

Intergroup Relations: A Potpourri or a Delimited Professional Field

RESEARCH SERVICES ***Parlor N***

Presiding: GEORGE W. GRIER, The Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C.

Needed Research in Intergroup Relations: First Report on a Nationwide Survey

Paper by: HERBERT AURBACH, Commission on Human Relations, Pittsburgh

Discussants:

OSCAR COHEN, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith

HENRY STETLER, Connecticut Commission on Civil Rights

Wednesday, November 16, 1960

9:30 a. m.

BUSINESS MEETING ***Hall of Mirrors***

Presiding: FREDERICK B. ROUTH, Michigan Fair Employment Practices Commission, *President of NAIRO*

Report of Executive Secretary: JOHN V. P. LASSOE, JR.

Amendments to NAIRO By-Laws

Report of Resources and Planning Committee:

GEORGE W. CULBERSON, Commission on Human Relations, Pittsburgh, *Chairman*

Report of International Affairs Committee:

FRANK S. LOESCHER, United States—South Africa Leader Exchange Program, *Chairman*

Wednesday

Report of Membership Committee:
MRS. FRANCES R. COUSENS, Michigan Fair Employment Practices Commission, *Chairman*

12:00 noon

LUNCHEON ***Pavillon Room***

Presiding: LEONARD D. SLUTZ, Chairman, Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee, Cincinnati

Invocation: THE REV. RAOUL C. CALKINS, Cincinnati District Superintendent, The Methodist Church

THE CHANGING STATUS OF RELIGIOUS GROUPS

DAVID DANZIG, National Program Director, American Jewish Committee

Benediction: RT. REV. MSGR. CARL J. RYAN, Superintendent of Schools, Archdiocese of Cincinnati

2:30 p. m.

CONCURRENT DISCUSSION GROUPS

***Subject:* The Changing Status of Religious Groups**

6:00 p. m.

FREE PERIOD FOR DINNER

8:00 p. m.

SPECIAL SESSION ***Hall of Mirrors***

Presiding: SAAL LESSER, Encampment for Citizenship

THE SOUTHERN SIT-INS: WHAT NEXT?

HAROLD C. FLEMING, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta

Wednesday

Comments:

CHARLES JONES, Johnson C. Smith College, Charlotte, N. C.

JOSEPH McNEIL, North Carolina A & T College, Greensboro

10:00 p. m.

PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION ***Continental Room***

Thursday, November 17, 1960

10:30 a. m.

GENERAL SESSION ***Hall of Mirrors***

Presiding: MRS. DOROTHY DOLBEY, City Council of Cincinnati

THE CHANGING PRACTICE OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS

EDWIN C. BERRY, Executive Director, Chicago Urban League

JOSEPH B. ROBISON, Assistant Director, Commission on Law and Social Action, American Jewish Congress

FREDERICK B. ROUTH, Executive Director, Michigan Fair Employment Practices Commission

ALEXANDER MILLER, Community Service Director, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, *Moderator*

12:00 noon

FREE PERIOD FOR LUNCHEON

2:00 p. m.

CONCURRENT DISCUSSION GROUPS

Subject: **The Changing Practice of Intergroup Relations**

4:00 p. m.

CONCURRENT MEETINGS OF NAIRO DEPARTMENTS

LOCAL AND STATE PRIVATE SERVICES ***Hall of Mirrors***

Thursday

Presiding: ROBERT J. GREENE, American Jewish Committte, Washington, D. C.

Striving For a Responsible and Effective Lay Board

Discussants:

LLOYD DAVIS, Urban Renewal Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Chicago

MARJORIE MANNING, Cincinnati

LOCAL PUBLIC SERVICES ***North Hall***

Presiding: HOWARD W. McKINNEY, Community Relations Commission, Erie, Pennsylvania

Dealing With the Tension Situation

Discussants:

JOHN A. BUGGS, Commission on Human Relations, County of Los Angeles

RICHARD MEANA, Human Relations Commission, Grand Rapids, Michigan

DAVID A. SAWYER, Commissioners' Council on Human Relations, Washington, D. C.

STATE PUBLIC SERVICES ***Parlor L***

Presiding: VIRGINIA HUEBNER, Fair Employment Practices Division, Wisconsin Industrial Commission

Non-legislative Techniques for Accelerating On-going Programs and Increasing Governmental Jurisdiction

Discussants: EDWARD RUTLEDGE, New York SCAD

ELLIOT M. SHIRK, Pennsylvania FEPC

GERALD D. WHITE, Office of the Attorney General State of Michigan

NATIONAL PRIVATE SERVICES ***Parlor M***

Presiding: SAAL LESSER, Encampment for Citizenship

Community Power Structures and The Intergroup Relations Agencies

Paper by: DR. ROBERT B. JOHNSON, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio

Thursday

Discussants:

EDWIN J. LUKAS, American Jewish Committee

THE REV. H. BENJAMIN SISSEL, Department of Social Education and Action, United Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

FEDERAL SERVICES ***Parlor O***

Presiding: PHILIP G. SADLER, Public Housing Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency

Intergroup Relations In the Federal Government

Paper by: DR. JOSEPH H. DOUGLASS, Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Discussants:

ROBERTA CHURCH, Department of Labor

DR. GEORGE W. SNOWDEN, Housing and Home Finance Agency

Resource Persons:

GEORGE B. NESBITT, Urban Renewal Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency

SAMUEL B. DANLEY, Department of Labor

BOOKER T. McGRAW, Housing and Home Finance Agency

7:00 p. m.

BANQUET ***Pavillon Room***

Presiding: WENDELL H. PIERCE, Superintendent of Schools, Cincinnati

Invocation: VERY REV. PAUL L. O'CONNOR, S. J., President of Xavier University, Cincinnati

THE CHANGING ROLE OF EDUCATION IN INTEGRATION

DR. CHARLES WESLEY, President, Central State College

Benediction: RABBI MURRAY BLACKMAN, Rockdale Avenue Temple, Cincinnati

Friday, November 18, 1960

9:00 a. m.

BUSINESS MEETING ***Hall of Mirrors***

Presiding: GEORGE W. CULBERSON, Commission on Human Relations, Pittsburgh, *President-elect*

Report of the Treasurer: BURTON I. GORDIN, Commission on Human Relations, Philadelphia

Report of the Finance Committee: BURTON I. GORDIN

Discussion and Adoption of NAIRO Statement of Concern

Presiding: JOSEPH B. ROBISON, Commission on Law and Social Action, American Jewish Congress

Discussion Groups Summary: DR. JOHN MORSELL, NAACP, *Conference Reporter*

12:00 noon

LUNCHEON ***Pavillon Room***

Presiding: THEODORE M. BERRY, former Vice-Mayor of Cincinnati

Invocation: THE REV. L. V. BOOTH, Zion Baptist Church, Cincinnati

THE CHANGING METROPOLIS

THE HON. FRANK P. ZEIDLER, former Mayor of Milwaukee

Benediction: RABBI ALBERT GOLDMAN, Isaac M. Wise Temple Cincinnati

2:30 p. m.

ADJOURNMENT

SPECIAL MEETINGS

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1960

FINANCE COMMITTEE **3:30 p.m.**
Presiding: BURTON I. GORDIN, Commission on Human Relations, Philadelphia, *Chairman*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS **8:00 p.m.—*Parlor G***
Presiding: FREDERICK B. ROUTH, Michigan Fair Employment Practices Commission, *President*

BRIEFING SESSION **8:00 p.m.—*Parlor I***
(Discussion Group Leaders and Recorders)
Presiding: DR. MAX BIRNBAUM, American Jewish Committee

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1960

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE **5:00 p.m.—*Parlor I***
Presiding: MRS. FRANCES R. COUSENS, Michigan Fair Employment Practices Commission, *Chairman*

EDITORIAL BOARD **5:00 p.m.—*Parlor N***
(The Journal of Intergroup Relations)
Presiding: THEODORE LESKES, American Jewish Committee, *Chairman*

NAIRO NEWCOMERS COMMITTEE **6:30 p.m.—*Dinner***
(Room to be announced)
Presiding: WILLIAM GREMLEY, Community Relations Board, Cleveland, *Chairman*

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1960

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE **8:00 p.m.—*Breakfast***
(Room to be announced)
Presiding: FRANK S. LOESCHER, United States-South Africa Leader Exchange Program, *Chairman*

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1960

HOUSING AND FAMILY LIFE COMMISSION ***Breakfast***
8:00 p.m.—*Parlor N*
Presiding: EDWARD RUTLEDGE, New York State Commission Against Discrimination, *Chairman*

MIGRATION SERVICES SECTION **9:00 a.m.—*Parlor O***
Presiding: PAUL E. ERTEL, JR., Commission on Human Relations, Chicago

RESOURCES AND PLANNING COMMITTEE ***Luncheon***
12:00 noon—*Parlor M*
Presiding: GEORGE W. CULBERSON, Commission on Human Relations, Pittsburgh, *Chairman*

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1960

BOARD OF DIRECTORS **3:00 p.m.—*Parlor G***
Presiding: GEORGE W. CULBERSON, Commission on Human Relations, Pittsburgh, *President*

SPONSORING AGENCIES

American Jewish Committee
Fellowship House
Jewish Community Relations Committee
Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee
National Association For The Advancement of Colored People
National Conference of Christian and Jews
Ohio State Civil Rights Commission
Urban League of Greater Cincinnati

CONFERENCE PLANNING COMMITTEES

Mrs. Virginia Coffey	Conference Chairman
Robert Coates Mrs. Donald Spencer	Registration
Marshall Bragdon	Finance
Robert Perlzweig Charles Posner	Publicity
Joseph Hall	Physical Arrangements
Malcolm Chandler	Banquet
Mrs. Lois Conyers	Entertainment
Mrs. Braxton Cann	Hospitality
James Whitehead	Exhibits
Mrs. Clarence Doty Mrs. Richard Forberg	Programs
Mrs. Helen Stokes	Kits
Bernard Kashdan	Recording
Joseph Leinwohl	Treasurer

Mrs. Theodore M. Berry
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Edgar Edelmann
Arthur Evans
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William Geoghegan
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C. E. Israel
Maurice W. Jacobs
Ellison Jeffries
Mrs. Frederick Rauh
Mrs. Jerome Jelin
Charles M. Judd
Mrs. David Karlson
Harry Martin
Mrs. Callie Parrish
Fred Roth
Rev. William Rader
Mrs. Magnolia Silmond
S. Arthur Spiegel
Richard Stevenson
Mrs. Charles P. Taft
Charles H. Tobias
Harris Weston
Mrs. Curtis Wooten

CONTRIBUTORS

Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority
Allied Industrial Workers, Region 4
Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity
Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Cincinnati Joint Board
American Jewish Committee, Cincinnati
Beauticians Protective Chapter 6
Brotherhood of Railway Clerks
Catholic Interracial Council
Catholic Telegraph-Register
Children's Friend Club
Cinc. Assn of Real Estate Brokers
Diocese of Southern Ohio (Episcopal)
Hotel & Restaurant Employees Int. Union
International Union, United Brewery Workers
IUE AFL-CIO Local 771
Ladies' Mutual Improvement Club
Magnolia Art Club
Methodist Church, Cincinnati District
Municipal Workers Council 51, AFL-CIO
National Conference of Christians and Jews
Omega Psi Phi Fraternity
Radio Corporation of America
John Shillito Company
Tawasi Federated Club
Tibbals Company
United Auto Workers, Region 2A
United Steelworkers, District 25
Urban League of Greater Cincinnati
Zeta Phi Beta Sorority

Mrs. Stephen Badgett
Judge Gilbert Bettman
A. J. Butchkes
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Robert D. Stern
Henry Trounstine
D. Rossman Turpeau
Robert Westheimer
Harris K. Weston
Penn W. Zeigler

Advance Registration
NAIRO CONFERENCE
November 15-18, 1960

Name.....
Last (print) First

Agency.....

Mailing Address.....

Registration Fee ☐ $5.00 Total amount of check.....

Conference Package ☐ $19.00

Registration Chairman - Robert Coates
Ohio State Civil Rights Commission
814 Schmidt Bldg. - Cincinnati 2, Ohio

National Association
o f
Intergroup Relations
Officials

Conference Bulletin #2
October 10, 1960

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE
Hotel Netherland Hilton - Cincinnati, Ohio
November 15-18, 1960

Theme: "Looking Ahead in Intergroup Relations:
The World, The Nation, The Community"

This Second Epistle to NAIRO members from Virginia Coffey, Conference Chairman, brings you: I. Registration and reservation directions, and II. a summary and schedule of the conference program.

I-A Registration. This includes something new: a $5 registration fee set by the Board for all conferees (except students: $2).

The Conference Package entitles you to three luncheons, the Banquet and the President's Reception, for $19. $5 plus $19 equals $24.

Advance Registration will save you time and wear later. Just fill out the enclosed registration card, enclose payment for the $5 fee, and $19 for the Package if you wish to pay both now, and mail to: Robert Coates, Registration Chairman, c/o Ohio Civil Rights Commission, 814 Schmidt Building, Cincinnati 2, Ohio. (Note: Draw checks to "NAIRO Conference." P.S.: Do not include NAIRO dues checks. Pay these at Conference, or N. Y. office.

B Hotel Reservations - Fill out the enclosed card immediately and mail direct to the Netherland Hilton. This is important. Additional cards may be secured from NAIRO pre-conference headquarters, 105 City Hall, Cincinnati 2, Ohio.

C Exhibits - Mail all materials for exhibits directly to to Netherland Hilton c/o Robert Kelly, Sales Manager, and clearly mark NAIRO CONFERENCE. You will be responsible for arranging your own display and also for dismantling the tables and return shipping.

II-A PROGRAM - The purpose of the 1960 Conference is to climax NAIRO's year-long reassessment of intergroup relations goals, directions and priorities, by translating the broad world and national view into community implications and next steps. This will be done by:

GENERAL SESSIONS

* "The Changing Status of Racial Groups" (Tuesday Luncheon)

DR. ROBERT C. WEAVER

* "The Changing Status of Religious Groups" (Wednesday Luncheon)

DAVID DANZIG, National Program Director, American Jewish Committee

* "The Changing Nature of Intergroup Relations Practice" (Panel-Thursday 10:00 a.m.)

EDWIN C. BERRY, Director, Chicago Urban League
WILL MASLOW, Acting Director, American Jewish Congress
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, Director, Michigan FEPC

"The Changing Role of Education in Integration" (Thursday Banquet-7:00 p. m.)

DR. CHARLES WESLEY, President, Central State College

** "The Changing City" (Friday Luncheon)

(Speaker to be announced)

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*Concurrent small discussion groups will meet for two hours after each of the starred (*) sessions to discuss community implications and next steps. Conference delegates will be divided arbitrarily into groups of approximately 40 each at these times.

**"The Changing City," subject of the final 1960 session, has been suggested as the 1961 Conference theme and as the subject for NAIRO study and discussion during the year ahead.

SPECIAL EVENTS

A. "Discrimination Against Foreign Students: A Problem for U.S.A.-World Relations" (Panel-Tuesday 5:15 p. m.)

Presiding: FRANK S. HORNE, Executive Director, New York Commission on Intergroup Relations. Discussion Leader: JOHN A. DAVIS, Executive Director, American Society of African Culture. Panel: JAMES M. DAVIS, President, The National Association of Foreign Student Advisors; MYRON H. VENT, Assistant Chief, Evaluation and Orientation Division, Office of Participant Training with the International Co-operation Administration. MEHDI KIZILBASH, Assistant to the Director of the Foreigh Student Office, Cornell University.

B. "The Southern Sit-Ins: What Next?" Discussion (Wednesday 8:00 p. m. with student sit-in leaders and participants)

C. The President's Reception (Annual gala social event; Wednesday 10:00 p.m.)

SMALL-GROUP SESSIONS

Concurrent Commission meetings (Tuesday 8:00 p.m.)

Discussion of a major problem or development in each Commission's area of interest. Seven meetings arranged by the seven NAIRO Commissions:

HOUSING AND FAMILY LIFE
MANPOWER UTILIZATION
CIVIL RIGHTS
NATURE, SCOPE & THEORY
INTERRELIGIOUS RELATIONS
RESEARCH SERVICES
EDUCATION

Concurrent Department Meetings (Thursday 4:00 p.m.)

Discussion of a major problem or challenge facing professionals and lay leaders in each type of agency. Five meetings arranged by five NAIRO Departments:

LOCAL AND STATE PRIVATE
STATE PUBLIC
FEDERAT SERVICES
LOCAL PUBLIC
NATIONAL PRIVATE

NAIRO BUSINESS

Announcement and Installation of Officers and Directors

Adoption of Annual Statement of Concern

Committee Reports

Committee Meetings, as arranged by Committee Chairmen

	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
8:00 A.M. 9:00 A.M. 10:30 A.M.	Registration OPENING SESSION	Registration BUSINESS MEETING * Announcement of Election Results * Committee Reports * Etc.	Registration COMMITTEE MEETINGS GENERAL SESSION * "The Changing Nature of Inter-group Relations Practices"	BUSINESS MEETING * Adoption of Statement of Concern
12:00 NOON 2:00 P.M.	LUNCHEON: GENERAL SESSION * "The Changing Status of Racial Groups"	LUNCHEON: GENERAL SESSION * "The Changing Status of Religious Groups"	FREE PERIOD (Luncheon) DISCUSSION GROUPS ON MORNING TOPIC	LUNCHEON: GENERAL SESSION * "The Changing City"
2:30 P.M. 4:00 P.M. 5:15 P.M.	DISCUSSION GROUPS ON LUNCHEON TOPIC "Discrimination Against Foreign Students: A Problem for USA World Relations."	DISCUSSION GROUPS ON LUNCHEON TOPIC	DEPARTMENT MEETINGS (CONCURRENT) (OWN TOPICS)	ADJOURNMENT OF CONFERENCE
6:00 P.M.	FREE PERIOD (Dinner)	FREE PERIOD (Dinner)	BANQUET (at 7 P.M.) "The Changing Role of Education in Integration"	
8:00 P.M. 10:00 P.M.	COMMISSION MEETINGS (CONCURRENT) (OWN TOPICS)	"The Southern Sit-ins: What Next?" PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION		

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
426 West 58th Street, New York 19, New York

REPORT OF 1960 CONFERENCE PROGRAM COMMITTEE

This year's Conference Program Committee consists of the following: David Danzig, Chairman; Daniel S. Anthony (Mayor's Commission on Group Relations), George Beebe (Institute for International Order), Max Birnbaum (American Jewish Committee), Irving Goldaber (Commission on Intergroup Relations), George Grier (New York State Commission Against Discrimination), Saal Lesser (Encampment for Citizenship), Ted Leskes (ex-officio, American Jewish Committee), John A. Morsell (NAACP), Dr. H. H. Giles (New York University), Joseph Robison (Commission on Law and Social Action), Edward Rutledge (State Commission Against Discrimination), John Lassoe (ex-officio, NAIRO), Joseph Monserrat (Puerto Rico Labor Department), Mrs. Virginia Coffey (Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee), George W. Culberson (Commission on Human Relations), Lloyd Davis, John G. Feild (Office of U.S. Senator Philip Hart), Miss Virginia Huebner (Fair Employment Practices Division), Howard W. McKinney (Community Relations Commission), Philip G. Sadler (represented by Alfred E. Smith, PHA, New York City), Virgil Border (NCCJ), Frederick B. Routh (Michigan Fair Employment Practices Commission).

The Committee met twice, during April and May, to consider Conference theme, session topics, schedule, procedure, and - quite tentatively - speakers. It submits the following recommendations for approval by the Board of Directors:

THEME: Looking Ahead in Intergroup Relations: The World, The Nation, The Community.

SESSIONS:

General:	5 (3 luncheons, 1 morning, 1 banquet)
Business:	3 (mornings)
Commissions:	1 (all meeting concurrently)
Departments:	1 (all meeting concurrently)
Committees:	1 (all meeting concurrently)
Discussions:	3 (following 3 General Sessions)
Special:	1 (President's Reception)
Free Time:	(2 dinner hours, 1 lunch period, miscellaneous evening time)
Clinics:	For reasons of schedule and procedure, the Committee recommends that clinics not be planned this year. As we viewed theme, topics, and schedule, something had to be dropped from our normal pattern, and clinics seemed to be the most expendable this year.

SCHEDULE: Attached. Note that discussion sessions after the Tuesday and Wednesday luncheons, and early Thursday afternoon, are to concern themselves with the topic of the preceding general session. Conference delegates will be divided arbitrarily into groups of approximately 40 each at these times.

TOPICS:

Commissions: Topic of their own choice, as planned by them.

Departments: Topic of their own choice, as planned by them.

Committees: Topic of their own choice, as planned by them.

Business: As planned by the Board of Directors. We ask, however, that time be allowed -- before discussion of the Statement of Concern on Friday morning -- for a summary report (one speaker) on consensus achieved by discussion groups on the preceding days.

Banquet: As planned by Cincinnati committee.

General and Discussion:

(1) Tuesday luncheon, followed by discussion groups (2:30 - 5:00): The Changing Status of Racial Groups.

(2) Wednesday luncheon, followed by discussion groups (2:30 - 5:00): The Changing Status of Religious Groups.

(3) Thursday morning (10:30 - 12:30), followed by afternoon discussion groups (2:00 - 4:00): The Changing Nature, Scope and Theory of Intergroup Relations.

(4) Friday luncheon (closing session): The Changing City.

* * * * *

(1) The Changing Status of Racial Groups

Rapid social change has profoundly affected the status of the African and Asian native abroad, and of the Negro American at home. We see in both instances a newly-developing self-image and a growing consciousness of racial community. At home and abroad, the people affected most directly by racist practices, by discrimination and segregation, are seizing the initiative and providing new leadership in the effort to effect the change too long delayed. Here the actual resemblance may end, but the common factors and the mutual impact cannot be ignored.

A look abroad at emerging new nations, restive colonies, and subjugated majorities, at a nationalism that borders often on racial chauvinism, provides us with context for a continuing examination of the changing status of the Negro in American Life, taking up where Johnson, Long and Rose* left off, we move on to suggest the implications of these nationwide trends for intergroup relations in the local community, both Northern and Southern; to project future directions and dimensions; and to suggest where new goals and priorities might be considered. The discussion groups will pursue this in their sessions.

* Robert B. Johnson, Herman Long, Arnold Rose: papers in the Spring Issue, JOURNAL OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS.

(2) The Changing Status of Religious Groups

Intercreedal competition, shifting interreligious relationships, and growing religious group consciousness are not limited to the United States. While the American analysis by Pfeffer and Spiegel* cannot be superimposed bodily on foreign situations, a look at religious conflict and interreligious developments in other parts of the world provides context for better understanding of trends at home. Whether it be the competition between Christianity and Islam for the allegiance of the new African, the marriage of nationalism and religion in the Middle East, or the signs of a shift from traditional religious-political identification in Europe, the meaning for interreligious relations at home is important if not always obvious.

With a world view and nationwide trends in mind, we turn to the impact on the local community. There is need to examine the impact of religion on suburbia (and vice versa), shifting religious power ratios in the urban centers, increasing tension over church-state questions, factors working for and against the development of a true religious pluralism, the interaction of race and religion in intergroup relations, and perhaps the implications of a political campaign just concluded (i.e. by November 15-18). In all cases we seek to identify new directions and dimensions, and to suggest to the intergroup relations worker his future role and function in interreligious affairs. Discussion groups will pursue this inquiry.

* Leo Pfeffer, Hans Spiegel: papers in the Spring Issue, JOURNAL OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS.

(3) The Changing Nature, Scope & Theory of Intergroup Relations

As its problems change, assuming new dimensions or developing new challenges, the field of intergroup relations will find itself faced with a redefinition of the nature of its practice, with an inevitable restructuring of the respective roles and responsibilities of public and private agencies, and with an even more urgent need to agree on essential knowledge and techniques, devising then the means of transmitting them to new workers. Context for this discussion may be found in the development of knowledge, techniques, role and responsibility in other professions; the papers of Kidneigh, Watson, and Feild* offer guidance here.

Problems of changing nature, scope and theory of intergroup relations were set down -- in historical perspective -- by Feild, Aronson, Livermore, Allen, and Schermer**. We need to move now to a more careful analysis of these in terms of our specific agency and professional functions, to assess their impact on our work within the community, and to develop ways in which we may move toward consensus. Some of the questions will be relatively specific, and we note such examples as the shift in public agency role from persuasive to coercive, problems in complaint processing under fair housing and fair employment laws, the roles of public and private agencies in neighborhood intergroup relations efforts, and the content and structure of intergroup relations training programs. Others are more abstract, and might include such areas as public acceptance, public and private agency financing, and our relationship to peripheral disciplines. The discussion sessions will pursue these topics in search of consensus.

* John Kidneigh, Goodwin Watson, John G. Feild: papers at closing session, 1959 NAIRO Conference. CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

** John G. Feild, Arnold Aronson, Charles Livermore, Alexander J. Allen, George Schermer: papers in the Spring Issue, JOURNAL OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS.

(4) The Changing City

"It is a tragic fact that as our cities grow and their needs multiply, our capacity for dealing with them seems to diminish."* The face of the modern city is changing rapidly, and problems noted gravely by the farsighted ten years ago are today omnipresent reality. The two-class city of the very rich and the very poor is fast becoming fact as diminishing urban middle income housing and the upward-mobile lure of the suburbs combine to draw the not-so-rich and not-so-poor from the center city. Unprecedented migration finds the already-disadvantaged coming to the city to live in housing that long ago earned its slum designation. Automation acts to reduce the demand for the new migrants' unskilled or semi-skilled labor at the same time that a combination of factors works to move all but

the most marginal industries out of the city. The departure of middle class taxpayers and tax-paying factories strikes at the city's tax base, already strained to support health, welfare and other essential services that are fast proving inadequate to meet growing demands. Not the least of these essential services is the school system, and the knowing warn that education is "in crisis."

The implications for intergroup relations are clear. Taeuber and Senior** have noted the trends in migration and the shifting racial and ethnic composition of the urban centers. Others have commented on the persistent effects of residential segregation, the impact of changing labor force needs on those prevented by discrimination from acquiring demanded skills, and the political implications of racial and ethnic, center city "islands." We seek here to draw together all the facts that bear on "The Changing City," to suggest the areas that need our special attention and study during the year ahead -- looking toward the 1961 NAIRO Annual Conference, for which we recommend this subject as the theme.

* James R. Dumpson, New York City Welfare Commissioner, in THE CRISIS, February, 1960.

** Conrad Taeuber and Clarence Senior: papers in the Special Issue, JOURNAL OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS.

	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
9:00 A.M. 10:30 A.M.	OPENING SESSION	BUSINESS MEETING * Announcement of Election Results * Committee Reports * Etc.	COMMITTEE MEETINGS GENERAL SESSION * "The Changing Nature, Scope & Theory of I.R."	BUSINESS MEETING * Adoption of Statement of Concern
12:00 NOON 2:00 P.M.	LUNCHEON: GENERAL SESSION * "The Changing Status of Racial Groups"	LUNCHEON: GENERAL SESSION * "The Changing Status of Religious Groups"	FREE PERIOD (Luncheon) DISCUSSION GROUPS ON MORNING TOPIC	LUNCHEON: GENERAL SESSION * "The Changing City"
2:30 P.M. 4:00 P.M.	DISCUSSION GROUPS ON LUNCHEON TOPIC	DISCUSSION GROUPS ON LUNCHEON TOPIC	DEPARTMENT MEETINGS (CONCURRENT) (OWN TOPICS)	ADJOURNMENT OF CONFERENCE
6:00 P.M.	FREE PERIOD (Dinner)	FREE PERIOD (Dinner)	BANQUET (at 7 P.M.)	
8:00 P.M. 10:00 P.M.	COMMISSION MEETINGS (CONCURRENT) (OWN TOPICS)	COMMITTEE MEETINGS PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION		

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
Room 209, 426 West 58th Street, New York 19, New York

PA for file
MBB

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION

October 6, 1961

TO: Members of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials
FROM: Virginia Coffey, Secretary

The Annual Meeting of the Association will be held this year at the Hotel Whitcomb, San Francisco, California. It will begin at 10 a.m. on Tuesday morning, November 7, and conclude at 2:30 p.m. on Friday afternoon, November 10.

As required by Article XVI of the By-Laws, I submit to you the following proposed amendments to the By-Laws, which will be voted on at the Annual Meeting.

PROPOSED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS (as instructed by the 1960 Annual Meeting):

In Article IX, Section 1, substitute the following for present paragraph a:

"a. A Nominating Committee of not more than thirteen persons, the duties of which shall be to nominate for presentation at the annual meeting or by mail ballot a slate of officers and directors, with at least one candidate for each vacancy. From a slate composed of three nominees from each region (Article VII, Sect. 1), proposed by the members thereof through the Regional Chairman, the membership shall elect a number of persons equal to the number of regions, and these, together with up to three persons appointed by the President (with the advice and consent of the Board), shall constitute the Nominating Committee for the year following."

(This Amendment would remove from the Nominating Committee the responsibility for nominating its successors each year. Regional nominations -- three from each region, proposed by the members thereof -- would constitute the slate. The method of election remains unchanged, although the President would be empowered to appoint up to three additional members.

PROPOSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

In Article VII, change Section 1 to read as follows:

"1. The affairs of the Association shall be managed by a Board of Directors which shall consist of not more than thirty-six (36) nor less than eighteen (18) members. Eighteen Directors shall be elected by the membership, in accordance with the provisions of Article X; in addition, any of the six (6) officers who is not otherwise a member of the Board shall serve ex officio during his term in office. Further, the President, with the advice and consent of the Board, shall appoint not more than ten (10) Regional Chairmen of the Association, from not more than ten (10) separate geographic regions of the country to be defined by the Board. These Regional Chairmen shall serve for terms of one year or until their successors are chosen, and shall serve ex officio on the Board of Directors, if not already members of the Board."

(This Amendment would increase from eight to not more than ten the number of geographic regions within which Regional Chairmen could be named. Definition of such regions and confirmation of the Regional Chairmen would be the responsibility of the Board. Maximum membership of the Board would be increased to thirty-six, to permit appointment of up to two Regional Chairmen.)

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PRESIDENT
GEORGE W. CULBERSON
Commission on Human Relations
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

PRESIDENT-ELECT
LLOYD DAVIS
Urban Renewal Administration
Chicago, Illinois

VICE-PRESIDENTS
BOOKER T. McGRAW
Housing and Home Finance Agency
Washington, D.C.
EDWARD RUTLEDGE
State Commission Against Discrimination
New York, New York

SECRETARY
VIRGINIA COFFEY
Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee
Cincinnati, Ohio

TREASURER
BURTON I. GORDIN
Commission on Human Relations
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
(In addition to the officers)
*HELEN E. AMERMAN
Redevelopment Agency
Oakland, California
ARNOLD ARONSON
National Community Relations Advisory Council
New York, New York
EDWIN C. BERRY
Urban League
Chicago, Illinois
JOHN BINKLEY
Anti-Discrimination Commission
Denver, Colorado
*LOUISE BLACKHAM
Civic Unity Committee
Seattle, Washington
FRANCES R. COUSENS
Fair Employment Practices Commission
Detroit, Michigan
*LOUIS. H. ERVIN
Fair Employment Practices Commission
Minneapolis, Minnesota
FRANK W. FAGER
Board of Community Relations
Toledo, Ohio
HAROLD FLEMING
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia
IRVING GOLDABER
Commission on Intergroup Relations
New York, New York
MALCOLM B. HIGGINS
State Board Against Discrimination
Olympia, Washington
ARTHUR JOHNSON
N.A.A.C.P.
Detroit, Michigan
*K. C. JONES, JR.
Community Relations Board
Cleveland, Ohio
**THEODORE LESKES
American Jewish Committee
New York, New York
FRANCES LEVENSON
National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing
New York, New York
*WADE MACKIE
American Friends Service Committee
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
MILDRED MAHONEY
Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination
Boston, Massachusetts
JOHN MORSELL
N.A.A.C.P.
New York, New York
*EMANUEL MURAVCHIK
Jewish Labor Committee
New York, New York
ALAN REITMAN
American Civil Liberties Union
New York, New York
*PAUL RILLING
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia
FREDERICK B. ROUTH
Fair Employment Practices Commission
Detroit, Michigan
*DAVID A. SAWYER
Commissioners' Council on Human Relations
Washington, D.C.
JOHN Y. YOSHINO
President's Committee on Government Contracts
Washington, D.C.

**NAIRO Regional Chairmen*
***Legal Counsel*

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
JOHN V. P. LASSOE, JR.

OFFICE SECRETARY
FRANKYE INEZ BROWN

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
ROOM 209, 426 WEST 58TH STREET. NEW YORK 19, N. Y. • JU 6-0782

October 6, 1961

Dear Member:

At its recent meeting in New York, NAIRO's Executive Committee voted to submit to the membership -- by mail referendum -- the following proposal:

> "The annual dues of Active and Associate members shall be increased to twenty ($20) dollars, effective January 1, 1962."

This recommendation is based on the inescapable fact noted in my earlier assessment letter: income from membership dues, publications sales, and current activities provides two-thirds of our $33,000 budget, but leaves us with an $11,000 annual deficit that we are finding increasingly difficult to meet from other sources. With our present membership of 800, this amounts to $13.75 per member, and we are asking the membership to agree to assume less than half of this, in the form of a $5 increase in annual dues.

Although this referendum follows hard on the heels of the $5 assessment, I would like to underscore the difference between the two: the assessment was a painful but necessary step to meet a pressing emergency, while this proposal represents a calculated effort to prevent future financial crises. The Executive Committee feels quite simply that we must narrow the gap between "normal" income and minimum operating expenses even more rapidly than we have over the past four years (during which period it has been reduced from 80% to 33%).

Although it would have been quite proper to submit this question to a vote at the Annual Meeting in San Francisco, with careful and full discussion of the financial implications for NAIRO, the Executive Committee was keenly aware of the large number of members who would thus have been deprived of a voice and vote. The mail referendum seemed to offer a better opportunity for member participation in the decision.

Sincerely yours,

George W. Culberson
GEORGE W. CULBERSON
President

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Reply Card Enclosed

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
Room 209, 426 West 58th Street, New York 19, New York

ANNUAL CONFERENCE BULLETIN # 3

Hotel Reservations

Your room reservation card is enclosed. Do return it promptly to the hotel.

Some Speakers Are Announced

LOREN MILLER (Los Angeles housing expert; vice-president, National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing) on "Housing and Redevelopment in the Changing Metro-Urban Complex."

WHITNEY YOUNG (new executive director of the National Urban League) on "School Segregation and Economic Opportunity."

LOUIS MARTIN (vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee) on "Power and Politics."

STEPHEN P. KENNEDY (former New York City Police Commissioner) on "Police-Community Relations in the Metropolis."

ALEXANDER MILLER (community service director, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith) on "Neo-Nazism." JOHN MORSELL (assistant to the executive secretary, NAACP) on "Black Nationalism." DAVID DANZIG (national program director, American Jewish Committee) on "Neo-Carthyism."

JAMES SCHEUER (president, Renewal and Development Corporation) on "Urban Renewal Planning for Balanced Communities." MILTON SENN (southwest regional director, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith) on "Race, Religion and Suburbia." EDWARD RUTLEDGE (housing director, New York State Commission Against Discrimination) on "Administration of Fair Housing Laws." EUNICE GRIER (staff associate, Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies) on "Impact of Housing Discrimination on Employment and Schools."

THERON JOHNSON (administrator, New York State Fair Education Practices Law) on "Curriculum Development." RICHARD PLAUT (president, National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students) on "Motivation and Counseling." EDWARD TORRONES (acting director, Colorado Anti-Discrimination Commission) on "Integrating Spanish-speaking Migrants and Newcomers."

On Charter Flights

Charter flight possibilities have been investigated by the San Francisco Conference Committee, but do not look promising. The cheapest type of plane flown directly from New York City to San Francisco (the airlines have discouraged a multi-stop flight because of problems of pro-rating costs) would cost $99.59 per person with 80 passengers, $106.09 with 75 aboard. The fare on a regularly scheduled non-jet coach flight is only $118.36 each way, and this drops to $97.90 under excursion rates (round-trip ticket with a minimum stay of thirteen days on the Coast). In any event, it seems unlikely that 75 or 80 riders can be recruited in an area close enough to New York to make the modest saving worthwhile. THOSE FIRMLY INTEREST IN AT LEAST THE FLIGHT WEST (MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6 -- NEW YORK CITY TO SAN FRANCISCO -- FARE BETWEEN $99 and $127) SHOULD WRITE TO THE NATIONAL OFFICE AT ONCE, JUST IN CASE....

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NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W. • WASHINGTON 6, D.C. • 387-7050

10 July 1962

TO: NAIRO Board of Directors

FROM: Frederick B. Routh, Executive Director

SUBJECT: Urgency of training needs in the field and Executive Committee Action to meet these needs

The Executive Committee, acting upon mandate of the May meeting of the Board of Directors that immediate steps be taken in cooperation with the Institute of Human Relations (American Jewish Committee) to develop proposals for dealing with the serious training needs of the field, has taken some urgent action with which it sincerely hopes that you will concur. Recognizing that public and private intergroup relations agencies are seriously pressed for trained personnel and that as the nation's professional organization in this field, NAIRO is determined to meet this challenge, the Executive Committee approached our incumbent president, Lloyd Davis, and asked that he head up a national training project designed to meet urgent needs in the field. Though realizing the financial and other sacrifices involved, Lloyd has agreed to leave his position at the Post Office Department and to resign as President of NAIRO in order to get this important effort off the ground.

The Executive Committee has not resolved matters of financial remuneration with Lloyd at this time, and has pointedly suggested that he may have to work closely with members of the Committee in finding financial resources for any proposed projects and approaches. I think, however, that you will share with the members of the Executive Committee our deep gratitude to Lloyd Davis for his willingness to give up so much in order to help further advance our cause and the field. It is our earnest hope that by the time of our September Board meeting that specific and detailled plans (including Foundation proposals) will have been developed and that they can be put before you at that time. Finally, enclosed you will find a press release which we have developed in cooperation with the Post Office Department and which will be released in the next twenty-four hours.

frb

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington 6, D.C.

TO BE RELEASED IMMEDIATELY

Lloyd Davis was named director of a national training project to be carried out by the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, it was announced today by Frederick B. Routh, the association's executive director.

Mr. Routh, in making the announcement, said: "Mr. Davis has been asked by NAIRO to launch immediately the association's longstanding plans for meeting urgent training needs in the field of intergroup relations.

"Public and private intergroup agencies are seriously pressed for trained personnel, and as the nation's professional organization in this field, NAIRO is determined to meet this challenge."

Mr. Davis has resigned his position as president of NAIRO and has left his position with the Post Office Department, where he served as executive assistant to the Assistant Postmaster General for the Bureau of Personnel. In accepting the directorship of the national training project to be carried out by the National Association of

Intergroup Relations Officials, Davis expressed sincere regrets at leaving the Postal Service and cited his association with the Department as one of the most exciting and eventful periods in his life.

Davis said that his decision to personally help NAIRO move quickly and speedily along the new frontiers in intergroup relations training was necessitated by the urgency for qualified workers in the field. He predicted that NAIRO would meet this new training challenge and that in so doing, it would make a further contribution to the national effort, to eliminate prejudice and discrimination, based on race, religion, creed or national origin, from the land.

July 10, 1962

FREDERICK B. ROUTH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

NAIRO Newsletter

ALBERT L. NELLUM, EDITOR

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W. ● WASHINGTON 6, D. C. ● 387-7050

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1 9 6 2 - NAIRO CONFERENCE - WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOVEMBER 28th - DECEMBER 1st

NAIRO'S Annual Conference serves many purposes -- both professional and personal. The formal sessions with their speeches and panel presentations cover much of the new developments and thinking in the field. Here, top experts and practitioners relate theory to practice and practice to experience. The business sessions give an opportunity to all members to participate in the affairs of the Association, to make the decisions which will guide the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, and the staff during the ensuing year. The President's Reception, the hospitality suite, and other informal sessions give ample opportunity for the members to get to know each other and members of the Board and Association officers and staff on a personal basis.

This year's Conference promises to be an unusually exciting one for it is being held in the Nation's Capital at a time when a new administration is moving into full stride in expanding efforts within the Federal Establishment to secure equal opportunity for all and full citizenship for each American. Many government officials are on the program, many others will attend the conference. We expect a record turn-out this year because of the site and theme of the Conference: THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS: FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL.

At Summer's end, the staff reports to NAIRO's 961 members throughout the nation.

SEPTEMBER BOARD MEETING

NAIRO's Board of Directors met on Saturday and Sunday, September 8 and 9, in New York City. Your Board also met in emergency session on July 21st to consider measures for overcoming NAIRO's pressing financial situation. Highlights of these meetings are reported for your information.

In an effort to streamline expenditures for the remainder of the year, the Board has asked that staff travel and office expenditures be held to a minimum. The Board also directed that funds budgeted for Regional Chairmen's expenses be frozen as of the 15th of September. Due to the current bank balance, it was decided that the position of assistant director should not be continued past the original date of the agreement, November 15, 1962. Thus, after that date, office staff will consist of the director and the office secretary.

The Board approved a recommendation of president DAVIS that NAIRO combine all requests for project funds (this does not include those requests for funds for the general operating budget) in one foundation package. It is felt that a number of NAIRO projects on training, housing, urban redevelopment and urban life, might be put into one proposal since several foundations have indicated an interest in such a "package", which would cover a variety of programs in various areas. DAVIS has asked the following members to

serve on a committee to develop it: EDWARD RUTLEDGE (State Commission for Human Rights, New York City), JOHN G. FEILD (President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, Washington), ELMER PAUL BROCK (U.S. Post Office Department, Washington), HAROLD FLEMING (Potomac Institute, Washington), IRVING GOLDABER (Commission on Human Rights, New York City), DAVID DANZIG (American Jewish Committee, New York City), and JOHN V.P. LASSOE (National Council of the Episcopal Church, New York City).

Resolutions and Statement of Concern: The Board made a distinction between the Association's statement of Public Policy and those resolutions that may be forthcoming from the Annual Conference. GEORGE CULBERSON's Public Policy Committee is responsible for drawing up a broad policy statement which will serve as the "Credo" for the association. Conference resolutions are naturally more topical and relate to our immediate concerns on specific issues. JOHN MORSELL (N.A.A.C.P., New York) was appointed as chairman of this year's Resolutions Committee and the Board decided that all resolutions to be considered at the 1962 Washington Conference must be in the hands of the Committee by November 10th.

At the September meeting, the Board considered a suggested change in the By-laws which proposed that the terms of office be extended from one to two years for all officers. The Board did not agree to recommend this particular resolution to the membership due to its wording and lack of clarity but did, however, agree with the suggestion of two year terms and has asked the President to appoint a committee to draft such a proposed change.

NAIRO RECEIVES NEW GRANT — In late July, NAIRO received its second foundation grant for general operating expenses. This one for $1,000 was from The DIVISION FUND.

HOUSING CONFERENCE — NAIRO's Commission on Housing and Urban Life, EDWARD RUTLEDGE, chairman, is completing program plans for the October Princeton Conference. We are told that thirty-eight of the forty national leaders in the housing industry invited to participate in the four-day conference, have accepted. Advance indications (acceptances, program, enthusiasm, and determination to succeed) are that this conference will be a most successful beginning to NAIRO's Housing Program.

MEMBERS RECEIVE AWARDS — JOHN YOSHINO (president's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, Washington, D.C.) was recently awarded a Silver Medal as one of five top finalists in the Japanese American Citizens League's national search for "Nisei of the Bienium". Yoshino was presented the award at ceremonies in Seattle, Washington, and was cited specifically for his contributions in the field of intergroup relations.

ELMER PAUL BROCK, HOLLIS BACH, JAMES J. LA PENTA, JR., and SAMUEL J. SIMMONS (all of the Bureau of Personnel, Post Office Department, Washington, D.C.) were given the department's Meritorious Service Award, the second highest honor in postal service. In making the presentations, Postmaster General Day noted, "their outstanding contributions" in developing policies, procedures and training programs which executed President Kennedy's Executive Order recognizing employee unions in the federal government.

TASK FORCE II — Task Force II on the role and function of county and municipal intergroup agencies has gotten underway under the chairmanship of GEORGE SCHERMER (Commission on Human Relations, Philadelphia). Task Force personnel has been selected, fact-finding assignments made, and work papers have been circulated. The group held its first meeting in Philadelphia early in September. A second preliminary meeting is planned for Chicago sometime in the near future. The group has decided upon a thorough and comprehensive look at the total problem of urban area which would involve persons outside the field of intergroup relations and concerns other than our own. Their final report will be based on the results of this study and will deal primarily with the role of a local public agency in the light of today's urban problems.

DELINQUENT MEMBERS — Are you one???

Please renew soon!!!

STAFF ACTIVITIES — NAIRO's staff has had a busy summer which has involved trips to Atlanta, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Grand Rapids, Berkeley, San Jose, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle. The Association was represented at the annual meetings of the National Urban League, the National Federation of Catholic College Students, the U.S. National Students Association, and the Southern Inter-Agency Committee. We were also involved in regional and chapter meetings in the Great Lakes Region, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Washington, and Seattle. (Our thanks to FRANK BALDAU and his staff at the Ohio Commission on Civil Rights for representing NAIRO at the meetings of the National Student Association in Columbus).

JOB OPENINGS

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
(Des Moines, Iowa, Commission on Human Rights)

Under the direction of the Commission, the Executive would be expected to supervise office and secretary, coordinate Commission's activities, receive and investigate complaints, prepare reports, and conduct studies.

Requirements: An undergraduate degree in Sociology or a related field, and a minimum of two years' experience in the field of intergroup relations.

Salary: $7,650 - $9,200

Apply to: Mrs. Jack P. Cleveland, Des Moines Commission on Human Rights, Amory Building, Des Moines 9, Iowa.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
(Bridgeport, Conn., Inter-Group Council)

This private United Fund Agency seeks a director who will work with its lay board of directors and committees in carrying out a program on intergroup relations in the Bridgeport community.

Requirements: Preferably a Masters degree in Sociology or a related field with some previous experience in intergroup relations.

Salary: $7,100 - $8,600

Apply to: Attorney Frank Logue, Box 224, Trumbull, Connecticut

SENIOR RESEARCH ANALYST
(New York State Commission for Human Rights, New York)

The position will involve research in human relations with emphasis on employment and housing. The Senior Research Analyst will direct a staff of three persons. This position is temporary - six to twelve months.

Requirements: Legal resident of the State of New York, a Masters' degree in Social Science or a related field and four years research experience which included two years of independent responsibility for conducting major research.

Salary: $9,480

Apply to: Dr. John H. Bushnell, 200 Church Street, New York 13, New York

JOB OPENINGS
continued

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
(Oakland, Calif., American Indian Center)

To assist in organizing and supervising the Center's youth council, social and recreational programs, and special events for general participation. The position would also require some casework supervision, program development and interpretation, and counseling.

Requirements: Experience in the groupwork field with considerable administrative ability.

Salary: $4,500 - $7,500

Apply to: Stephen Thiermann, Executive Secretary, American Friends Service Committee, 2160 Lake Street, San Francisco 21, California.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
(Cleveland, Ohio, Community Relations Board)

Director will be responsible for the supervision of agency staff in carrying out board policy and program. Duties will include office administration, investigation of complaints, conducting studies and preparation of reports.

Requirements: Undergraduate degree in one of the social sciences, five years paid experience in intergroup relations with some administrative background, and some skills in dealing with legislative bodies.

Salary: $11,598

Apply to: Personnel Committee, Cleveland Community Relations Board, 320 C.T.S. Building, 1404 East 9th Street, Cleveland 14, Ohio.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
(Gary - Indiana - Fair Employment Practices Commission)

The director would work under the direction of the Commission in performing duties that would involve: office administration, complaint investigation, conducting studies, and preparing reports.

Requirements: Undergraduate degree in Sociology, Industrial Relations, or Social Work with previous experience in intergroup relations.

Salary: NOT LISTED.

Apply to: Albert E. Weinstein, Chairman, Gary Fair Employment Practices Commission, Room 209, City Hall, Gary, Indiana.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
(Washington, D.C., Commissioners' Council on Human Relations)

The director would work under the direction of the Council in formulating, developing and implementing program aimed at achieving equal opportunity for all citizens. He would be responsible for complaint investigations, office administration, supervision of staff, conducting studies, and the preparation of reports.

Requirements: Masters' degree preferred. Considerable administrative experience with background in community relations, group work, and personnel management.

Salary: $12,210 - $14,290

JOB OPENINGS
continued

Apply to: Commissioners' Council on Human Relations, 208 District Building, Washington 8, D.C.

NAIRO MEMBERS
"ON THE MOVE"

The membership "explosion" to Washington, D.C., include the following:

GEORGE CULBERSON - Chief Intergroup Relations Specialist, Air Force Systems Command (from the Mayor's Commission on Human Relations, Pittsburgh, Pa.); STANLEY LEIBNER (U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (from New York State Commission for Human Rights); SHELTON GRANGER - Director of Youth Development Unit, Children's Bureau (from Cleveland Urban League); LOUIS J. MC GUINNESS - U.S. Office of Education (from Detroit Board of Education); EDWARD E. SHELTON - Housing and Home Finance Agency (from Des Moines Commission on Human Rights); JOHN CONSTABLE, JR. - U.S. Information Agency (from Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Ga.); H. DANIEL LANG - Children's Bureau, Youth Development Unit (from Miami Urban League); WILLIAM SEABRON - U.S. Department of Agriculture (from Michigan FEPC); H. BENJAMIN SISSEL - Secretary for National Affairs of United Presbyterian Church (from Board of Christian Education, United Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia); WILLIAM GREMLEY - S.E. Asia Unit, Peace Corps (from Cleveland Community Relations Board); SAMUEL SIMMONS - Board of Appeals and Review, Post Office Department (from Michigan Labor Mediation Board); K.C. JONES, JR. - Atomic Energy Commission, Department of Labor Relations (from Cleveland Community Relations Board); Mrs. JEAN DREW LIGHTFOOT - U.S. Department of State (from Community Relations Conference of Southern California in Los Angeles).

OTHERS on the move: WALTER GREENE, JR., formerly with Michigan FEPC, is Chief of Equal Employment Opportunity Office, Air Force Systems Command, Detroit. ABRAHAM CITRON, a former assistant director of Jewish Community Relations Council in Detroit, is now Regional Director of the American Jewish Committee in that city. Dr. FRANCES R. COUSENS is now Assistant Project Evaluator with the Great Cities School Improvement Project in Detroit. (She was formerly with the Michigan FEPC).

RICHARD JAFFE, formerly with the South Shore Commission, is now with the National Opinion Research Center in Chicago. Miss OLGA COREY, formerly of Chicago Urban League, is now with the Chicago Board of Economic Development. THOMAS NICHOLAS, formerly with the Association for Merit Employment in Indianapolis, is at the Chicago Urban League. MIRRO ROMANOW, from the Illinois Commission on Human Relations, has gone to the Illinois Department of Labor, Unemployment Compensation Board. HAL M. FREEMAN changed from the Chicago Commission to the Illinois Commission on Human Relations, as did WILLIAM K. WILLIAMS, formerly of Florida Council on Human Relations. WALTER J. DUCEY (formerly with the Chicago Commission) has been appointed Executive Director of the Illinois FEPC.

PHILIP WINKFIELD is at Fisk University in the Department of Employment and Graduate Placement of Students. He was formerly director of Denver Commission on Community Relations. Mrs. HORTENSE GABEL now heads the NYC Rent Control Commission, having left the NYC Deputy Mayor's Office for Neighborhood Conservation. OWEN A KIELY, formerly of Pennsylvania Commission on Human Relations, is now at the Olmstead Air Force Base in the Air Force Systems Command. FRANK J. MAGRATH has moved with NCCJ from Louisville, Kentucky to Phoenix, Arizona. And, Miss GARNET GUILD has moved with the American Friends Service Committee from Austin to Houston, Texas. Mrs. ALTHEA SIMMONS is with the Los Angeles NAACP, having left the San Francisco NAACP. HOWARD W. MC KINNEY has left the Erie Community Relations Commission to head the West Virginia Human Rights Commission. JAMES A. MADISON, formerly of the Ohio Civil Rights Commission, is Chief of Equal Employment Opportunity offices at the Air Force Service Command, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. Mrs. IRENE B. MILLER is with the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, having left the National League of Nursing - Careers Program. EDWARD E. SMITH is the Chief Social Worker at the Iowa Training School for Boys (formerly with the Gary, Indiana FEPC). Mrs. VIRGINIA COFFEY is Executive Director of the Neighborhood House of Avondale in Cincinnati. (She was formerly Assistant Director of Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee of that city). JOHN A.

NAIRO MEMBERS "ON THE MOVE"

MARTIN, JR., a former NAIRO intern and lately of Tufts University, has moved back to Stiles Hall YMCA, University of California, in Berkeley. LLOYD DAVIS, our National President, is the Assistant Director of the New Haven (Connecticut) Redevelopment Agency. Miss JOAN FEAST has left the San Jose Redevelopment Agency to go to the Community Redevelopment Agency of Los Angeles. DAVID A. SAWYER, formerly Executive Director of the D.C. Commissioners' Council on Human Relations, is now the Chief Intergroup Relations Specialist with the U.S. Army Material Command. MADISON S. JONES is Executive Director of the New York City Commission on Human Rights, having left the NYC Housing Authority. WILLIAM VALENTINE, JR. is the Race Relations Consultant with the NYC Housing Authority (he was formerly with the Federal Housing Administration in New York). Mrs. RUTH GOULD, formerly chairman of the Commission on Human Relations in Minneapolis, is now in Washington, D.C. Mrs. JANE LEEDS, formerly a Board Member of the American Jewish Committee in Miami, is now residing in Washington, D.C. Miss CONSTANCE PENNINGTON, formerly with the American Friends Service Committee (and a former NAIRO intern), is now residing in Westboro, Massachusetts.

AND, last but not least: WILLIAM T. WHITE, JR., has travelled across the country from the Division of F E P in Los Angeles, California, to go to a much farther point overseas with the Peace Corps operation in Africa. WENDELL J. ROYE, lately of the Urban League of Greater New York, is now with the United States Information Agency, preparing to go to Lagos, Nigeria in late October or early November. ROBURT DUMAS, who is already in Ruanda-Urundi, may have a chance to establish a NAIRO Chapter there soon, with more of our members already deaded in that direction.

NEW MEMBERS IN NAIRO SINCE THE "BIG MOVE"

RAYMOND O. HATCHER (Public Housing Administration, Philadelphia); Miss ELIZABETH V. MURRELL (African Student Division of Institute of International Education, New York City); LEONARD E. TINKER (Board of Christian Concerns, The Methodist Church, Des Moines, Iowa); GEORGE HENDERSON (Detroit Urban League); Miss ANNE A. LEWIS (Detroit Urban League); Dr. ROBERT W. O'BRIEN (Whittier College, California); STANLEY K. BIGMAN (Board Member, Washington, D.C. Fellowship House); ST. CLAIR T. BOURNE (NY State Commission for Human Rights); Rabbi RICHARD G. HIRSCH (Religious Action Center of Union of Hebrew Congregations, Washington, D.C.); OLIVER W. HOLMES (Georgia Council on Human Relations); JAY P. LARSEN (Post Office Department Employee Relations, Minneapolis); CARL MARBURGER (Great Cities School Improvement Project, Detroit); Mrs. MARIAN P. YANKAUER (Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D.C.); HOLLIS B. BACH (Post Office Department, Bureau of Personnel, Washington, D.C.); IRVING A. BAKER (Manager, Paul Laurence Dunbar Apartments, New York City); MACK CLEMMONS (Board Member, Cleveland Community Relations Board); LORIMER PETERSON (Assistant Intergroup Relations Officer, U.S. Air Force, Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland); Miss HARRIET I. PICKENS (NYC Commission on Human Rights); IRVING J. RUBIN (Michigan State Highway Department); NEIL SANDBERG (American Jewish Committee, Los Angeles); F. RAY HOGAN (Post Office Department, San Francisco, Calif); FRANK D. DAVIS (Pa. Human Relations Commission, Harrisburg); HAROLD T. HUNTON (Air Force Services Command, New York); ANDREW F. BAKER (Post Office Department, Dallas, Texas); MALCOLM R. LEE (Post Office Department, Wichita, Kansas); FRANK OVERMAN (Post Office Department, Atlanta, Georgia); HAROLD V. KNIGHT (American Civil Liberties Union, Denver, Colorado); STEWART ROBINSON (Post Office Department, St. Louis, Missouri); GEORGE E. BUSHNELL, JR. (Board member, Neighborhood Service Organization, and Attorney, Detroit); Mr. & Mrs. RUSSELL JELLIFFE (Karamu House, Cleveland); MICHAEL C. BARONE (Post Office Department Employee Relations, Philadelphia).

HAROLD SIEGEL (United Parents Association, New York City); WALTER J. OLESKY (Post Office Department, Denver, Colorado); FRANCIS J. LANG (Post Office Department, Cincinnati); ROBERT F. GREENWALD (U.S. Air Force Hq. Dallas Contract Management District, Texas); JAMES A. BUSH (Commission on Community Relations, Detroit); Mrs. MARY PHILLIPS (Ecorse, Michigan); HENRY L. DIXON, JR. (Post Office Department, Washington, D.C.); HESLIP M. LEE (Va. Council on Human Relations, Richmond); JOSEPH MINSKY (Attorney and Advisor to Illinois FEPC, Chicago); ARTHUR J. LEVIN (Potomac Institute, Washington, D.C.); EDWARD ADLER (Jewish Community Welfare Council, Erie, Pa.); JAMES A. ATKINS (Colorado Anti-Discrimination Com-

NEW MEMBERS IN NAIRO SINCE THE "BIG MOVE"

mission, Denver); Miss MILDRED BIDDICK (Denver Public Schools); JAMES E. BURNS (Chicago Commission on Human Relations); DAVID J. HEYMAN (Rent & Rehabilitation Administration, New York City); Mrs. FANNIE P. KEENE (NY State Commission for Human Rights); JAMES J. LA PENTA, JR. (Post Office Department, Washington, D.C.); HENRY D. SEDGWICK (Board member, National Commission Against Discrimination in Housing, New York); PHILIP PERLMUTTER (American Jewish Committee, Boston); KENNETH M. STORANDT (Monroe County Commission on Human Relations, Rochester, New York); THEODORE T. TARAIL (Council of Social Planning, Oakland, Calif.); MARIO VIGEZZI (Commission on Civil Rights, Hartford, Connecticut); MILTON YALE (Harlem Neighborhoods Association, New York); GALLOWAY H. DENNY (Colorado Anti-Discrimination Commission, Denver); JAMES B. KALER (Michigan Bell Telephone Company, Detroit); Mrs. ELOISE E. KLOKE (Manhattan Beach, Calif.); J. FRANCIS POHLHAUS (NAACP Counsel, Washington, D.C.); Mrs. SHIRLEY M. KYLE (Baltimore Equal Employment Opportunity Commission); MORRIS L. SCHNEIDER (Tucson, Arizona, Commission on Human Relations); J. PHILIP WARING (St. Louis (Missouri) Council on Human Relations); EDDIE MC GLOIN (Post Office Department, Chicago); ROBERT BIREN (Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C.); DONALD WEAVER (Gallup, New Mexico); Miss ROSA ESTADOS (Migration Division, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, New York); THEODORE SENNETT (Omaha, Nebraska); DAN ASHER (American Jewish Congress, St. Louis, Missouri); Rabbi BALFOUR BRICKNER (Union of American Hebrew Congregations, New York); Dr. MAX WOLFE (Migration Division, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, New York); JOSEPH MORALES (Migration Division, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, New York); Miss MARION A. KELLER (Mayor's Commission on Human Relations, Pittsburgh); Miss ISABELLE M. GATES (Washington State Board Against Discrimination, Seattle); HENRY J. MULHEARN (NYC Housing Authority); FLOYD L. HANSEN (Human Relations Commission, Wichita, Kansas).

THE DIRECTOR'S BOX

Welcome back from summer vacations! I hope that each of you has come back recharged with energy and renewed in spirit. My six weeks on the West Coast as director of the Encampment For Citizenship, while not a vacation, did this for me. I came away convinced that this program is one of the most worthwhile and more exciting things being done in education in the United States. It further convinced me that young America has not lost its way but, rather, knows where it is going and has some pretty specific ideas on how to get there.

Having had my way to the West Coast paid by the Encampment, I took advantage of the situation and visited our San Francisco and Los Angeles Chapters and a group of members in Seattle. The West Coast professionals are a lively bunch! I have also attended the meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference in Atlanta, meeting with the Pros from most of the agencies with major programs in the South. I had a chance to interpret NAIRO's new program developments and its concerns. It would seem that the fears, expressed by some when we moved the national offices to Washington that staff would forget those in the field in favor of the intoxicating programs of the federal establishment, were unwarranted!

One last word: this year's Annual Conference promises to be one of the more exciting ones ever planned. You have received the details from the Program Committee. I urge each of you to make every effort to come to this Conference, November 28 - December 1; your efforts will be well rewarded. All the best.

FBR

NAIRO

Reply to: Room 320 CTS Building
1404 East Ninth Street
Cleveland 14, Ohio
TOwer 1-4600

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • 387-7050

10/23

PA

I assume we are not interested

MJ - not interested!

October 21, 1963

Dear Sir:

As you, undoubtedly, know, the 1963 Conference of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on November 20-23, at the Pick Carter Hotel.

As chairman of the Committee on Exhibits, I am asking all agencies wishing to display materials at the conference to contact me as soon as possible informing me of the amount of exhibit space desired. This information is needed soon in order to plan and assign such space in advance.

A nominal fee of $10 will be charged for exhibiting space during the Conference. Please make all checks payable to The Cleveland Chapter, NAIRO.

All exhibiting agencies must maintain their own exhibits including assembly and disassembly.

The Pick-Carter management states that exhibits are not to be shipped to the hotel earlier than one day before the Conference begins, and all heavy exhibits must be handled by a carriage company.

Thank you for your prompt attention and response to this letter.

Yours very truly,

Wesley Toles

Wesley Toles, Chairman
Committee on Exhibits
1963 NAIRO Conference

WT:el

We are pleased to confirm your reservation request
for the following accommodations:

Leslie W. Dunbar

Arrival Date November 21 **Arrival Time**

Accommodations Single at $8.00 Special Rate

Departure Date November 23

ALBERT PICK HOTELS AND MOTELS

If you find that your arrival plans have changed, we would appreciate your advising us promptly.

★ **Reservations held until 6 p.m. only** unless notified of late arrival.

N.A.I.R.O. Conv.

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

PHONE YOUR NEAREST ALBERT PICK HOTEL OR MOTEL FOR FREE RESERVATIONS BY TELETYPE

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA	PICK-BANKHEAD
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	PICK-CONGRESS
CINCINNATI, OHIO	PICK-FOUNTAIN SQUARE
CLEVELAND, OHIO	PICK-CARTER
COLUMBUS, OHIO	PICK-FORT HAYES
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	PICK-FORT SHELBY
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS	PICK-GEORGIAN
FLINT, MICHIGAN	PICK-DURANT
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA	PICK-NICOLLET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK	BELMONT PLAZA
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA	PICK-ROOSEVELT
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI	PICK-MARK TWAIN
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA	PICK-OLIVER
TOLEDO, OHIO	PICK-FORT MEIGS
TOPEKA, KANSAS	PICK-KANSAN
WASHINGTON, D. C.	PICK-LEE HOUSE
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO	PICK-OHIO

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE	ALBERT PICK MOTEL
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO	ALBERT PICK MOTEL
COLUMBUS, OHIO	NATIONWIDE INN
EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN	PICK MOTOR HOTEL
HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA	ALBERT PICK MOTEL
MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA	ALBERT PICK HOTELLA
MOBILE, ALABAMA	ALBERT PICK MOTEL
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA	ALBERT PICK MOTEL
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE	ALBERT PICK MOTEL
NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI	ALBERT PICK MOTEL
PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA	HOLIDAY INN MOTEL
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS	ALBERT PICK MOTEL
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI	ALBERT PICK MOTEL
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA	ALBERT PICK MOTEL

1963

NAIRO

CONFERENCE

CLEVELAND

****

November 20-23

HOTEL PICK-CARTER

CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHTS

Wednesday, Nov. 20 Luncheon
James Baldwin on
"The 1960's and the Negro Revolt"

Wednesday Evening
Oscar Handlin on
"Pluralistic or Integrated Society?"

Wednesday Late Evening
Karamu House Reception - "Raisin in the Sun" performance

Thursday Sessions
"The Ignored Minorities"
"Are We Winning the Fight Against Anti-Semitism?"
"Church-State and the Supreme Court"
"Private Organizations in the Civil Rights Revolution"

Thursday Evening
Gala Banquet Entertainment
President's Reception

Friday Luncheon
Whitney Young on
"What is Affirmative Action?"

Friday Afternoon and Evening
James Farmer - CORE
Leslie Dunbar - Southern Regional Council
Ruby Hurley - NAACP
Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth - SCLC

Nov. 21-22
ret. Nov. 23

P.A
Nov. 22-23

Saturday Luncheon
Dr. Theron Johnson, N.Y. Dept of Education
"Neighborhood Schools vs. Integrated Schools"

PLEASE SEND YOUR HOTEL RESERVATION CARD DIRECTLY TO HOTEL PICK-CARTER.
MAKE YOUR ADVANCE REGISTRATION WITH NAIRO'S CLEVELAND OFFICE:

Attention: Mrs. Gladys Wells
320 C.T.S. Bldg., 1404 East 9 Street
Cleveland 14, Ohio

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU, INC.

511 TERMINAL TOWER, CLEVELAND 13, OHIO, MAIN 1-4110

RALPH S. LOCHER

Dear Friends:

Welcome to Cleveland — a city on the move.

While in Cleveland you will have an opportunity to witness the rebuilding of a city. One of the largest downtown renewal projects in the country is under way in an area known as Erieview, extending along the lake from East 9th to East 17th Streets.

The demolition of numerous old buildings is a spectacular sight in itself. Soon glamorous new skyscrapers and beautiful plazas will be under construction.

Don't fail to visit the construction site of the country's largest convention auditorium, directly across from City Hall on Lakeside Avenue.

When you visit the cultural center at University Circle you will find another great renaissance taking place.

We hope you enjoy your stay in Cleveland and on your next visit you will be able to note tremendous progress in the rebuilding of the city.

Cordially yours,

Ralph S. Locher

Mayor, City of Cleveland

INFORMATION

For further information on things to do in Cleveland please stop in at the office of the Cleveland Convention and Visitors Bureau, 511 Terminal Tower. Hours 8:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

MUSIC

CLEVELAND ORCHESTRA
Severance Hall, 11001 Euclid Avenue
8:30 P.M.

October 3, 5	George Szell conducting
October 10, 12	George Szell conducting
October 17, 19	George Szell conducting, Mstislav Rostropovich, Violoncello
October 24, 26	George Szell conducting, Robert and Gaby Casadusus, Piano
Oct. 31, Nov. 2	George Szell conducting, Arnold Steinhardt, Violin
November 14, 16	Louis Lane conducting, Tamas Vasary, Piano
November 21, 23	Robert Shaw conducting, Claude Frank, Piano
November 28, 30	Stanislaw Skrowaczewski conducting
December 12, 14	Robert Shaw conducting
December 19, 21	Robert Shaw conducting, Daniel Barenboim, Piano
December 27, 28	George Szell conducting, Rafael Druian, Violin; Abraham Skernick, Viola

TWILIGHT CONCERTS
4:00 P.M.

October 20
November 10, 24
December 22, 29
December 15 — 3:00 P.M.

CLEVELAND OPERA ASSOCIATION
Music Hall, St. Clair Ave. at East 6th St.

October 12	Roger Williams — 8:30 P.M.
October 13	Mantovani and His Orchestra — 8:00 P.M.
November 2	Ballet Folklorica of Mexico — 8:30 P.M.
November 8	Marina Mdivani, Soviet Pianist — 8:30 P.M.
November 24	"LaBoheme" by N.Y. City Opera Co. — 8:00 P.M.
Nov. 29, 30	Stars of the Bolshoi Ballet — 8:30 P.M.
December 8	Ferrante and Teicher — 8:00 P.M.
December 22	Moscow Chamber Orchestra — 8:00 P.M.

CLEVELAND CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY
Severance Chamber Music Hall, 11001 Euclid Avenue

October 29	The New York Chamber Soloists — 8:30 P.M.
November 12	Duo Rampal/Veyron-La Croix — 8:30 P.M.
November 26	Beaux Arts Trio of New York — 8:30 P.M.

CLEVELAND PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
WHK Auditorium, 5000 Euclid Ave.

November 17 — Frances Grant, guest conductor—3:00 P.M.

THEATRE

THE PLAYHOUSE
2040 East 86th Street
Wednesdays thru Saturdays, 8:30 P.M.
Sundays, 7:30 P.M.

October 1-5	"Come Blow Your Horn" — Euclid-77th Theatre
October 1-12	"The Tavern" — Drury Theatre
Oct. 9-Nov. 16	"Riverwind" — Euclid-77th Theatre
Oct. 16-Nov. 9	"The Night of The Iguana" — Drury Theatre
Oct. 23-Nov. 23	"The Rivalry" — Brooks Theatre
Nov. 13-Dec. 7	"Doctor's Dilemma" — Drury Theatre
Nov. 20-Dec. 21	"Calculated Risk" — Euclid-77th Theatre
Nov. 27-Dec. 14	"Johnny" — Brooks Theatre
Dec. 11-Jan. 11	"Take Her, She's Mine" — Drury Theatre
Dec. 18-Jan. 11	"Rattle of A Simple Man" — Brooks Theatre
Dec. 25-Feb. 1	"The Banker's Daughter" — Euclid-77th Theatre

KARAMU THEATRE
2355 East 89th Street
8:30 P.M. — Closed Mondays

October 1-26	"Golden Boy" — Arena Theatre
Oct. 1-Nov. 23	"Oklahoma" — Proscenium Theatre
Nov. 5-Dec. 7	"The Barber of Seville" — Arena Theatre
Dec. 3-Jan. 18	"A Raisin in the Sun" — Proscenium Theatre
Dec. 17-Jan. 4	"Christmas Musical" — Arena Theatre

HANNA THEATRE
2063 East 14th Street
Evenings, except Sundays, 8:30 P.M.
Matinees, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30 P.M.

Oct. 7-19	"Never Too Late" — William Bendix, Nancy Carroll
Oct. 21-26	"The Seagull"; "Ring Around the Moon"; "The Crucible" — Eva LeGallienne
Oct. 28-Nov. 2	"Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf" — Nancy Kelly and Sheppard Strudwick
Nov. 4-9	"Seidman and Son" — Sam Levene
Dec. 2-7	"A Man For All Seasons" — New York Cast
Dec. 9-14	"A Thousand Clowns" — Dane Clark and Margaret O'Brien

LAKEWOOD LITTLE THEATRE
17823 Detroit Avenue
Wednesdays thru Saturdays, 8:30 P.M.

October 1-19	"Come Blow Your Horn"
Oct. 30-Nov. 16	"Advise and Consent"
Nov. 27-Dec. 14	"Blood, Sweat and Stanley Poole"
Dec. 31-Jan. 18	"My Three Angels"

JOHN CARROLL UNIVERSITY SERIES
Auditorium John Carroll University
North Park Blvd. and Miramar Drive
8:30 P.M.

October 24	Brecht on Brecht
November 24	Louis Armstrong — Gynasium
December 8	Canadian Players — Henry IV

FOOTBALL
Cleveland Stadium, West 3rd St. at Lakefront
2:00 P.M.
Cleveland Browns

October 5	Pittsburgh Steelers — 8:00 P.M.
October 20	Philadelphia Eagles
October 27	New York Giants
November 17	St. Louis Cardinals
November 24	Dallas Cowboys

Clarke Field, 10940 Euclid Avenue
2:00 P.M.

October 5	Case Tech. vs. Thiel
October 12	Case Tech. vs. Allegheny
October 19	Western Reserve vs. Wayne State
October 26	Western Reserve vs. John Carroll
November 2	Case Tech. vs. John Carroll
November 9	Western Reserve vs. Bethany College
November 16	Western Reserve vs. Case Tech.

Hosford Stadium, 13263 Cedar Road
2:00 P.M.

October 5	John Carroll vs. Bethany College
October 12	John Carroll vs. Wayne State
November 16	John Carroll vs. Washington & Jefferson

ICE HOCKEY
Cleveland Arena, 3700 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland Barons
Wed., Fri. & Sat. 8:00 P.M.
Sundays, 7:00 P.M.

Oct. 12	Baltimore	Nov. 27	Hershey
Oct. 19	Providence	Nov. 30	Springfield
Oct. 26	Rochester	Dec. 19	Buffalo
Oct. 30	Pittsburgh	Dec. 26	Springfield
Nov. 2	Providence	Dec. 14	Rochester
Nov. 8	Hershey	Dec. 21	Baltimore
Nov. 9	Baltimore	Dec. 27	Hershey
Nov. 15	Pittsburgh	Dec. 28	Quebec
Nov. 16	Quebec		

HORSE RACING
Running Races
Daily, except Sundays — 1:30 P.M.
Saturdays and Holidays — 2:00 P.M.

October 1-29	Cranwood at Thistledown Warrensville and Emery Roads

Night Harness Races
Daily, except Sundays — 8:30 P.M.

October 1-7	Painesville Raceways at Northfield Park

THE CLEVELAND MUSEUM OF ART
11150 East Boulevard
Wed. 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.
Fri. 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. during lecture season
Sat. 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Sun. 1 P.M. to 6 P.M.
Other days, 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.
Closed Mondays

Oct. 1-Nov. 3	Indian Miniatures
Oct. 2-Nov. 10	Style, Truth and the Portrait
Nov. 27-Jan. 5	Year in Review
October	The Graphic Works of Delacroix
November-December	Human Rights
December	Toys of The World

NATURAL SCIENCE MUSEUM
10600 East Boulevard
Week days, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Sundays, 1 to 5:30 P.M.
Closed Mondays

THE CLEVELAND HEALTH MUSEUM
8911 Euclid Avenue
Week days, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Wednesday evenings, 7 to 10 P.M.
Sundays, 1 to 5 P.M.

THE WESTERN RESERVE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
10825 East Boulevard
Weekdays, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Sundays, 2 to 5 P.M. — Closed Mondays

Admission Free

October	Household equipment, instruments, tools and furniture used by early settlers.
November	China, glass and silver tableware.
December	Christmas exhibit of toys, dolls, etc.

DUNHAM TAVERN
6709 Euclid Avenue
12:30 to 4:30 P.M. Daily
Closed Mondays

SPECIAL EVENT
Ringling Bros. Circus
Cleveland Arena, 3700 Euclid Avenue
November 20-24 4:15 and 8:15 P.M.

SHOPPING

America's sixth greatest concentration of domestic and foreign merchandise is to be found in the major department and specialty stores located between Public Square and East 14th Street on Euclid, Prospect and Huron Avenues. Store hours are as follows:

Mon.	9:30 A.M.-9:00 P.M.
Tues.	9:30 A.M.-5:45 P.M.
Wed.	9:30 A.M.-5:45 P.M.
Thurs.	9:30 A.M.-9:00 P.M.
Fri.	9:30 A.M.-5:45 P.M.
Sat.	9:30 A.M.-5:45 P.M.

HOTELS

Hotel accommodations in Cleveland are readily available at reasonable rates. A complete list of Cleveland hotels and rates is available from the Cleveland Convention and Visitors' Bureau, 511 Terminal Tower, Cleveland 13, Ohio.

CHURCH SERVICES

Church services in the downtown area are listed here for Sunday, unless otherwise noted.

CATHOLIC — St. John's Cathedral, E. 9th and Superior Ave. Masses: 2, 5:15, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 a.m., 12:15 p.m.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 10515 Chester Ave. 11 A.M., Wednesdays, 8 P.M.

EMANUEL EVANGELICAL UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH — W. 14th St. and Starkweather, 10:45 a.m.

EPISCOPAL — Trinity Cathedral, Euclid at E. 22nd St., 8:00 and 11:00 a.m.

JEWISH — The Temple, Ansel Rd., and E. 105th St., Fridays, 5:30 p.m., Saturdays, 11:00 a.m., Sundays, 10:30 a.m.

LUTHERAN — Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, 2049 W. 30th St., 10:30 a.m.

METHODIST — First Methodist Church, Euclid at E. 30th St., 10:45 a.m.

MORMON — Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, 9509 Lake Ave., 10:30 a.m.

PRESBYTERIAN — Old Stone Church on Public Square, 10:45 a.m.

SERVICE CLUBS

EXCHANGE — Pick-Carter, Tuesday, 12 Noon

KIWANIS — Sheraton-Cleveland, Thursday, 12 Noon

LIONS — Pick-Carter, Thursday, 12:15 P.M.

OPTIMISTS — Manger, Wednesday, 12 Noon

ROTARY — Statler Hilton, Thursday, 12 Noon

SALES EXECUTIVES' CLUB — Sheraton-Cleveland, Monday, 12 Noon

CLEVELAND JAYCEES — Pick-Carter Hotel Wednesday, 12:15 P.M.

POINTS OF INTEREST

AQUARIUM

Gordon Park at E. 72nd Street

Weekdays 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.
Sundays, 12:00 N to 6:00 P.M.
Closed Mondays

PLANETARIUM

10600 East Boulevard

Public programs Saturdays and Sundays
at 2:00, 3:00 and 4:00 P.M.
Closed Mondays

BUILDERS EXCHANGE HOME EXHIBITS

1737 Euclid Ave. Nothing sold. Free exhibit presents best features and materials for home building and remodeling. Week days 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Saturdays, 10:00 A.M. to 12:00 Noon.

NELA PARK

Noble Road, East Cleveland. Research center, Lamp Division of General Electric Company. Home of G. E. Lighting Institute and "Light for Living Center".

ZOO

West 25th St. and Brookside Park

Open daily, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

CLEVELAND STADIUM

West 3rd St. at Lakefront. Seating capacity 80,000. Home of the Cleveland Indians and Cleveland Browns.

AIRPORT

Cleveland Hopkins Airport—Among the largest airports in the world. Seven miles southwest of Cleveland. Home of NASA flight propulsion research.

TERMINAL TOWER

Eighth tallest building in the world. Observation floor open daily 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Admission charge.

CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY

325 Superior Avenue, N.E.—One of the world's leading libraries. Magazines and book reading rooms. Many exhibits. Open evenings, except Saturdays. Closed Sundays.

See Nairo - Annual Mtg.

September 22, 1964

Mr. Kenneth C. Jones, Jr.
9915 Old Spring Road
Kensington, Maryland

Dear Casey:

I am not really informed enough about the internal workings of NAIRO to have a good independent judgment of the proposal you sent down on September 11 regarding regional boundaries. I read your proposal carefully, and it does seem to me to make sense. I'll depend on the discussion in the meeting to determine my vote, but I do feel highly sympathetic to your proposal.

All best wishes, and I'll see you in New York.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

September 11, 1964

ALL BOARD MEMBERS OF NAIRO

Dear Fellow Board Member:

I am enclosing a proposal on which I would like your opinion now. If it seems to have acceptance I will present it officially at the board meeting following the conference. Your reaction at this time is solicited to assist me in my planning but you certainly retain the right to demur at the later date.

While I am using this letter as a vehicle to identify and extend this proposal, let me also use it to urge you to plan your time at the 1964 Conference so that you will be able to remain afterwards for the initial board meeting of the new administration. We will convene our board meeting at about 4 p.m. on Friday the 9th of October (the time will be officially announced at the conference), work toward a pre-dinner adjournment but certainly plan on finishing our work sometime that evening, thereby eliminating the necessity for a board meeting on Saturday morning as we have sometimes had to do. In fairnesss to your fellow board members I urge you to be present. It is my present plan to present for your consideration a budget which will contain some unusual expenditures.

I look forward to seeing you at the conference.

Sincerely,

Casey

Kenneth C. Jones, jr.
President Elect

Kenneth C. Jones, Jr.
9915 Old Spring Road
Kensington, Maryland 20795

Enclosure:

PROPOSAL

I would like to respectfully recommend to the 1964-65 Board of Directors of NAIRO a new definition of Regional boundries. I would like to preface this recommendation with some background information and my interpretation of why certain things have been done by the NAIRO Board.

In January, 1958, the Board adopted the following resolution "the Regional Chairmen are primarily responsible for organizing and stimulating local NAIRO groups (chapters had not then been authorized), for aiding them in their programing, for cordinating their activities, and for reporting on them to the Board. As representatives of the NAIRO Board they are also responsible for interpreting NAIRO policy in their respective regions. Finally, they are responsible for appointing people within their regions to handle membership recruitment and renewals in cooperation with the membership committee." As of November 1960 the by-laws of NAIRO directed that "the President shall appoint 8 Regional Chairmen of the Association, from 8 separate geographic regions of the country, to serve for terms of one year or until their successors are chosen...."

At the annual conference in San Francisco in 1961, the by-laws were changed to read, "the President, with the advice and consent of the Board, shall appoint not more than 10 Regional Chairmen of the Association, from not more than 10 separate geographic regions of the country to be defined by the board. These Regional Chairmen shall serve for one year or until their successors are chosen...." (Underlining mine) At the annual conference in Cleveland in 1963 the by-laws were again changed to provide for membership on the Board of Directors for Chapter Chairman. The provision for the 10 Regional Chairmen to continue to serve was retained. As I remember the Board discussion and interpret the legislative intent of this latest change, it was for the purpose of providing representation and recognization of Chapters on the Board. The original need for Regional Chairmen was somewhat diminished by this added representation which the Chapters were now to have. At that Board meeting there was some discussion of whether there was any need for Regional Chairmen but it was decided that they should be retained.

More than seventy-five per cent of our membership are members of Chapters. These members are represented on the Board by a Chapter Chairman, a Regional Chairman and all elected Board members. Those members who reside outside the areas of Chapters are represented by a Regional Chairman and the other Board members. It has been my observation (though this is a point on which reasonable minds could differ) that in recent years there has been little or no activity by many of the Regional Chairman. I believe there are several reasons for this: The work load is too great; the areas too large; the members for which they are responsibe too numerous; and the function to abstract. I believe that Regional Chairmen can be more effective if they have fewer members to be responsible for and smaller geographic areas to cover. By the same token, I believe that Regional Chairmen should be active workers and not named for the honor that this office might bestow upon them.

My proposal is that no chapters be contained within the Regions (which regions I interpret the by-laws to indicate should be "defined by the Board"); and that the Regions have the following definitions:

SOUTHERN REGION - 12
Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida.

NORTHEAST REGION - 28
New York (but not New York City), Ontario, and Quebec.

CENTRAL REGION - 21
Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Missouri (but not St. Louis).

NORTH CENTRAL REGION - 28
North Dakota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota (but not Minneapolis - St. Paul).

NORTHWEST REGION - 16
Washington, Oregon, British Columbia, and Alberta.

SOUTHWEST REGION - 22
Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.

MID ATLANTIC REGION - 40
New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland (but not Prince George or Montgomery County).

GREAT LAKES REGION - 25
Indiana, Illinois (but not Chicago), and Ohio (but not Cleveland).

MIDDLE SOUTH REGION - 30
Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia

PENNSYLVANIA REGION - 41
Pennsylvania (but not Philadelphia).

You'll note that the states in which we have no NAIRO members are not included in the list. You will also note that the states of California, Michigan, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Colorado, and Georgia, have all been left out of the regional structure. This is done in an effort to strengthen the chapters in those various states where almost all the membership resides in or near the Chapter city and/or is included in the membership of the Chapter.

This division does provide for a workable load for Regional Chairmen. No Region would have more than 40 members and as soon as the potential chapters are developed in two of these Regions, no Region would have more than 30 members. This may make it appear as though non-chapter members are better represented on the Board than are Chapter members; but if we weigh this against

the proposed by-laws change which will make the nominating committee consist primilarily of Chapter Chairmen then this might be considered to be a fair distribution of representation. I think its major argument is simply that it will allow the Regional Chairman to actually get something accomplished in his Region. The other system was just to gargantuan for success.

If the Board approves this regional structure then I will ask each Regional Chairman to immediately name for his Region a membership chairman who will work directly with John McKnight, National Membership Chairman for NAIRO. (The same will be requested of Chapter Chairmen). Regional Chairmen will be expected to attend as many Board meetings as possible and report to the Board in writing in the event that they cannot attend any given meeting. Regional Chairmen will be urged to convene regional conferences. The deletion of chapters from the regional structure will make conferences more difficult but it would seem completely appropriate for any Regional Chairman to invite one or more chapters to join his region in the conduct of such a conference. So long as the National Conference remains in the Fall it is probably the case that Regional Conferences would continue to be scheduled for Spring. Chapters may also convene conferences and invite members of nearby regions to attend.

The Regional Chairman would be expected to maintain contacts in his region either by personal visits to various communities or by correspondence depending on the situation in which he finds himself. He should work to create new chapters (and thus lighten his own work load). I would urge each regional chairman to maintain his own newsletter which should be shared with officers and other Regional Chairmen as well as his constituency.

The Regional Chairmen is responsible for keeping NAIRO, its headquarters office, and its officers informed of significant happenings within his region which may effect NAIRO, its members, or the field.

To recapitulate: Membership recruitment, chapter development, membership contact, are the major responsibilities of the Regional Chairman. Whatever techniques he can devise to accomplish these ends should be done and shared with other Regional Chairmen in an informative way so that each can do a better job than any one might now be doing.

Independent of the proposal to affect the regional boundries, I am going to ask the Board to appropriate $50 to each Region and to each Chapter, this money to be used at the descretion of the Regional and Chapter Chairmen for the promotion of NAIRO.

9/11/64

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

959P EST OCT 1 64 AA806

RA692 R RBY284 RBZ2 RBZ2 NL PD RB WASHINGTON DC 1

LESLIE W DUNBAR, EXEC DIR N SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

5 FORSYTH ST NW ATLA

PRECONVENTION NAIRO BOARD MEETING SCHEDULED FOR 730 PM TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6TH AT PARK SHERATON HOTEL, NEW YORK. URGENT WE HAVE GOOD ATTENDANCE.

ALEXANDER J ALLEN PRESIDENT.

file

NAIRO Annual Conference - New York City
October 7 - 9, 1964

ROOM RESERVATION CARD MAILED

September 4, 1964

Requested Single ($12.00 per day) for

October 6th and 7th.

File: NAIRO "Annual Mtg" 1964

RATE CARD

THE **Park-Sheraton** *International* HOTEL

YOUR CORRECT ADDRESS
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Directly across the street from Carnegie Hall, two blocks from Central Park and within a ten minute walk from the new Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, every Broadway Theatre, Radio City Music Hall, all major TV Studios, the Coliseum and Fifth Avenue shopping.

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • 387-7050

PLEASE REPLY TO: 2 West 64 Street, New York 23, N. Y.

File

June 23, 1964

Dear NAIRO Member:

Enclosed is a rough outline of the program for NAIRO's 18th Annual Conference, October 7-9, 1964, at the Park Sheraton Hotel in New York City; a registration form and a room reservation card. We hope you will want to attend and that you will find the Conference to be interesting (if not exciting) and personally worthwhile.

The date of the Conference is a month earlier than usual to allow you to visit the World's Fair (after the Conference is over on Friday afternoon!) We have packed a lot of work in the 2 3/4 days, so please be prepared to spend your time in earnest debate and learning so that you may enjoy the rest of your stay with a clear conscience! We feel that this 18th NAIRO Conference will be memorable and most worthwhile and urge you to send in your room reservation card as quickly as possible. As you probably know, hotel rooms are at a premium because of the World's Fair.

Send the registration card to Paul Klein, registration chairman, so that he may help you to avoid a long wait and so that we might have an indication of attendance. We urge you also to take the Conference Package. The Hotel has been most generous and we can promise you good food and accommodations at a reasonable rate for New York.

We will have World's Fair tickets for you at about ½ the normal price and are negotiating for a special package for NAIRO members who plan to stay over and attend the Fair.

If you have any questions, please let us hear from you.

Cordially,

Saal D. Lesser

Saal D. Lesser
Conference Chairman

enc.

18th ANNUAL NAIRO CONFERENCE - 1964

THEME: THE DEEPENING CRISIS IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS

OCTOBER 7 - Wednesday

9:30 A.M. - OPENING PLENARY SESSION - Alexander J. Allen, presiding

KEYNOTE ADDRESS: THE DEEPENING CRISIS IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS

12:30 P.M. - PAST PRESIDENTS' LUNCHEON

ADDRESS: THE DEEPENING CRISIS IN METROPOLIS

2:30 P.M. - WORKSHOPS: THE DEEPENING CRISIS ON THE LOCAL LEVEL
Northeast; Southeast; Southwest; Midwest; West

5:00 P.M. - FREE TIME THROUGH DINNER

8:00 P.M. - RECEPTION - UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

OCTOBER 8 - Thursday

9:00 A.M. - PLENARY SESSION: THE POLITICS OF CIVIL RIGHTS, NORTH & SOUTH
1. The Civil Rights Act of 1964
2. Implementation in the South
3. Implementation in the Rest of the Nation

10:45 A.M. - CONCURRENT SESSIONS

12:30 P.M. - GENERAL SESSION: LIFE MEMBERS' LUNCHEON
ADDRESS: POVERTY AND INTERGROUP RELATIONS

2:30 P.M. - WORKSHOPS: TECHNIQUES FOR ACTION: INTERGROUP RELATIONS AND THE WAR ON POVERTY

EVENING - NAIRO INTERN'S BANQUET
Report on Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation support of NAIRO Intern Training Program
PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION

OCTOBER 9 - Friday

8:30 A.M. - GENERAL SESSION: CHAPTER CHAIRMEN'S BREAKFAST
HOW TO STRENGTHEN LOCAL NAIRO CHAPTERS - GENERAL DISCUSSION

10:00 A.M. - GENERAL SESSION - BUSINESS MEETING

12:30 P.M. - PRESIDENT'S LUNCHEON

2:00 P.M. - WORKSHOPS & CLINICS

NAIRO Interns	Molding Public Opinion
Interreligious Relations	New Dimensions in Housing Programs
Neglected Minorities	Civil Liberties Questions

The Role of Foundations in the Civil Rights Movement

Please print

NAME _____
(Last) (First)

REGISTRATION FEE

( )	NAIRO Members	$5.00	$ ____
( )	Non-Members	7.00	
( )	Students, Interns	3.00	

FUNCTIONS

( )	Either the complete Conference Package for all the items below (saves $9.35)	$23.00	$ ____
	Or		
	(check individual functions you wish to attend)		
( )	Breakfast meeting	$4.00	
( )	Wednesday luncheon	5.75	
( )	Thursday luncheon	5.75	
( )	Friday luncheon	5.75	
( )	Banquet	8.60	
( )	President's reception	2.50	

T O T A L $ ____

( ) check enclosed
( ) will pay at door

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • 387-7050

Rec'd 8/17/64

URGENT NOTICE

The Eighteenth Annual NAIRO Conference is now less than two months away. The dates are October 7-8-9 !!! Its theme this year is:

THE DEEPENING CRISIS IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS

It promises to be a most productive conference, held at a most critical time -- following a summer of crisis and violence and only a month prior to a Presidential Election which will profoundly affect intergroup relations in the United States.

YOUR NAIRO BOARD URGES YOU TO ATTEND

Because the World's Fair is being held in New York and will still be in session during the conference, hotel rooms are at a premium. The hotel has set aside a block of rooms for NAIRO Conference participants.

HOTEL RESERVATIONS MUST BE IN BY SEPTEMBER 4th.

Send your reservations directly to the hotel; if you have received a hotel reservation card, please use it; if you have not, do not wait for one but write to the hotel and tell them you are coming to the NAIRO Conference. List your date of arrival, your date of departure at the hotel. List the type of accommodation you want: Singles, $12.00; double, $16.00; twin, $16.00.

WRITE NOW TO:

NAIRO CONFERENCE RESERVATIONS
PARK SHERATON HOTEL
870 SEVENTH AVENUE (at 56th Street)
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10019

File
NAIRO -
Annual Mtgs

June 4, 1964

Mr. Saal D. Lesser
NAIRO Conference Chairman
2 West 64th Street
New York, New York

Dear Saal:

Will do.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

PRESIDENT
EDWARD RUTLEDGE
State Commission For Human Rights
New York, New York

PRESIDENT-ELECT
ALEXANDER J. ALLEN
National Urban League
New York, New York

VICE-PRESIDENTS
FRANCES LEVENSON
National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing
New York, New York
JOHN A. MORSELL
National Association For The Advancement of Colored People
New York, New York

SECRETARY
FRANCES R. COUSENS
Great Cities School Improvement Project
Detroit, Michigan

TREASURER
IRVING GOLDABER
New York City Commission on Human Rights

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Race Relations Department, A.M.A.
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee
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Colorado Anti-Discrimination Commission
Denver, Colorado
*WILLIAM R. VALENTINE, JR.
New York City Housing Authority
New York, New York

*NAIRO Regional Chairmen
**Membership Chairman
***General Counsel

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FREDERICK B. ROUTH

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • 387-7050

Please respond to 2 West 64 Street, N.Y. 10023

June 1, 1964

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

In connection with the forthcoming NAIRO Conference which ~~will~~ take place in New York at the Park Sheraton Hotel, October 7-9, 1964, you will be pleased to know I am sure, ~~that the~~ Board of Directors of NAIRO has requested that you participate in a plenary session panel, tentatively titled, "Politics and Civil Rights, North and South". The panel will be moderated by Richard Heffner, nationally known for his work in educational television and most recently as a professor of Communications and Public Policy at Rutgers.

You are asked therefore, to make a 10-minute presentation on the following subject: "Implementation in the South". We are asking Arnold Aronson to speak on "The Civil Rights act of 1964" and John Morsell to speak on "Implementation in the Rest of the Nation". They will also speak 10 minutes each. There will then be discussion from the floor from tables of 10, members of which will present questions. The entire program will last from 9 A.M. to noon, Thursday, October 8.

We recognize how difficult it is to keep your remarks to within a 10-minute time span but since I am giving you sufficient advance notice it should be possible for you to write out what you are going to say so that you will be prepared to make a statement of significance within the alloted time. It is expected that during the give and take of discussion you will have ample opportunity to expand on your major premises and ideas. It would be hoped that your 10-minute paper could be printed in an appropriate journal.

I will look forward to hearing from you in the affirmative and anticipate that the Thursday panel will be the highlight of the Conference. May I please hear from you at your earliest convenience?

Most cordially,

Saal

Saal D. Lesser
Conference Chairman

cc Fred Routh
Alexander J. Allen
Richard Heffner

W 306
918

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF NAIRO

file

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
INTERGROUP RELATIONS
OFFICIALS

Park Sheraton Hotel New York City

October 7-9, 1964

PROGRAM

PLANNING AND ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE

SAAL D. LESSER
Chairman

ALEXANDER J. ALLEN

EVELYN BROIDY

BLANCA CEDEÑO, *Registration*

HAROLD T. HUNTON

JEWELDEAN JONES

REGINALD A. JOHNSON

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SHERWOOD ROSS, *Publicity*

FREDERICK B. ROUTH

EDWARD RUTLEDGE

CONTRIBUTIONS

(List incomplete)

American Jewish Congress

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith

Arnold Aronson

Irving Goldaber

Isham Jones

Israel Laster

Saal D. Lesser

National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing

National Council of Churches

Jimmy Randolph

Joseph Robison

Clarence Senior

Urban League of Greater New York

Brotherhood-in Action invites the Conference to a Reception in its new building, 560 Seventh Avenue (at 40th Street) at 8:00 P.M. on Wednesday, October 7.

American Airlines will host the Presidents's Reception on Thursday night, October 8, following the Presidents's Banquet.

This conference program is made available through the courtesy and cooperation of the Migration Division of The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

18th ANNUAL NAIRO CONFERENCE - 1964

THE DEEPENING CRISIS IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6

7:00 P.M.	*Registration*	*Mezzanine*
7:30 P.M.	*Board Meeting*	*Gotham Room*

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7

8:30 A.M.	*Registration*	*The Ballroom Foyer*
9:30 A.M.	OPENING PLENARY SESSION *Presiding : Alexander J. Allen, President NAIRO*	*The Ballroom*

CALL TO ORDER

Welcoming Remarks and Conference Outline
Saal D. Lesser, 1964 Conference Chairman

State of the Association Message
Alexander J. Allen, President, NAIRO

Executive Director's Report
Frederick B. Routh, Executive Director, NAIRO

Report on Election of NAIRO Officers and Board Members, 1964
John I. Binkley, Chairman, 1964 NAIRO Nominating Committee

Treasurer's Report
Irving Goldaber, Treasurer, NAIRO

KEYNOTE ADDRESS: THE DEEPENING CRISIS IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS
Alex Rosen, Dean, New York University Graduate School of Social Work

12:30 P.M. PAST PRESIDENTS' LUNCHEON *The Corinthian Room*
Presiding: John G. Feild, U.S. Conference of Mayors, Washington, D. C.

The Star Spangled Banner - *Jimmy Randolph*

Welcoming Remarks - *Hon. Robert F. Wagner, Mayor, City of New York*

THE DEEPENING CRISIS IN METROPOLIS
Charles E. Silberman, Author, Crisis in Black and White, Member, Board of Editors, Fortune Magazine

2:30 P.M. WORKSHOPS: THE DEEPENING CRISIS ON THE LOCAL LEVEL

Northeast: *Chairman, Muriel Snowden - Freedom House Roxbury, Mass. - The Manhattan Room*

Southeast: *Chairman, Paul Anthony - Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia - The Park Room*

Southwest: *Chairman, William R. Carmack - Southwest Center for Human Relations Studies, University of Oklahoma - The Gotham Room*

Midwest: *Chairman Edwin C. Berry - Chicago Urban League, Chicago, Illinois - The Skyline Room*

West: *Chairman, John A. Buggs - Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations, Los Angeles, California - Sheraton Room*

8:00 P.M. RECEPTION - *Brotherhood in Action Building (40th Street at 7th Avenue)*

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8

8:30 A.M. *Registration* *The Ballroom Foyer*

9:00 A.M. PLENARY SESSION *The Ballroom*

CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE UNITED STATES
Panel Moderator - Richard D. Heffner, Professor of Communications and Public Policy, Rutgers University

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 - *Sol Rabkin, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith*

Implementation in the South - *Leslie Dunbar, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia*

Labor's Role in Implementation - *Donald Slaiman, AFL-CIO, Washington, D. C.*

Implementation in the Rest of the Nation - *John Morsell, NAACP, New York, New York*

ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION GROUPS

12:30 P.M. LIFE MEMBERS' LUNCHEON *The Ballroom*
Presiding: Ruby Hurley, NAACP, Atlanta, Georgia

ADDRESS: POVERTY AND INTERGROUP RELATIONS
Jack Conway, Member of the President's Task Force on the War on Poverty, Washington, D. C.

2:30 P.M. WORKSHOPS: TECHNIQUES FOR ACTION - INTERGROUP RELATIONS AND THE WAR ON POVERTY

Manpower: *Theodore Brown, Business and Employment Division, New York City Commission on Human Rights - The Park Room*

Housing: *Jack Wood, Assistant Director, National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing - The Skyline Room*

Health: *Jeweldean Jones, Associate Director, National Urban League - The Sheraton Room*

Social Welfare: *Mrs. Cernoria Johnson, Director, Washington Bureau, National Urban League The Gotham Room*

Education: *June Shagaloff, School Desegregation Consultant NAACP - The Manhattan Room*

7:30 P.M. PRESIDENT'S BANQUET *The Ballroom*

Report on Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation Support of NAIRO Intern Training Program - *Herman Long*

Remarks - *Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, Chairman, Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation*

President's Address - *Kenneth C. Jones, Jr.*

PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9

8:30 A.M. CHAPTER CHAIRMEN'S BREAKFAST *The Ballroom*
Presiding: Lloyd Davis, Assistant Director, New Haven Redevelopment Agency

HOW TO STRENGTHEN LOCAL NAIRO CHAPTERS
General Discussion

Kenneth C. Jones, Jr., President, NAIRO

Frederick B. Routh, Executive Director, NAIRO

10:00 A.M. BUSINESS MEETING *Manhattan Skyline Suite*
Presiding: Kenneth C. Jones, Jr., President, NAIRO

12:30 P.M. BOARD MEMBERS' LUNCHEON *The Ballroom*

COMMUNITY RELATIONS ASPECTS OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

Panel Moderator: John Hope II - President-Elect, NAIRO

Harold Greene, *Chief, Appeals and Research Section, Civil Rights Division, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.*

John A. Griffin, *Director of Conciliation, Community Relations Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.*

James Madison, *Community Relations Job Corps, Office of Economic Opportunity, Washington, D. C.*

Samuel Simmons, *Director, State Advisory Committee Division, U.S. Civil Rights Division, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.*

ADJOURNMENT

2:30 P.M. NAIRO INTERNS MEETING *The Gotham Room*

NAIRO INTERNS SUPERVISORS MEETING *The Liberty Room*

4:30 P.M. NAIRO BOARD MEETING *The Tapestry Room*

OCTOBER 1965						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

Mark Your CALENDARS!

file → NAIRO (annual meeting)

National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials

Rec'd 5/24/65

ANNUAL CONVENTION

October 18-21, 1965

Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Illinois

Mark your calendars now for this opportunity to meet human relations workers, volunteer and professional, from around the country. A chance to learn about and to discuss major problems and techniques in the intergroup relations field. Encourage your board members, colleagues, and others concerned to participate. Business and pleasure combined. More details later.

CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS
211 West Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606

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Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
So. Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta, Ga.

M

Presidential Address delivered by
Frederick B. Routh at the
1960 NAIRO Annual Conference,
Cincinnati, Ohio

NOT UNDER MAN -- BUT UNDER GOD AND LAW*

Outside my office window, in Detroit's old courthouse square, stands a monument on which is inscribed, "Erected by the People of Michigan in honor of the Martyrs who fell and the Heroes who fought in defense of Liberty and Union - 1861-1865". We are now met in Cincinnati nearly a full century after the close of the war which that statue commemorates. Today we can, in honesty, say that the indissolvability of the Union is all but universally accepted. If however we could speak to the fallen who have fought in freedom's cause at any time in the long history of man, tragically would we have to report that victory is not yet won.

The struggle for the rights of man is endless. Each past generation has witnessed, and each future generation may expect assaults on the dignity of the individual and onslaughts against liberty and justice. The annals of history are littered with the tragic record of the distance between man's intended state and his reality. In the past, and even now man has been relegated to second-class status, denied his liberty, or deprived of his life because those in power and authority disagreed with his religious beliefs -- or lack of them, his racial identification, his economic theories, his national allegiance, or his politics. Those who do not believe in and those who do not trust the democratic process have been given aid and comfort by the indifferent.

But there is an audible drum-beat in the halls of history that cannot be stilled; men who value freedom march to its cadence. Today, the drummer increases the tempo and no one in the ranks of the free dare stand at parade rest. Those who have experienced freedom must give

guidance to those who seek after it, lest they lose their way; marching to an undetermined destination is all but futile.

In some parts of the world, the expulsion of colonialism and the growth of nationalism are the pale substitutes for the development of respect for individual liberty and social justice. Lest it be forgotten, let the record show that despotic leadership, be it foreign-imposed or be it home-grown, is tyranny; and tyranny is the killer of freedom and justice. Fully convinced that a just and free society is the highest goal attainable by man on this earth, let us turn all our efforts in that direction and march with purpose to the beat of the drummer.

Democracy is the most demanding form of Society:

- Demanding in that it calls for a balancing of individual liberty and community responsibility;

- Demanding in that it calls for a citizenry which participates in decision making;

- Demanding in that it calls for an almost universal commitment to the sanctity of the individual;

- Demanding in that it calls for a high degree of self-discipline.

Democracy is also the most rewarding form of Society:

- Rewarding in that it gives recognition to the dignity of each individual;

- Rewarding in that it lends encouragement to each citizen to develop fully his potentialities;

- Rewarding in that it grants equality of opportunity to each according to his merit;

- Rewarding in that it permits no sanction to bigotry.

Let us direct our efforts to the securing of such a society, recognizing that the peculiar responsibility of the intergroup relations field, in seeking after it - is four fold:

1. To increase the awareness on the part of all citizens, particularly the opinion molders and decision makers, that democracy is indivisible; when the rights of some are denied, the rights of all are jeopardized.

2. To goad the conscience of the nation into realizing that there is yet much to be done before our practices approach our ideals; we must develop workable programs to close the gap.

3. To distinguish between the ordinary conflicts and tensions, which almost inevitably accompany social change, and destructive human conflict; directing the former into creative and constructive experiences, and ameliorating the latter.

4. To assist minority group leadership and membership in partaking, ever more fully, of the benefits and responsibilites of first class citizenship; including those now available but not yet made full use of.

In all our efforts we must make certain that the methods we use are compatible with the goals we seek. We reject the thesis that the end justifies the means for we believe that the well being and the security of the masses rests with the security and well being of the individual, and not the reverse. In seeking this more ideal society we must work with people, not on them nor for them. Working for them is paternalistic, working on them is manipulative; both are repugnant to democratic intergroup relations.

With compassion, with singleness of heart - let us assist those at home and abroad, who thirst after the cup of freedom. By our actions let us proclaim that the days grow short for those who practice group-superiority while mouthing platitudes of liberty; that they are but few for those who practice colonialism while fawning over freedom; that they are numbered for those who practice oppression while crowing of a peoples democracy.

Let us recognize that the rights of man are inherent, that the individual is precious for each is created in God's own image, that those who treat him as less offend against the Laws of God as well as the laws of man. As is written on the Great Facade of the Harvard School of Law, let us affirm that the destiny of man is "Not Under Man But Under God and Law". To those who sit in the darkness of tyranny and to those who shiver in its shadow let us say, bend with ours your efforts and the night will not be long.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
426 West 58 Street New York 19, New York

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NOTE: All candidates are identified on the Nominating Committee slate, mailed to members earlier this month. There were no additional nominations by petition.

NOTE 2: Ballots should be returned to the chairman of the Nominating Committee (address below) by November 4th:

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fib

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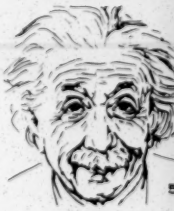
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- Nat'l Assn. of Intergroup Relations Officers
(Make Atlanta Chapter file)

MEMORANDUM May 17, 1965

To: Members & Friends of NAIRO

From: K. B. M. Crooks, Jr.
Secretary, Atlanta Chapter NAIRO

# # # #

At the last monthly meeting of the Atlanta Chapter, NAIRO, the secretary was asked to provide a copy of the attached document to each friend and member of NAIRO for careful scrutiny so that at our next monthly meeting set for Tuesday, June 15, 1965 at 5:30 p. m., proper consideration can be given to the Chapter's Program Prospects for 1965-66.

Note that the regular day (the 2nd Monday of each month), and the regular hour (12:30 p. m.) have both been changed because of conflicts and what we feel will be a welcome surprise to you.

Kindly familiarize yourself with the attached document and come to the next meeting (our last for 1964-65) prepared to explore meaningful activities in which the chapter can participate in light of the information on the attached.

The meeting place will be announced at a later date.

Make folder NAIRO - ~~the~~ all chapter

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

ATLANTA CHAPTER

MEMORANDUM TO: NAIRO Members and Friends

FROM: Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Chairman
Atlanta Chapter

RE: June 15th - Meeting
Top Of The Mart

June 3, 1965

We are concerned about our NAIRO Chapter.

The 28 or 30 people who participated in the meeting when Fred Routh was here indicated interest, but somehow or other, the Chapter has not begun to "click"!

We recognize that a part of our problem stems from the fact that many of us who are officers and members are required to travel almost constantly, and that all of us carry a full load on our respective job assignments. However, if each of us accepts a share of responsibility in the building of our Chapter, it should prove beneficial to all of us.

Will you do all that you can to arrange your schedule so that you can join in a "brain-storming" session on Tuesday, June 15? Those who were present at the last meeting voted that this should be the date, leaving our regular meeting day free for the ball fans; that we have a social hour beginning at 5:30; and that we have dinner beginning at 6:30 at the Top Of The Mart.

We hope that we will have a significant number to greet, eat, and meet at this our last meeting until fall.

The approximate cost for dinner will be $6 per person which will include a beverage and desert. Drinks during the social hour are "Dutch Treat". Please fill in the enclosed form and return it to us immediately so that we can get our reservations to the Mart no later than Tuesday.

RH/mw
Enclosure

98 - Board
15 - Life Fellows
113

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January 1968

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National Urban League, Inc.

Southern Regional Office
Clarence D. Coleman, Director

136 Marietta Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

September 25, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

The Atlanta Chapter of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials is considered to be the professional association of those individuals who work in professional capacities for, and those who serve on the Boards and Commissions of governmental or private agencies, organizations or institutions in the field of civil rights, civil liberties, intercultural education, community relations and intergroup relations. Our chapter is a part of a national organization that is to these individuals what the American Association of University Professors is to college teachers.

The eight functions of NAIRO as a professional association, are listed in the attached brochure which also identifies some of the major activities to which this organization addresses itself.

In the last emergency meeting of the Atlanta Chapter, your name was submitted along with four other professionals in the Intergroup Relations field to function as a Nominating Committee with some very special responsibilities as follows:

1. To select a Board of nine including top young Atlanta leadership to function as the Board of Directors for the Association Atlanta Chapter.

2. To establish a Past President's Advisory Council to work in concert with the Board.

3. To develop a comprehensive program, with the Past President's Advisory Committee, to which the local chapter should address itself.

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See NAIRO 1-8-69

4. To elect a slate of officers for the coming year.

5. To function as the Nominating Committee for the coming year and assume responsibilities other than those identified above which would fall under the jurisdiction of a Nominating Committee as established in Robert's Rule of Order.

This extraordinary responsibility has been placed upon your shoulders as a result of the local chapter's careful assessment of its past programs and the obvious need for a significant intergroups relations organization for the City of Atlanta. The garbage worker's strike, several weeks past, and the events that led to the solution of these problems, is a perfect example of a situation which we should have been prepared to address ourselves. That other situations like this will develop in our city is not questioned. That we be prepared to address ourselves to these issues is the concern which our chapter has at this time.

Let me take this opportunity to suggest two alternate dates which might fit into your schedule. The first is Monday, October 7, at 12:30 p.m. The second alternate date would be Monday, October 14, 1968 at 12:30 p.m. We have selected the Conference Room of the Southern Regional Office, National Urban b eague as the meeting place and, as a result of telephone calls, would suggest that first alternate date be considered a priority. Of course, the local chapter's business is also a concern which we wish to address ourselves and makes it further imperative that the meeting take place as soon as possible. If October 7 is not convenient for your schedule, I hope that you will feel free to give me a call at your earliest convenience.

Yours very truly,

K. B. M. Crooks, Jr.
Chairman - Atlanta Chapter
NAIRO

KBMC:al

cc: Mrs. Ruby Hurley - 688-8868 - ill
Mr. Ron Cohn - 523-3391 - Call again
Mr. Harvey Anderson - 523-7647 okay
Mr. Clarence D. Coleman - 688-8778 - out of town

Enclosure NAIRO Ex. Bd.

Bk - 50.30	-	1500
Equity	-	1300
YA	-	800
		3600

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Indy & Spring
Bus Allen

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James H. Harvey, Housing Director
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Treasurer: Robert J. Coates, Project Mgr. of Public Program
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(202 - 962-5028)

Secretary: Alvin E. Wesley, Deputy Director
Urban League of St. Louis
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St. Louis, Mo. 63115
(314 - 389-0040)

Executive Director: Frederick B. Routh, NAIRO Office
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(202 - 387-7050)

Executive Committee (Officers Plus Three)

Alfred E. Cowles % Sen. Charles E. Goodell
N.S.O.B., Room 3331
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(more)

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* * *

(more)

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Pacific NW	Paul B. Bender, Reg. Dir., NCCJ Park Bldg., 729 S.W. Adler, Portland, Ore. 97205 (503 - 223-7773)
Philadelphia	Lary Groth, Dep. Dir., Phila. Commis. on Human Rel. 625 City Hall Annex, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107 (215 - MU6-9700)
Pittsburgh	William Shaffer, Western Pa. Area Dir. Amer. Jewish Comm., Maxon Towers, 6315 Forbes Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa. 15217 (412 - 421-3327)
St. Louis	Alvin E. Wesley, Dep. Dir., St. Louis Urban League 4401 Fair Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63115 (312 - EV9-0400)

(more)

NAIRO Chapter Chairmen - cont'd

So. California	Robert M. Jones, Ex. Dir., So. Calif. Reg., NCCJ 3335 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 202 Los Angeles, Calif. 90005 (213 - 385-0491)
So. Florida	Frank J. Magrath, NCCJ 906 Dupont Plaza Center, Miami, Fla. 33131 (305 - 373-7658)
SW Ohio	Bernard Rosenberg, First Nat'l Bank Bldg. Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 (513 - 421-4420)
Washington, D. C.	William W. Layton, Contracts Compliance Officer, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 11th & Independence Ave., N.W., Rm. 227E, Washington, D.C. 20250 (202 - 388-5355)
Westchester Co.	Jack P. Marash, ACSW, Ex. Dir., White Plains Commis. on Human Rights, 225 Main St., White Plains, N.Y. 10601 (914 - 949-4800)

From the desk of

FRED ROUTH

Dear Paul -

Here is a copy of Bill whites letter to Ken Crooks. I like the idea of SRC's Bd. Room for the hearing.

Its Studio A at the Hilton for NAIRO's Bd - from 10 am on Friday Feb 14th

NAIRO — 2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036 Telephone 387-7050

The Fla. Council offer is enticing I'll give it lots of thought.

Best,

Fred

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20591

FEB - 7 1969

Mr. K. B. M. Crooks, Jr., President
Atlanta Chapter - National Association of
Intergroup Relations Officials
National Urban League, Inc.
136 Marietta Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ken:

Many thinks for your invitation to attend the meeting of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials in Atlanta, Georgia, on February 14 and 15, 1969. I plan to be present for both sessions. I will take care of my own reservations.

I would appreciate it very much if you would send me further details about the meeting.

Sincerely,

A. D. Gaither, Chief
Equal Opportunity Division

Copy to: Paul Anthony
SRC

clm
2-10-69

31 January 1969

Mr. K. B. M. Crooks, Jr.
Assistant Director
National Urban League, Inc.
136 Marietta Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ken:

As a Chapter Chairman, you have already received a copy of the minutes of the organizational meeting of the NAIRO National Commission, together with a covering memorandum. As was noted in the memo, the schedule for the proposed hearings appears on pages three and four of the minutes (an extra copy is attached).

If the hearings are to be meaningful, we will need the cooperation of the Chapter Chairmen in the cities in which they are to be held. I write to ask your assistance in making successful the hearing scheduled in your city on February 13.

The hearings are invitational and not open to the press or public -- a press conference may be held at the close of the hearing if the Commission Chairman and the local Chapter Chairman agree that it is appropriate.

We are planning two sessions for each hearing: 9:30 a.m. to noon and 1:30 to 5:30 p.m. If you deem it advisable we could add an evening session from 7:30 to 10:00 to enable participation by those who cannot get off during the work-day. Each witness will be allocated 10-15 minutes; priority will be given to NAIRO members.

We will need a room that will seat 20-25, arranged theater style, with a table seating five in front. Will you please arrange this accommodation for us? It could be at one of the agencies or at a hotel -- we are prepared to pay for the latter.

Two other things: we need someone to take notes -- preferably a professional, rather than a steno, for we want good notes not a verbatim report and, further, we will have a written statement or an outline from

each witness. Second, can you please make all this information known to members of your Chapter and to other appropriate professionals in your community.

Many thanks, in advance, for assisting us in this endeavor. We hope that you may sit with the Commission during the hearing in your city and, of course, we would welcome a statement from you.

You may write me at NAIRO's National Office or, should you care to telephone, my number is: 202/755-5567.

Sincerely,

William White, Chairman
NAIRO's National Commission

Enclosure

Fwd Atl. Chpt. NAIRO

MEMO

TO : Paul Anthony

FROM : Robert Alexander Robert

SUBJECT: N. A.I R O Chapter or No

NAIRO, theoretically , is necessary, vital,important and required in the coming months.

Looking at the lay of the land in a practical manner NAIRO will not move from the launching pad unless it receives a transfusion.

The reasons it will not get off the ground are:

1. Individual obsession by member to forego or avoid any additional involvement.

2. The inability , by prospective members, to foresee benefits to be derived from support.

3. Reticence by those who feel they may be used for enhancement of others.

4. Refusal by former active members to face the reality of changing roles, functions and needs.(It was good before)

5. Prospective members are not aware.

THE WAYS TO ADMINISTER THE TRANSFUSION

The revitalizing of an old association are much the same as selling a new one .A suggestion or two:

a) have one man twist arms for the first meeting attendance

b) make a presentation worthy of the potential chapter

c) See the first project through

d) The local chapter will become visible

I suggest as the format for The Atlanta Chapter a dual goal approach

i.e., a) presentation of the clearly defined issue and strong advocacy

b)use of primary responsibility concept and through this forcing that organ to function until the issue is satisfactorily resolved.

Paul , you have my answer . A NAIRO chapter is too important not to have . It appears that some effort will be required on a systematic basis to make it go. Good luck .

Southern [illegible], Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. [illegible] [illegible]IA 30303
522-8764

PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

MEMORANDUM February 10, 1969

To: Atlanta NAIRO Members

From: Paul Anthony
Executive Director, SRC

Re: National Commission Hearings.

NAIRO has established a National Commission to hold hearings throughout the country to hear members address themselves to the future role of the organization. On Thursday, February 13, representatives of that Commission will be meeting in Atlanta. They will meet in the SRC Conference Room beginning at 9:30 a.m.

This is to extend an invitation to you to sit in during the day on such parts of the hearings as you wish, and to give such testimony as you may wish.

-o-

MEMORANDUM - 2.
NAIRO
January 9, 1969

Our current mailing list is likely out-of-date. Therefore, we would appreciate it if you would personally invite any past or present NAIRO members whom you know.

Please send us your responses to the above address as soon as possible.

Telephone: (404) 688-8778

National Urban League, Inc.

Southern Regional Office
136 Marietta Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Clarence D. Coleman, Director

December 19, 1968

file

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul,

I was glad to learn from Clarence Coleman that you and a committee of six met several weeks ago to discuss the details concerning the future of the Atlanta Chapter, NAIRO.

It is my understanding that the committee is expected to meet again before December 31, 1968 to make final decisions in relation to this matter.

As you know, the Atlanta chapter, NAIRO, usually meets on the second Monday afternoon of each month. If possible I would like to plan a special meeting at which we could invite not only present members of our Atlanta chapter but also friends and citizens of this city who have an interest in the general aims and objectives of the organization but have not yet had a chance to participate in its program.

If this meets with your approval and you are able to accomplish the objectives that your committee originally set out to accomplish, I would like to call such a meeting for January 13, 1968 between 3 and 5 P.M. either in the Souther Regional Office, National Urban League or in your conference room at which time the report and recommendations would be heard.

I think it is important that we move rapidly in this direction since I understand that the Atlanta chapter might have an interest in hosting the National NAIRO convention in the not-too-distant future.

If the date of January 13 conflicts with your schedule I hope that you will give me a call at your earliest convenience so that we might select an alternate day during that week that would be more convenient.

Yours very truly,

H.B.M. Crooks, Jr.
Asst. Regional Director

CC: C.D. Coleman

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Contributions to the National Urban League are tax deductible

February 29, 1969

Mr. Kenneth Crooks
Southern Regional Office
National Urban League
136 Marietta Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ken:

Following our telephone conversation of yesterday, here is an accounting of several meeting of the NAIRO committee which was asked to investigate the possible future of the Atlanta NAIRO Chapter.

After several meetings we decided that our only sensible course of action was to call a general membership meeting to get the members' opinions. Such a meeting was called on February 7. At that time those in attendance agreed that it was very doubtful that a NAIRO chapter could be maintained here in Atlanta. They also agreed, however, that further effort should be made to keep the

structure of this effort together, if possible.

Toward that end, it was agreed that we should try to have, periodically, social hours at which people would be invited to get-together. informally. It was understood that if this works we would attempt to build more substance into these meetings.

The group recommended that John Morris, now a permanent member of the SRC staff, accept the presidency with the reponsibility of arranging these get-togethers. He accepted, and SRC agreed to have, and finance, the first one during March.

As we agreed, we are prepared to have that reception here at our office at 5:00 p.m., Friday, March 15. After such communication as you wish to send out goes, I or John will follow it up with a further invitation.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
BC. John Morris